SIR JAMES WHITNEY DEAD

Premier of Ontario is Called Suddenly by Death at His Residence in Toronto

A despatch from Toronto says: Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, died at his residence, 113 St. George Street, Toronto, shortly after noon on Friday. His sudden demise was quite unexpected, although his health had been very poor for the past month.

Early in the day he complained that he was not feeling so well, and at about 10.45 o'clock his condition was such that an emergency telephone call was sent to his physician, Dr. H. J. Hamilton, 220 Bloor Street west. Dr. Hamilton was on his rounds, but was located in the course of half an hour, and hurried to his distinguished patient, who was rapidly sinking. It was already apparent that the end was near.

With the Premier, when death came, were Lady Whitney and Miss Whitney.

Dr. Hamilton, who has been in constant attendance upon Sir James since the Premier returned from his long convalescence in New York, stated that the fatal termination of the Premier's illness had been entirely unexpected.

THE LATE SIR JAMES PLINY WHITNEY.

A Canadian by Descent.

A Canadian by descent and by birth, as well as in sympathy and sentiment, was Sir James. He came of that sturdy English stock that gave to this continent its hardy pioneers, and planted civilization in the New World. One might trace his ancestors back to 1650, when one of the early Whitneys crossed the Atlantic in a sailing ship and established the family in the American colonies. Mr. Whitney's father chose Eastern Ontario for his home. At Williamsburg, in Dundas County, the coming Premier was born on an October day in 1843. In his early years he had the advantage of that active work on the farm that develops brain and muscle and gives one intensely practical ideas of life. Yet while he was still plowing the straight furrow of boyhood his mind was fixed upon greater achievements, and he knew that the golden key of knowledge alone could open the gate that admits to the higher walks of life.

Studies Law.

Quick and practical, young Whitney soon outgrew the educational facilities of his neighborhood. One morning he drove from the homestead to Cornwall to study at one of the most famous of Canadian schools—the Cornwall Grammar School. In this institution, where so many distinguished men, including Sir John Robinson, Hon. Philip Van Koughnet, Chief Justice Maclean, and other eminent sons of Ontario, received their training, the husky lad from the farm developed a keen relish for intellectual pursuits and formed the determination to master the intricacies of law.

Accordingly, in the law office of Macdonald & Maclennan at Cornwall, the county town of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, young Whitney prepared to qualify for the Bar.

In the general election of 1886 Mr. Whitney was first tendered the Conservative nomination for Dundas. The result of the count showed that he had come within 25 votes of defeating the Governmnt candidate and carrying the constituency. In 1886, at the bye-election, Mr. Whitney achieved his first political success. Since then he grew in the esteem of his constituents, so that he was returned at every succeeding election.

After Nine Years.

After he had been nine years in the Legislature, Mr. Whitney was acknowledged to be in the front rank of Conservatives. A vacancy having occurred in the leadership, he was in 1896 unanimously selected to lead the Opposition. On that occasion the people of Dundas tendered their representative a public demonstration of a non-partisan character, in which Conservatives and Liberals vied with each other in their efforts to honor the rising statesman.

Becomes Premier.

February, 1905, saw him as head of a victorious party, and returned by an overwhelming vote as Premier of the Province. Since accepting the control of the destinies of Ontario Sir James demonstrated his remakable insight into public affairs in many instances and throughout maintained the same steadfast honesty and tenacity of purpose that characterized his fight as leader of the Opposition.

At the Quebec Tercentenary celebration in 1908 he was knighted by King George in appreciation of his untiring zeal in working for a greater dominion as a part of a world-wide Empire Federation. His patriotism was not of the lukewarm or timid variety. In the Fenian Raid of 1866, Sir James was among the first to volunteer, and continued on active service for five months. He served in the militia for many years afterwards becoming in his retirement Lieutenant-Colonel of the Reserve Militia for the County of Dundas.

CRUISER BOMBARDS MADRAS.

Oil Tanks Were Set on Fire and Three People Killed.

A despatch from London says: The Official Press Bureau issued the following statement:

"The German cruiser Emden fired nine shells at Madras, British India. One of the shells hit the oil tanks, firing two. The telegraph office, the Seamen's Club and some trucks were also hit. The forts at the harbor front replied to the Emden, which then withdrew. The affair was all over in 15 minutes. There was no panic and there was no material damage, the oil loss being possibly a million and a half gallons. Two Indians and one boy were killed."

Madras is a seaport of British India, the seat of the Government, and headquarters of the Madras army. It is the third seaport of India, ranking after Bombay and Calcutta. It is situated on the open shore in the Bay of Bengal.

War Costing $38,000,000 a Day.

A despatch from Paris says: Fourteen thousand million dollars is the yearly cost of the war (or $38,356,154 per day) to Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Russia and England, according to the German statistical expert, Captain Max Heinke. Of this expense France and Germany, he estimates, each with 3,000,000 men in the field, must stand $2,800,000,000 each; while Russia's share, with her 4,000,000 fighting men, will be $3,800,000.

Kitchener Appointed a Lord Rector

A despatch from London says: With a view to avoiding a political contest, Sir Edward Carson and Sir John Simon have withdrawn their candidatures to the lord rectorship of the University of Edinburgh, and Field Marshal Earl Kitchener has been invited to assume the lord rectorship and has accepted.

COL. V. A. S. WILLIAMS
In command of the Canadian contingent at Valcartier.

GALICIAN FORT MAY SURRENDER

Przemysl Believed to Be on Point of Occupation by the Russians.

A despatch from London says: There is a report from Rome that Przemysl is on the point of surrendering to the Russians. Correspondents of Roman newspapers transmit rumors current in Petrograd that Russian siege guns have destroyed two forts of Przemysl's outer ring of defences. The resistance of the garrison has weakened amazingly, despite enormous resources of defence guns and ammunition. This is attributed to demoralization produced by troops which fled to Przemysl after numerous costly defeats. These beaten troops are reported to be spreading the news that the Russians are ferocious creatures aided by the devil.

While discounting some of this, opinion here inclines toward early capitulation of Austria's last stronghold in Galicia. Rumors of broken morale at Przemysl merely bear out confirmed stories of Austrian weakness in critical situations.

"That Cracow has been occupied by German troops, that the town has been put under a German military commandant, and that the Austrian civil administration has been displaced is the gist of the latest advices received here," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post. "All the original administration of the town and all civil officials of the Austrian Government have left, and the residents are fleeing in a panic."

The news from the eastern theatre of war reinforces public belief that Germany within a week will be facing a more dangerous situation on her eastern frontier than now exists on her western battle line. Military writers predict that the Kaiser will be called upon, far sooner than he expected, to find not less than 1,000,000 trained soldiers to protect his Prussian and Silesian frontiers from veritable hordes of Russians. In addition, vast quantities of heavy guns, as well as field batteries, will have to be found.

INDIAN STATES READY TO AID

Troops Already Have Been Accepted From Fifteen.

A despatch from London says: Offers of assistance from the many states of India continue to pour in. The Viceroy reports that contingents of the Imperial service troops have already been acceptet from fifteen states and that similar offers from ten other states will be accepted if the need arises. The joint offer of four other states, the Viceroy adds, is under consideration.

The tribesmen of Kurram and Swat Valley are anxious to participate in behalf of the Empire, and various Maharajahs and the Arab chiefs in the Aden hinterland have expressed their loyalty and desire to be of service. The Maharajah of Gwalior has donated $110,000 for motor cars and transport and $25,000 for the relief of the Belgian sufferers.

MADE EASY TARGETS.

Cruisers Should Not Have Gone to Aid of Aboukir.

A despatch from London says: The Admiralty has issued a summary of the official reports of the officers of the cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, which were sunk by a submarine in the North Sea. The Admiralty remarks that the sinking of the Aboukir was an ordinary hazard of patrolling duty, but the Hogue and the Cressy were sunk because they went to help the Aboukir and remained by her with their engines stopped, thereby presenting easy targets.

TOMMIES LOVE GEN. FRENCH.

Cheer Him to the Echo Whenever General Visits Them.

"Sir John French is in great health and spirits, and looks twenty years younger than when he went off to war," says a letter from an officer of the British headquarters staff, which has reached London. "His army idolizes him and the 'Tommies are crazy about him.'"

After one day's work he insisted on visiting the trenches. This was during the British retreat, and his staff was "hard put to it to prevent the old boy running needless risks."

Whenever the word went through the ranks that Sir John was around the men cheered him to the echo. After the magnificent tribute which the Field Marshal paid to his men, this testimony on their side shows the inspiration of his personality.

This instance of Sir John's personal kindness is told. When the Field Marshal left London for Paris he undertook with what those who know him well say is characteristic courtesy and simplicity, to convey some small parcels to her little children from a lady, who is a friend of Lady French. These children were stuck in Paris with their governess, and were about to be taken to the south of France with two or three families, similarly situated.

Lady French lives near London and devotes her time to good works in the interests of the troops under her husband's command.

OFFICER'S BRAVE DEATH.

All But Thirty Under His Command Had Fallen.

A despatch from Angouleme, France, says: The family of Major C. Dupont, of the artillery, has received news of his heroic death in a recent action. With a regiment of 700 men strong he received orders to take a position in a meadow near a town. There was a dense fog at the time, through which ominous rumblings were heard, but Major Dupont's instructions were urgent.

All his men stood at their posts waiting. Suddenly the fog lifted and revealed a company of German quick-firers within 1,500 yards of the French position. In a few seconds all except two officers and thirty men had fallen before the storm of shot.

Major Dupont was among those unscathed. The German captain approached him and asked for his surrender. Major Dupont declined to give it and sprang to a gun beside which his gunners lay dead and trained it upon the enemy. But before he could fire a bullet stretched him across the gun, mortally wounded.

GERMAN GENERALS KILLED.

Von Wroohem, Von Arbou, and Von Throtha Perished.

A despatch from Berlin, via London, says: The latest casualty list shows the death of two German generals in the western camp, Generals von Wroohem and von Arbou, and Major-General von Throtha.

The total losses so far published aggregate 10,086 dead, 37,769 wounded, and 13,621 missing.

The list shows the heaviest losses were sustained by the 174th Infantry in the battles of St. Die on August 20th and Luneville on August 22nd. This regiment lost its colonel, 17 officers, and 195 men dead; twenty-one officers and 1,092 wounded, and 59 men missing.

Socialist Decorated.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The Kaiser has for the first time decorated a Socialist. He has conferred the Iron Cross on Herr Schwartz, president of the Socialist Unions of Bavaria, for bravery on the battlefield.

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GERMANS BADLY BEATEN

Allies Send the Enemy's Western Wing Reeling Backwards

A despatch from the Battlefront says: French and British troops, intermingled with Turcos and Moors, not only held their own, but caused the strongly-reinforced German western wing to reel backwards near St. Quentin, and imperilled the German line of communication towards the frontier of Belgium. The German centre had been weakened by the rush of troops from that position to meet the threatening movement of the allies, and two strong forces were engaged at close quarters to-day, between St. Quentin and Tergnier. Meanwhile, at other parts of the battle line, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continued in dogged fashion. The allied troops followed the example set by the Germans and dug themselves deeply in. The artillery of both armies kept up an incessant fire, while French and German aviators reconnoitered from above. The commanders of the allied forces have found reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire in a spy discovered in their lines, who signalled directions. He was caught and immediately shot. All the troops appear to have become thoroughly hardened and accustomed to conditions. The commissariat and the ammunition supply departments are working perfectly. While the soldiers are occupying the advanced firing lines, they are scarcely ever without one hot meal a day, which is brought to them in camp kettles from the field kitchens.

British officers relate the following incidents. A large force of German infantry when charged by a British battalion held up their hands in token of surrender. The British approached to take them prisoners, when, it is said, the Germans re-opened fire. The British officers ordered their men to lie down, which they did. Then three British machine guns were brought into action and killed every German in that portion of the field.

WIRELESS STATION CLOSED.

Marconi Company Fails to Give Satisfactory Assurance.

A despatch from Washington says: Secretary of the Navy Daniels ordered the Marconi wireless station at Siasconset, Mass., closed in consequence of the failure of the company to give assurance that it would comply with naval censorship regulations.

Son of Von Moltke Killed.

A despatch from Paris says: A son of Field Marshal Count von Moltke has been killed in the fighting at Esternay.

SUBMARINE ESCAPED.

Crew Which Destroyed British Ships Received Iron Crosses.

A despatch from Berlin says: It is officially announced that the unterseeboot (submarine) U-9, commanded by Lieut-Commander Weddigen, which successfully torpedoed and sank three British armored cruisers in the North Sea on Tuesday, escaped unhurt from the guns of the cruisers and their accompanying destroyers. Commander Weddigen and the entire crew of the submarine have been decorated with the Iron Cross for their excellent work.

Strict Censorship on All Messages

A despatch from Ottawa says: An order-in-Council extending the Government's power of censorship to telegraphs and telephones has been passed.

The property of any telephone or telegraph company may be taken over by the Government. Power of censorship is assumed over all telegrams, as well as authority to direct that all telegraph and telephone messages passing out of Canada be transmitted through certain named offices only. A form of oath for employes of telegraph and telephone companies is provided, under which they swear not to allow any message of a character to convey information to the enemy to go outside Canada. A maximum penalty of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment, or both, is provided.

Another order-in-Council passed prohibits the publication of military or naval information of a kind likely to be useful to the enemy; the sketching or photographing of naval or military defences; giving or selling soldiers intoxicating liquor with intent to obtain information from the enemy; spreading reports in the neighborhood of a defended harbor likely to create disaffection or alarm. It is provided that all visible lights in the neighborhood of a defended harbor may be ordered kept extinguished between specified hours, and that inhabitants may be required to keep within their houses. A penalty of $5,000 fine or five years' imprisonment is fixed.

Defending the Roads to Paris Before the German Retreat Began