

YEAR 84: NO. 143

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

LAST EDITION

TITANIC ARTILLERY STRUGGLE PROGRESSES

On the Greater Part of the French Front-- Hindenburg May Be Preparing a Counter-Offensive Move Against the French Near Laon.

(Special to the Whig.) Paris, June 20.—A titanic artillery struggle is in progress on the greater part of the French front, to-day's War Office statement revealed. Between the Ailette and Moulin Laffaix and in sections east of Chevreux wood and north of Rheims this fire was heaviest from the German batteries. A violent bombardment of French positions was directed there late at night. Along the Champagne front it was more of a duel of violence, guns on both sides roaring unceasingly throughout the night. The Germans unsuccessfully attacked a small post near Monts Teton and Cornillet and further west, following a bombardment, the statement continued. "The German attack was dispersed and thrown back to the German trenches from which it started."

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT PRACTICALLY SURE OF PASSING

Anti-Conscriptionists in the Senate Are Lining Up For a Fight—Senator Choquette Will Likely Introduce a Resolution for a Referendum.

(Special to the Whig.) Ottawa, June 20.—Speakers in the resumed debate on the conscription bill to-day include Hon. T. W. Crothers, Ernest Lapointe of Kamouraski, J. A. Barrette, of Berthier, and probably Fred. Pardee, chief Liberal whip. The debate this afternoon illustrated the fact that on this issue the whips exercise no power over the members. Fred. Pardee will oppose the referendum proposed by his leader, and Ernest Lapointe will support it. Mr. Crothers will oppose the referendum, but stand by the bill. Mr. Barrette will oppose both the referendum and the bill. It will be "go as you please" afternoon and evening. Mr. Barrette's stand will be taken by all Conservative-Nationalist members. They oppose both the referendum amendment of the Liberal leader and the bill of the Conservative Prime Minister. In this way they will obviate the danger of the Government being beaten by the carrying of the amendment, and will also strengthen their own position in Quebec by "going Laurier one better" in their opposition to conscription. At least a dozen Liberal members will vote against the Laurier amendment and for the bill. Several others will vote for the amendment, but will stand by the bill if the amendment is defeated. Under the circumstances the

LARGE NUMBER OF SHIPS SUNK

By German Submarines Last Week, the British Admiralty Reports.

LOSSES WILL APPROXIMATE

THOSE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22ND.

Sinkings For One Day Last Week Greater Than For Any Other Day on Record—New Means of Fighting Submarines.

(Special to the Whig.) London, June 20.—The Admiralty has given an advance notice that the weekly list to be issued this evening of British ships sunk by German submarines will indicate the high mark of losses by British in that direction. The statement says that the losses will approximate a number and tonnage comparable with the most serious week since the German submarine campaign started. That was the week ending April 22nd, when fifty-five ships were sunk and twenty-seven others were attacked but escaped. It is stated that the sinkings for one particular day last week were

MEN AND GUNS ADVANCING TO TRENCHES IN FRANCE



At the edge of this road, slightly sunk below the level of the surrounding fields, are some troops waiting to advance to the trenches. The picture was obtained on one of the many wet days which have marked the spring of 1917. The line of broken trees indicates the proximity to the shell zone into which the troops are advancing, all in a day's work.

U-BOAT SPLIT IN TWO BY BRITISH GUNNER. Steamship Was Torpedoed and Sunk, But "Got" Submarine.

New York, June 20.—In a battle between a crippled, stranded British steamship and a German submarine off the Italian coast in May both craft were destroyed, according to the members of the American steamship Hilonian, which arrived here to-day. The Hilonian had already been reported sunk on May 6th, the crew being landed at Albenga. On the same day an unidentified British freighter carrying coal was torpedoed, but the captain managed to run his ship into shallow water before she partly sank. Two days later, the Americans asserted, the submarine returned to the attack and launched a torpedo, which hit the steamer amidships and almost blew her apart. As the submarine came to the surface to observe the effects of the shot, two deck guns on the stern of the freighter were turned on her. A six-inch explosive shell hit the U-boat, and she was seen to turn over twice and split squarely in two before going down. During the fight, which took place less than a mile from shore, coast batteries also turned a fire on the U-boat.

THE FIRST WOMAN MINISTER A RUSSIAN.

Countess Sophie Panin Has Assumed Important Duties at Petrograd.

Petrograd, June 20.—In a workman's blouse and a leather skirt, Countess Sophie Panin yesterday appeared to take up the post of assistant minister of social tutelage, a department of state with the function of administering the charitable and social institutions and also the care of children. The Countess is the world's first woman minister. She is 45 years of age and very wealthy. She resides in a palace which she transformed into a "People's House," a combination of recreation place and popular university. As an active worker of the Constitutional Democratic Party, the Countess last week was elected a member of one of the newly created sub-districts. In a statement to the Associated Press she declared that her staff of officials will consist for the most part of women. She hopes that her appointment will be the signal for the transfer of social institutions in other countries into the hands of women.

AMERICAN DESTROYERS SAVE EIGHTY PEOPLE

From Two Torpedoed Merchant Ships Far Out at Sea.

(Special to the Whig.) With the American Destroyer Flo-tilla in British Waters, June 20.—After a record breaking dash at night in response to wireless distress calls, two American destroyers arrived at their base in an English port to-day with eighty survivors of two torpedoed merchant ships. The rescues were made at a point at sea further from land than any torpedoings have yet been reported. Vice-Admiral Sims, the American fleet commander, who is now in charge of all Allied naval operations in this section, personally talked with a number of the survivors on their arrival in port. The flag of the American admiral now floats from a flag staff on a promontory on the coast where it is visible for miles at sea. Large premiums are offered for the discovery of further deposits of phosphates in Germany which can be used in the manufacture of artificial fertilizer. "Billy" Sunday will give the entire "free will" offering of \$125,000 in New York to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. in equal amounts.

HON. MR. HANNA FOOD CONTROLLER

Wide Powers Are Given Him By the Order-in-Council.

HE MAY BUY AND SELL

AND INVESTIGATE QUANTITIES, SOURCES AND PRICES.

Provision is Made for the Conservation of Food and Prevention of Waste. Ottawa, June 20.—Sir Robert Borden this afternoon announced that Hon. W. J. Hanna had been appointed food controller and has accepted on condition that no salary be attached. Wide, indeed, are the powers given to Food Controller W. J. Hanna under the order-in-council. Those include the following: Investigate the quantities, location, sources, and prices of any food; to ascertain Can-



HON. W. J. HANNA. Formerly Provincial Secretary of Ontario, is named food controller of Canada by Premier Borden.

CALL TO ARMS, NOW.

The debate in parliament will probably drag along for days. Closure, which the government provided so soon after it took office, might be applied, but it would not be expedient to prevent a free discussion of that which will be an issue in the impending election. Not until the bell is rung will it be clearly apparent how the house will divide. Eventually conscription will be passed, as it ought to be, because the interests of Canada are imperilled, and nothing can or should reasonably stop the recruiting at this juncture. Conscription should be first voted upon as a general principle, and every member of parliament should be found supporting it. Even some who realize the defects of the measure, and may be intent upon improving it, will endorse the plan that compulsion must be employed when voluntary enlistment fails, to maintain our armies at the front. The Whig has read most carefully Sir Wilfrid Laurier's argument against the adoption of conscription until it has been approved by the people. He rests his objections on legal and constitutional grounds, and it time were not so valuable a

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Nearly One Hundred Thousand Up to June 5th, 1917.

Ottawa, June 20.—Sir Edward Kemp informed the House of Commons that the total Canadian casualties up to June 5th, 1917, were 99,639. Under the heading "Casualty" are included killed in action, died of wounds, died of sickness, presumed dead, wounded including gas and suffering from shell shock, missing and prisoners of war. The term "casualty" does not apply to unwounded officers and men in hospitals or convalescent homes. Of the casualties 68,629 are in the wounded category. This does not mean that many men have been wounded, as some have been wounded twice and other more often. On June 4th there were 23,265 Canadian patients in hospitals and convalescent homes in England. Of the remainder some had recovered and returned to duty, 1,500 medically unfit had taken their discharge in England, and 12,500 had returned to Canada.

GOVERNMENT CUTS RATE

Steel is \$46 a Ton for Big Emergency Fleet.

Washington, June 20.—A tentative price of \$56 a ton was obtained by the government on steel for the great fleet of merchant ships to be built by the Shipping Board's emergency fleet corporation. Previous contracts, let before Congress gave the President power to commandeer supplies, called for steel at \$95. Commands in Irish Waters. London, June 20.—(Special to the press).—Vice-Admiral Sims of the United States Navy will have charge of the Allied naval operation in Irish waters during the absence of the British naval commander-in-chief. All Seats Contested. Regina, June 20.—Nominations in Saskatchewan yesterday showed all the fifty-nine seats contested. One of the three returned soldiers to be elected will be made a cabinet member without portfolio, the government announces.

HUGHES HAS A CLASH WITH THE PREMIER

He Declares That Borden More Than Once Told Him to Go Slow on Recruiting and He Has Letters to Prove it.

Ottawa, June 20.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes in Commons, Tuesday expressed hearty endorsement of Premier Borden's action in introducing a bill for compulsory military service. Explaining the reason which prompted him to write Sir Robert Borden in May last protesting against the Government's "lack of action" with regard to the war, Sir Sam said: "My sole aim was to win the war, do our full duty, maintain our civilization, not to be weary in the trenches." General Hughes referred to the agitation of labor leaders against conscription, "labor leaders," he said, "who bear all the ear-marks of being in the pay of Germans" from the United States. General Hughes estimated that there were 2,000,000 men of military age in Canada fit for service, 1,200,000 of them single men. It was possible to send 100,000 men without hurting production. He ventured the opinion that within four months 150,000 men could be enrolled, trained and equipped and could be sent to the trenches by October. German Gold Responsible. General Hughes then dealt with the question of why conscription was necessary. The voluntary system had done wonders, but had failed. "German gold," he declared, "cleverly applied, did the trick." "When recruiting was at its height, an agitation was carried on with regard to labor. It was cleverly represented that enlistment must not be permitted to interfere with munitions work, etc. "At the time I thought the movement was engineered by German gold, and I informed the Prime Minister. The movement grew until the Imperial Munitions Board and Sir Thomas White lent themselves to it. Lord Shaughnessy, head of the C.P.R., was weak enough to fall in behind it. If Sir William Van Horne had been head of the system such a thing would not have occurred. To listen to the wily words of the leader of the Opposition one would think he also was in the movement. Sir Sam declared that the agitation against enlistment at one time became almost unbearable. The manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Works at Sydney came to us with tears in his eyes, he said, and begged us not to enlist and take men away. The Prime Minister yielded to these influences and suggested there be a let-up in recruiting. Clash With Premier. Sir Robert Borden here sat forward, "on what occasion," he asked, and his face flushed red, "did I advise my honorable friend to slow up on recruiting?" "On more than one occasion," replied the ex-Minister promptly. "You told me to go slow on recruiting more than once. You said so after a visit to Toronto, where you had seen Mark Irish and other men connected with the munitions board, who declared that men should not be taken from the factories." The Prime Minister bit his moustache, but seemed on the point of asking another question. "Let me point out," continued the ex-Minister, "that I will, if necessary, read letters from the Prime Minister which will fully bear me out in this." The Prime Minister sat back amid cries of "hear hear," from the Opposition side, and there were no more questions asked. Premier Objected. At this point General Hughes intimated that he intended reading certain letters which had passed between himself and Sir Robert Borden marked confidential. Sir Robert rose to his feet. "I

DAILY MEMORANDUM

Cheese Board, 1.29 p.m. Thursday. See top of page 2, right hand corner, for probabilities. This day in history: Succession of Queen Victoria, 1837, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chapman, 322 Queen street, to Clarence B. Emberley, of Winesap, Man.

BORN. EMMONS—In Kingston, on June 16th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Emmons, a son. STARK—In Kingston General Hospital, on June 16th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stark, a son.

MARRIED. EMBERLEY-CHAPMAN—In Kingston on Tuesday, June 19th, by Rev. J. D. Ellis, Mary Jessie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chapman, 322 Queen street, to Clarence B. Emberley, of Winesap, Man.

DIED. LUCY—In Batavia, June 20, 1917, Mary Eliza Tasker, widow of late Anthony Lucy, aged 77 years, 11 months. Funeral from son's residence, Williams Lucy, Batavia, on Friday afternoon at 1.30 to Sand Hill Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

HANSON—On June 20, Dorothy Park Hanson, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanson, aged 3 months, 238 Johnson street, Kingston. Funeral (private), Thursday morning, June 21st, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shaw. Funeral from the family residence, 143 Catherine street, on Friday morning at 8.30 to St. Mary's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be sung for the happy repose of her soul. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their first vice-president, Miss M. E. Shaw, at St. Mary's Cathedral, June 21st, at 9 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM. In loving memory of Alice V. wife of P. Edwards and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, Lattimer, who died June 20th, 1915.

"There is no death—thank God for that. She is safe within His care; And with this thought to comfort us We can all sorrow bear. Remembering she is ever near And we shall follow her in life—no death." — Father, Mother, Brothers and Sisters.

In loving memory of our dear mother, Alice V. Edwards, who departed this life June 20th, 1915:

We loved you as no tongue can tell, How dearly and how well. Christ loved you too, and thought it best To take you home with him to rest." — Your Boys, Taylor, Borden, and Samuel MacDonald.

JAMES REID The Old Firm of Undertakers. 254 and 256 PRINCESS STREET Phone 147 for Ambulance.

ROBERT J. REID The Leading Undertaker. Phone 577. 250 Princess Street

Familiar Quotations

There is no day but has its share of night, And somewhere in its dark there shines a light. There is no cloud however dark and grim That does not touch the sunlight with its utmost rim. There is no sorrow borne without its gain— No perfect joy that was not ushered in with pain. There is no woe that can outlive the years, No smile so sweet in life as that which follows tears. We learn to do without our own because There is some recompense in all of nature's laws. No sun can rise until the sun has set, No life be lived that has not somewhere known regret. This thought, my friend, take with thee for the days: It were not God if man could fathom all His ways. And as the sun goes down its western slope, Know, next to faith, His greatest gift to thee is hope. — ANONYMOUS.

SIR SAM HUGHES. Who declared that labor men opposing conscription have the ear-marks of being in the pay of the Germans.

