

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA AT ONCE

To Raise 50,000 To 100,000 Men To Reinforce Divisions Overseas

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ACTS

Announces Selective Draft Under Militia Act—Canada Will Do Her Duty to the Very End

That Canada is to have conscription was the message which Sir Robert Borden last Friday delivered to the parliament and people of Canada. It was made, he said, in answer to the appeal of Canadian soldiers. The government will, as quickly as possible, lay before the house proposals for the compulsory enlistment by selective draft of from 50,000 to 100,000 men. Sir Robert reviewed at length his trip to England, and the proceedings of the imperial war cabinet. He discussed the various recommendations made at the recent conference, which is hereafter to be an annual affair, and emphatically declared himself against an imperial parliament with power of taxation over the dominions.

Praise for Canadian Troops

The Prime Minister spoke in glowing eulogy of the achievements of Canadian soldiers at the front, told of their sobriety and excellent discipline, and of the remarkable dash and courage in action. From the report of a German staff officer he read: "The Canadians are good fighters and there are no deserters among them." Incidentally he alluded to the great work of the Canadian Forestry and Railway Construction Battalions. General Stewart, with two battalions, had built a railway in four days which the army engineers had said it would take at least six weeks to build.

As to the progress of the war, he could only say that it certainly would not end in 1917. The big drive on the Western front up to date had only recovered from the Germans an insignificant portion of territory. A great struggle still lay before them. The Germans entered the campaign this spring on the Western front with one million more men than they had in the spring of 1916. Canada had at present, the Prime Minister said, four Canadian divisions at the front. Unless more recruits were enrolled rapidly in Canada they would not be kept up to strength. Up to date Canada had sent overseas 326,000 men.

System Broke Down

More men had to be secured, but the voluntary enlistment system had evidently broken down. A grave responsibility therefore confronted the governments. Every man was bound in duty to fight in defence of his country, and the life and liberty of Canada was just as truly at stake in France and Flanders as though the war was being fought on the soil of Ontario or Quebec.

He concluded by saying: "I bring back to the people of Canada an appeal for more men. I have promised our soldiers in the trenches, and I have promised the government of the empire, that so far as I am concerned this help will be given."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed briefly and did not commit himself or his party upon the subject of conscription. He said they were united with the government in the determination that Canada should stay in the war to the end. He deferred judgment upon the proposals of the government until they were submitted to the house.

MAY BREAK WITH HUN

Spain Demands Fulfillment of Submarine Condition

A report on Monday from Madrid says: The Spanish Government's note to Germany concerning the attack by a German submarine on the Spanish steamer *Patricio* recalls that a number of notes of protest previously addressed to the German Government still remained unanswered. It declares that the transaction of all diplomatic business with Germany will be suspended until replies are received to these, according to the newspapers. It also demands the fulfillment of conditions agreed upon by the German Government to prevent unwarned attacks by submarines on Spanish ships in the safety zone, and asks for an indemnity for the *Patricio*.

ITALY'S BIG DRIVE

Dashing Allies Win Strong Points on Isonzo Front

A despatch from Rome says: Italian infantry have achieved the most brilliant single success of their big offensive on the Julian front. By a desperate assault on Friday the Italians stormed and held the heights of Hill 652, the dominating peak on Monte Vodice. On Saturday the Italians extended their gains on Hill 652, which is the key to the Austrian position north of Monte Santo, along the Isonzo. North and east of Goutis on Gorizia, the Italian successes continue.

Germany's Harvest Efforts

A despatch from Amsterdam on Sunday said that as Germany's grain reserves will be exhausted by July 15, great efforts are to be made to harvest quickly where the corn ripens earliest. Mowing and threshing machines, horses, wagons and laborers will be despatched to these districts and elaborate military and civil measures are being adopted for carrying out the operations.

British Transport Sunk

The British Admiralty issues the following delayed statement: "The British transport *Cameronia*, with troops, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the eastern Mediterranean on April 15. One hundred and forty men are missing, and are presumed to have been drowned."

An aerial post between Turin and Rome, 325 miles apart, was inaugurated Sunday morning.

BRITISH GAINS NEAR BULLECOURT

Hindenburg's Line Pierced on Mile Front—Progress North of Sensee River—French Wins

General Nivelle's troops started another offensive on Monday. Capture of several lines of German trenches in the Moronvillers sector, on the northern slopes of Cornillet, with 300 prisoners taken, was reported in that day's official statement as the first result. The War Office told of a resumption of active, deeper fighting on the greater part of the whole front. Further success along the Hindenburg line was achieved by British troops in spirited fighting Sunday night. Field Marshal Haig reported on Monday.

A despatch from the British Front says: On Sunday in the neighborhood of Fontaine-les-Croisilles, where we seem to have forced our way farther up the Hindenburg line, also to have gained ground on the north side of the Sensee River. By an early morning attack on Sunday the British established themselves in a further section of the Hindenburg line near Bullecourt line on a front of over a mile. Sir Douglas Haig's report of Sunday night's date announces numerous unsuccessful attempts were made to shake the British hold on the position, and fierce fighting occurred throughout the day. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy, and a number of prisoners taken.

Purpose of New Offensive

The new offensive is for the purpose of bringing the British forces to the north of Bullecourt in alignment with those within the village.

A press correspondent writing to the London Times, says: Both at Bullecourt and Roex German officer prisoners told us derisively that they might be able to take them, but the Germans would surely win them back when they wanted to. The prisoners went on to tell us of great masses of troops the Germans had prepared to throw in. Well they have thrown in pretty large masses, but for the moment both Roex and Bullecourt remain in our hands more completely than ever before.

French Throw Enemy Back

A Paris despatch says: The Crown Prince planned a general offensive last Saturday night with the object of regaining the positions recently lost to the French on the Chemin-des-Dames. All night long and late into Sunday morning a drumfire of heavy shells and asphyxiating projectiles was directed against Petain's troops, but the counter-preparation of the French prevented the launching of the assault over the greater part of the menaced front, and the German troops massed for the attack were not able to leave their trenches. At points where the Germans did reach the French lines spirited fighting took place, the Germans losing. Except on a front of about 200 yards north-east of Cerny, where the enemy obtained a footing in advanced trenches, the French positions were maintained. Twelve miles west of this sector the French stormed the Teuton defences near Laffaux mill and captured some sections of trenches.

RUSSIAN FRONT ACTIVE

Brussloff's Troops Bombard Enemy Positions

The Russian armies showed on Sunday further signs of a renewal of activity by artillery and mine throwing bombardments at four points along the Russo-German front. German troops attacked Russian positions on the northern end of the Russian Western front east of Kalnoev, but were repulsed, says the official statement. Teuton forces also attempted an assault on the Russian trenches east of Koverka, on the Roumanian front, but were dispersed.

Evidences are multiplying that the most energetic efforts are about to be made to rehabilitate Russia's aggressive fighting force. Minister of War Kerensky announces his intention of maintaining an iron discipline among the troops, lacking since the revolutionary movement. This move includes the compulsory return of all deserters by May 28, under heavy penalties.

SINK ENEMY WARSHIPS

Austrian Force Engages with British Drifters—Sink 14

The British Admiralty announced last Friday that fourteen drifters had been sunk in a raid by Austrian light cruisers in the Adriatic Sea, and that the British light cruiser *Dartmouth* was torpedoed in a subsequent engagement with the Austrian warships, but reached port safely. The admiralty stated that the British warships *Dartmouth* and *Bristol* pursued the enemy ships to a point till near Cattaro, when, some enemy coming to their assistance the British warships were compelled to withdraw.

Combine Against Slackers

Efforts to escape registration for military service under the selective service law by trips to Canada or any other country will not succeed, said a report from Washington on Sunday. The Canadian Government is to cooperate with the United States to defeat the purpose of slackers. It is likely that similar regulations will be made effective relative to attempts to leave by ships to foreign ports or to Mexico.

French Transport Submerged

The French steamship *Colbert*, carrying a number of French military passengers, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, April 30, by a Teuton submarine. Fifty-one persons, including the commander of the vessel, lost their lives. Announcement of the sinking of the *Colbert* was made Sunday by the French Admiralty.

French "Tanks" Do Well

"Piloted by audacious crews, the tanks have demonstrated what effective aid they can give infantry attacks," says an authoritative statement on the work of French tanks in the recent offensive on the heights between the Aisne and the Ailette.

FOLLOW BRITISH PLAN

Canada's Conscription will be Based on British Experience

The government's conscription measure will be introduced this week, probably on Friday, says a despatch from Ottawa, Monday. The cabinet sat all day Saturday working out the details of the bill. While the final draft of the measure has not yet been decided, the bill will probably contain the following provisions: The British system will be carried out as far as conditions in this country will permit. All males in the Dominion between the ages of 18 and 40 will be compelled to enrol. Enrolment will be made with local boards created for the purpose. No class will be specifically exempted by the bill, but all selections will be made from the list of enrolments by the military authorities at Ottawa, due regard being had to military efficiency and to the industrial and economic necessities of the country.

Appeals from Decisions

All enrolment of the local boards will be forwarded to Ottawa, and the selection of men will be made by a special board at headquarters here. Appeal from the decisions of this board will be taken to the county court. This system is now being worked in Britain with very satisfactory results. It is the intention to keep the national service apart from enrolments for military service.

DIVISION TO EUROPE

President Wilson Directs Force to Go at Once

United States Secretary of War Baker issued this announcement late Friday: "The President has directed an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular troops, under command of Gen. John J. Pershing, to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. Gen. Pershing and Staff will precede the troops abroad." President Wilson also issued a proclamation setting June 5 as the date for the registration of a proposed selective draft national army of 500,000 men to be raised under the terms of the army draft bill. On signing the army draft bill to-night, President Wilson issued a statement saying that, acting under expert advice from both sides of the water, he would be unable to avail himself at the present stage of the war of the authorization to organize volunteer divisions. The army law provided for an ultimate force of approximately two million men to back up the first troops to go the front. Even before the bill was signed, the War Department announced that the full strength of the National Guard would be drafted into the United States army beginning July 15, and concluding August 5.

PREMIER STOPS STRIKE

Lloyd George Effects Settlement of Dispute

A London despatch on Sunday says: In a personal conference with Labor leaders and Government officials of the Munitions Department the Premier brought about such mutual concessions as to insure settlement of the strike of machine workers and a prompt return to work. The statement adds: "The Government will not authorize the arrest of additional men in connection with the strike. No further action will be taken to effect the arrest of two of the ten men against whom warrants have been issued who are not already in custody. The Government will be prepared to suggest to the Magistrate that, pending the trial of the eight men arrested, they should be released on their own recognizances, and that there should be no victimization in consequence of the present strike of any Government or controlled establishment." The settlement of the machine workers' strike is a great personal triumph for the Premier.

SUPPLY BRITAIN'S FOOD

North America will be Chief Source of Supply

A report from London says: "Great Britain is depending on the United States for food supplies, at least for the next two months, until the harvest," said Baron Devonport, in a statement on Friday. The Food Controller emphasized that Great Britain's reliance was on her cousins across the sea, and he pinned the statement down with the crisp remark that "America is our sheet-anchor." He said the largest supplies of grain and other foodstuffs were in Australia, but owing to the distance these supplies could not be relied on. Great Britain was looking to America, said Baron Devonport, for guidance in the solution of the allies' food problems, and would be ready to be guided by suggestions from Washington.

New Methods Against Subs

Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy, expressed the belief that the German submarines were beginning to be mastered in an address delivered at Edinburgh, Saturday night, on the necessity of economy in food consumption. The grain supply now on hand in the United Kingdom is sufficient to last for twelve weeks, according to estimates. Mr. Jones declared that by the time this stock is exhausted the new harvest will be available.

German "Anti-Tank" Guns

Germany's war inventors have devised a new form of weapon known as "anti-tank" guns, says a London despatch. It is a short-barreled seven-inch weapon, hurling a shell with tremendous power. A number of them have been captured by the British forces on the Arras front.

Swedish Ships Sunk

News that the Swedish steamers *Vesterland*, *Aspen* and *Viken*, laden with grain from England, had been sunk by German submarines was received here late Saturday night, says a report from Stockholm. The message said that eight members of the crew of the *Viken* and two of the men aboard the *Vesterland* had been lost.

PROFITABLE BEEF PRODUCTION

The results obtained at the Experimental Farm at Nappan in feeding good stockers, heavy fed vs good stockers light fed, were as follows:

Eight steers were selected, in such condition that they could be classed as good stockers. These were dehorned and fed a preparatory ration for a few weeks previous to starting the test, in order to get them accustomed to their feed and surroundings, then divided into two lots of four each. The four heavy fed, or Lot 1, were given 50 per cent. more roots and meal than were the four light fed, or Lot 2. Number of days in test, 93; total weight at the beginning for Lot 1, heavy fed, 4,573 pounds; at finish, 5,295 pounds, an increase of 722 pounds. For Lot 2, light fed, at beginning, 4,206 pounds; at finish, 4,880 pounds, an increase of 674 lbs.

The original purchase price was 6.25 cents per pound, live weight. The selling price was 8.1 cents per pound. The gross profit for Lot 1 was \$143.09; for Lot 2, \$132.40. The total cost of feed for Lot 1 for 93 days was \$99.16; for Lot 2, \$75.29, leaving a net profit for Lot 1 of \$43.93, or a profit per steer of \$10.98; for Lot 2, a net profit of \$57.11, or per steer \$14.28, a difference of \$3.30 per steer in favor of the light fed.

The average profit per steer for three years, over and above the cost of feed at market prices, was for Lot 1, \$16.06; for Lot 2, \$18.05, a difference of \$1.99 per steer in favor of the light fed. The average cost for three years to produce 1 pound of gain was 11.08 cents in the case of heavy fed and 9.57 cents for the light fed. The ration fed to Lot 1 at the beginning of the period was 60 pounds of roots, 6 pounds of meal, 1 pound molasses. At the finish, 40 pounds roots, 16.5 pounds of meal, 2 pounds molasses. For Lot 2 at the beginning 40 pounds roots, 4 pounds meal and 1 pound molasses; at the finish, 30 pounds roots, 11 pounds meal and 2 pounds molasses. The meal mixture was made up of 200 pounds of ground oats, and barley (equal parts by weight), 200 of bran, 50 of oilcake, 50 of cotton seed.

The meal mixture cost \$1.50 per hundredweight; roots were valued at \$2 per ton; hay at \$8 per ton; and molasses cost 20 cents gallon.

It will be noted that the greater profits were realized for the lighter fed steers. Similarly, the light fed good butchers, as per results given in Series One, gave the greater profits, but a greater difference was noted in the good butchers, light fed, than in the above instance, which would naturally be expected because the former are too advanced to make the same profitable use of the food consumed as would the latter. Nevertheless, there appears to be a profitable limit in the amount fed, even to good stockers, as the above test verifies, as it also does, that good profits can be realized by the proper finishing of good beef.

ENGLAND

One of the number of poems written by soldiers in the trenches and printed in the London Dispatch:

Her seed is sown about the world,
The seas for her have pathed their waters.
She is known
In swamps that steam about the burning zone,
And dreaded in the last white lands
That freeze.
For her the glory that was Ninevah's
Is nought: the pomp of Tyre and Babylon
Nought: and for all the realms
That Caesar won—
One tithe of hers were more than
All of these.
And she is very small and very green.
And full of little lanes all dense
with flowers
That wind along and lose themselves
between
Mossed farms, and parks, and
fields of quiet sheep,
And in the hamlets where her
stairways sleep
Low bells chime out from old elm-
hidden towers.

HOW EMPIRE CELEBRATES

The schools in Burmah, India, celebrate Empire Day by the holding of athletic sports.

In Hong Kong the pupils parade to the cathedral, where they receive a patriotic address.

In New South Wales, Australia, adults participate in the exercises of the children.

For a number of years Empire Day has been celebrated in a different manner each year in the Falkland Islands.

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