

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.

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 1895 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

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 termi-



THE LATE SIR JAMES PLINY WHITNEY.

nation of the Premier's illness had been entirely unexpected.

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 furrows 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 home- stead 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 Glengary, 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 Government candidate and carrying the constituency.

his remarkable 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.

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 post, waiting. Suddenly the fog lifted and revealed a company of German French-frirers 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.

Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England in 1780.

Mennon, the Egyptian, invented the letters in the year 1822 before Christ.

Thousands of Wounded in Hospitals

A despatch from New York says: The number of wounded in the battles of Europe is already in the hundreds of thousands; the hospitals of Paris and Berlin, cottages on the battlefields and churches are filled, while many wounded lie exposed in trenches, according to Ernest P. Bickell, national director of the American Red Cross, who arrived on the ss. Olympic from Liverpool. Mr. Bickell spent several weeks observing conditions in the countries at war.

"Official reports give little definite information of the losses, but the number of wounded is already in the hundreds of thousands," Mr. Bickell said. "The truth is that over the thousands of square miles already battletwrept there have been left almost countless thousands of

men helpless from ghastly wounds. Some have been gathered into trains by the Red Cross surgeons and nurses and taken to hospitals in the larger cities. Into Paris and Berlin thousands have already been brought, and one by one the hospitals have been filled, private and public buildings have been utilized for the wounded, but still the numbers increase.

"Some of the wounded were taken into cottages on the battlefields and the churches, but still there are thousands who lie in the trenches in the fields suffering from thirst and exposure.

"Let no man imagine that the American Red Cross can do too much or enough. Nurses and surgeons are needed more and more, and also medical and hospital supplies."



Defending the Roads to Paris Before the German Retreat Began

NEWS FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

The mill of the New Ladysmith Company at Nanaimo was completely destroyed by fire, \$30,000 damage being done.

The G.T.P. bridge over the Fraser River at Prince George has been completed and trains are now running over it daily.

William Cartledge, aged 10, was killed in North Vancouver, beneath the wheels of his father's wagon near his home.

Many camps have been robbed in the vicinity of North Vancouver. The police believe that an organized gang of hoboes is at work.

The laying of the new cable between Banfield and Port Alberni by the cable steamer Iris will be commenced before the end of the month.

Notice has been given to the owners of vacant lots in Kamloops by the corporation that all weeds growing thereon must be cut down forthwith.

Tracklaying is now proceeding on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway beyond the Cheakamus Canyon where a number of bridges have recently been completed.

Mrs. Peter J. Rinds of Vancouver was killed and her husband and three others injured when their automobile overturned near Eburne.

Mike Donovan, of Rossland, has fallen heir to \$50,000 by the death of an uncle in Ireland. He quit running the livery stable at once and is now in Ireland getting the money.

A parcel of stationery, the first direct shipment from Montreal to Vancouver over the new G.T.P. rail and steamship lines, was received at the Vancouver offices of the company.

Nearly 350 men are employed in the mines in the vicinity of Sandon, and forces are being increased each week. Before winter it is expected Sandon will have as large a payroll as in the boom days.

Ten-year-old Edward Summers lost his life in a fire which burned down the family home at Victoria. His father, Nathaniel Summers, who attempted to rescue the lad, died some days later. A widow and three small children survive.

Cracksmen have disturbed the tranquility of Waltham. An intruder was found with a quantity of missing jewels and removed in a serious condition to the hospital. Four men have been detained by the provincial police.

The Prince Rupert Board of Trade is petitioning for a mail subsidy amounting to \$30,000 for the Queen Charlotte Islands service. The present subsidy amounts to \$10,000 and the G.T.P. Company considers this sum insufficient.

A party of Skeena River and Rivers Inlet hunters shot about six hundred sea lions, which for some time have been destroying the hordes of fish seeking the water in the vicinity. The cannery men appealed for aid in exterminating the animals.

By the completion of the new telephone line for the Provincial Government forest branch between Herriot Bay and Green Point Rapids, 40 lumber camps with 2,000 men, and also 200 settlers and their families in the northern wilds have been brought into communication with the city of Vancouver.

Through mistaking toothpicks for mushrooms, three persons nearly lost their lives at Burquitlam. Mr. George Han and his son had gathered a pan full of what they thought were mushrooms and had them cooked to serve to guests. Immediately after the meal they were all taken ill, but first aid rendered by a visitor saved their lives.

There has been quite a rush for

ONSLAUGHTS THRUST BACK

Gaps in Allied Troops Had Been Filled by Fresh Reinforcements and Much Ground Was Gained

Battle Front.—The German offensive has been extremely vigorous at the western end of the long line stretching along the Rivers Oise, Aisne and Woeuvre.

The allied troops, whose gaps had been filled with freshly-arrived reinforcements not only repeatedly thrust back the masses of Germans thrown against them, but eventually carried out a successful counter-attack, which resulted in the gaining of considerable ground and the definite capture of Peronne, north-east of St. Quentin,

about which town the fiercest engagement occurred.

French troops are now to the south, to the west, to the north and to the north-west of the German right wing army commanded by General Alexander von Kluk. With only a few more miles of progress to the south of Peronne the French will have completely surrounded the western end of the German line and will be able to cut this force off from its base of supplies over the railways into Belgium. Efforts of the Germans to begin a new invasion of France near Nancy, through the Vosges Mountains, have resulted in defeat.

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 Seaman'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."

VICTIMS AT RHEIMS.

Cathedral Willfully Chosen as a Target by the Germans.

A despatch from Paris says: Maurice Barres, in the Echo de Paris, gives the story of Baron Durieux, an ex-officer who arrived at Rheims recently. Baron Durieux confirms the previous reports that a large Red Cross flag flew from each tower of the cathedral, and the Germans knew their own wounded were in the edifice, because they placed their wounded there when they occupied the town.

The Baron says the Germans had undoubtedly willfully chosen the cathedral as a target. During their first passage through Rheims the Germans demanded a war levy of 30,000,000 francs (\$6,000,000). This should have been paid last Sunday but the arrival of the French troops saved the city from the levy.

Among the victims of the German bombardment of Rheims were two graduate women nurses and 25 nuns, who held diplomas as nurses.

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 accepted 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.

War Costing \$38,000,000 a Day.

A despatch from Paris says: Fourteen thousand million dollars is the yearly cost of the war (or \$38,056,184 per day) to Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Russia and England, according to the German statistical expert, Captain Max Heineke. Of this expense France and Germany, he estimates, each will stand \$2,900,000,000 each; while Russia's share, with her 4,000,000 fighting men, will be \$3,800,000,000.

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.

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.

German Generals Killed.

Von Wrochem, Von Arbon, 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 Wrochem and von Arbon, 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.



COL. V. A. S. WILLIAMS in command of the Canadian contingent at Valenciennes.

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 rec-

torship of the University of Edinburgh, and Field Marshal Earl Kitchener has been invited to assume the lord rectorship and has accepted.

TO CHECK RUSSIAN MARCH

Germans and Austrians Will Offer Desperate Battle on Wide Front

A despatch from London says: The news of the war in the east indicates, after all reasonable allowances for exaggeration are made, that the immense forces of Russia are rapidly nearing the German frontier on a line of advance 150 miles wide. London expects soon to hear of a pitched battle, as vast as that of the Aisne, between one million Germans and Austrians, who are concentrating on this line to save the Kaiser's territory, and 1,500,000 Russians.

Belief that the direct Russian advance against Germany is rapidly progressing is partially confirmed by an announcement of the Breslau Gazette that the military authorities there have cut all telegraph communication between Breslau, Posen and Liebnitz. This would indicate the approach of the Russian armies. There were rumors two days ago that Cossacks had been seen a few miles east of Breslau.

Despatch from Rome, St. Petersburg and Amsterdam confirm previous intimations that all attempts

to hold the Russians within Galicia and Poland until the combats in the west are decided have failed, and that the Germans withdrawing from Russian territory are combining with such Austrian forces as have escaped capture or disintegration in a final effort to block the Russians from Prussia and Silesia.

A Two-fold Invasion.

It is now certain that the Russian advance is a double movement. A great army is moving westward from Warsaw and the south for the purpose of striking at Posen, while another army, released from Galicia by the collapse of Austrian resistance, is co-operating by an advance against Cracow. It is conservatively estimated that the Russian strength in the two armies is not less than 1,500,000 men, this exclusive of the reserves held to guard Galicia and Russian Poland and to complete siege operations. There are reliable reports also that Russia, having now at the front troops ample for the invasion of Germany, is assembling a second line of 2,000,000.

DIPLOMATS TALK TOO MUCH.

Latest Assertion Is Japan Is Expecting War With U.S.

A despatch from Washington says: There is trouble again in the Washington diplomatic camp. This time Baron Wilhelm von Schoen, an attache of the German Embassy, has irritated the Administration by giving out an interview in which he says that the Japanese consider war with the United States inevitable. Secretary Bryan discussed the interview with President Wilson, and the State Department called the matter to the attention of the German Ambassador and asked for an explanation.

Several statements by foreign diplomats here since the beginning of the war have greatly displeased the Administration, but in some respects the interview with Baron von Schoen is regarded as the most offensive of all. The statements contained therein are such as to lead inevitably to the conclusion that if any effect were expected it must be that of inciting the hostility of the American public to Japan, presumably in the hope that opinion created against the Far Eastern nation would be correspondingly favorable to Germany.

Baron Schoen was attached to the German Embassy in Tokyo when war was declared by Japan, and was handed his passports by the Tokio Government on that occasion. He recently arrived in the United States, and is now attached to the Embassy here. On his way from Tokio to the United States he was reported as speaking in a vein quite like that of his interview, but little attention was paid to it, as he was not then serving under the Washington Embassy.

60,000 HELPLESS IN VIENNA.

In Addition to Unemployed and Fugitives From Galicia.

A despatch from Venice says: A graphic picture of conditions of life in Vienna is revealed in an official statement of the Mayor of Vienna that his city is supporting the families of 82,000 reservists at a daily cost of \$50,000, and in addition is endeavoring to provide for 100,000 unemployed and another 100,000 fugitives from Galicia and the Crownland of Bukovina. For the fugitives the city already has expended \$1,000,000. According to the Mayor's statement 40,000 unemployed have been given positions on the public works, but the remaining 60,000 are in a helpless condition.

Serbian Assassin Killed.

Major Tankoske, the Serbian officer who is said to have instigated the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, at Sarajevo on June 28, was killed in battle at Kroupagne, on the Drina. Major Tankoske is the man who was assured by Austria of supplying the bombs which were thrown.

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.

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.

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 employees 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.

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 'Tommyes 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.

SUCCESS OF BELGIANS.

Break Their Own Record in the Taking of Prisoners.

A despatch from London says: Heavy fighting is proceeding at different points to the south of Antwerp. At one place, the name of which was deleted by the Belgian censor, a German force of 2,000 men was routed, many being killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Never have the Belgians taken so many prisoners in a single battle.

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"You see, had the lamb been obedient and stayed in the fold it would not have been eaten by the wolf, would it?" "No, me'am," replied the best scholar in the class, "it would have been eaten by us."