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LAST EDITION.

FIERCE FIGHTING RAGES ON MONTENEGRO FRONTIER

The Little Balkan State Ignores the Powers.

STRIKES AT ITS ENEMY

INTERVENTION SEEMS TO HAVE COME TOO LATE.

Austrian Troops Will Try and Prevent Balkan Armies From Uniting—It Looks as Though Turkey Will Cause Much Bloodshed.

Constantinople, Oct. 9.—Fierce fighting raged last night on the Montenegrin frontier.

Prevent Forces Uniting.

Vienna, October 9.—Twenty-five thousand Austrian troops yesterday marched into Novibazar, a strip of land situated between Montenegro and Servia.

This is believed to be the first step in actual intervention by the powers of Europe to prevent war in the Balkans.

These troops will be able to prevent the union of Montenegro and Servian forces if ordered to do so. Fifty thousand more will arrive by to-night.

Chargés d'Affaires Get Passports.

Cettigne, Montenegro, Oct. 9.—Plamenatz, the Montenegro Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, has been ordered to leave there to-day.

The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires here has been handed his passport by the Montenegrin government.

The Note Too Late.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 9.—The Austrian and Russian ministers yesterday presented to the Bulgarian government the powers' joint note regarding to see that Turkey institutes reforms in Macedonia and Albania, but calling on Bulgaria to demobilize immediately.

It is presumed here that similar notes have been presented at Belgrade, Cettigne, and Athens. At Cettigne the move is decidedly late, war having already been declared, possibly in a hurry, as a means of forestalling the note. Diplomats here say they hardly see how the powers can consistently insist on the demobilization of troops formally engaged in war.

Their ally, Montenegro, having started hostilities with Bulgaria, Servia and Greece, too, may in a sense be considered as committed to the struggle. The impression here is that the powers have waited too long.

Messages for War Zone Censured.

New York, Oct. 9.—A strict censorship on telegrams has been instituted by the Bulgarian government. All telegrams for Bulgaria must henceforth be written in plain language, according to an official note issued by the international Telegraph Bureau at Berne, Switzerland.

The cable companies announce that despatches for Greece in code or cipher are not accepted.

Fighting Montenegro.

Montenegro is the smallest independent kingdom in Europe, and has a population of not more than three hundred thousand people. Its area is but little over 5,000 square miles. Poor and barren as it is, this little mountain land has always excited the deeper patriotism and an unconquerable love of freedom amongst its people. "My country," said King Nicholas on one occasion, "is a wilderness of stone; it is arid, it is poor, but I adore it! If I were offered the whole of the Balkan peninsula in exchange I would not consider the bargain for one moment." Every Montenegrin holds the same opinion. The war strength of the Montenegrin army is probably between 30,000 and 50,000 men. Every man in the country is liable to military service from the 18th to the sixty-second year of his age.

By sea, the warlike little kingdom on the Adriatic is quite inaccessible to the forces of Turkey. Inland, it is protected by wild and rugged mountains, and its roads on the frontier have by deliberate policy been kept in almost impassable condition. No country less inviting to invasion could be imagined, and as warfare has for centuries been almost a natural pastime, they are certain to give the Turks a lively time if in any contest.

The Montenegrins freed themselves from actual Turkish domination in 1857, and the last vestige of nominal overlordship by the Porte disappeared with the signing of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 and the acknowledgment of Montenegrin sovereignty by Turkey in 1902.

London police are on the lookout for Christabel Pankhurst, reported to be on her way from Paris to London. She is wanted, charged with inspiring the militant suffragettes to violence.

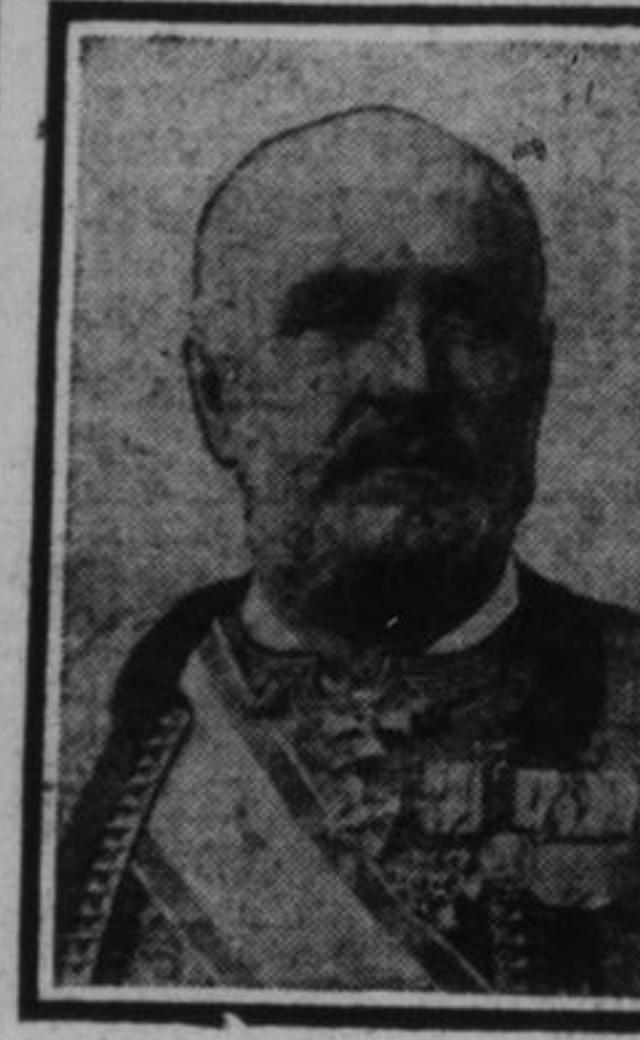
The last war in the Balkans broke out in April, 1897, as a result of Greece's ambition to recover Crete.

Eleven juveniles have been selected in the Becker case in New York.

DAILY MEMORANDA.

See top page 2, right hand corner for probabilities.

Do not forget to purchase some of "The Old Firm's" Wonder preparations at drug Dept., Armouries, this week.



KING NICHOLAS.
He is on the throne of Montenegro.

NOT YET VACANT.

There Are Only Two Places to Fill in Ontario.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The claims of T. Birkett, ex-M.P., to a senatorship, were urged upon Hon. R. L. Borden. The premier promised due consideration to the claims of the ex-member. He pointed out, however, that there are but two Ontario vacancies at present as the Kingston case has to be dealt with by resolution of the upper house. Senator Sullivan, of Kingston, forfeited his seat owing to absence during two sessions though the senatorship had not yet been formally declared vacant.

Canada's Balkan Trade.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—Canada's trade is not likely to suffer by a Balkan war, according to officials of the trade and commerce department.

Canada's trade with Turkey last year amounted to \$574,388, mostly in imports; Canadian exports amounting to only \$17,691.

Little or no trade is done with the Balkan states. Trade with Greece amounted last year to \$588,394, of which \$125,347 was in Canadian exports.

Fortune for Electrical School.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9.—Under the will of Alfred Fisher Moore, wire manufacturer, admitted to probate, nearly all of his fortune, which is valued at \$2,000,000, will, upon the death of the widow and several other annuitants, be expended in the establishment of a school of electrical engineering.

Appointed County Judges.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—Arthur Mahaffy, M.P., will be the county judge of Muskoka and Major McGilivray, of Ontario county.

DRANK A CONCOCTION OF THE DOCTOR'S

As a Result Two Are Dead and Three Are Seriously Ill.

Cookshire, Que., Oct. 9.—A mysterious sickness has ended the lives of two men and has made two more dangerously ill.

The dead men are Joseph Desrocher and Peter Lemieux, and the sick A. Desrocher, Joseph Ouellet, and J. Gendreau. The men were all attacked on Sunday night, and they stated that their condition was produced by a concoction which they got at the home of a doctor who was entertaining them on Saturday night.

It appears that when the supply of flour gave out the doctor supplemented it with a decoction of his own manufacture.

His guests felt no ill effects till Sunday night, two of them dying on Tuesday.

The doctor is said to have crossed the line into the United States.

HIGHER DUTY ON STONE.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—A delegation representing the National Builders' Exchange waited upon Hon. W. T. White, this morning, with a demand for the imposition of higher duty on every kind of building stone, save rough quarry blocks, coming in from the United States. Consideration was promised.

D. H. Reynolds New Inspector.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—D. H. Reynolds,

of Ottawa, has been appointed travelling immigration inspector. He is well known in sporting circles and has frequently acted as referee in big horse races. He has been on the staff of the Citizen for the past twenty-five years.

Faces a Serious Charge.

Montreal, Oct. 9.—Thomas W. Patterson, insurance broker, was brought before Judge Lafontaine, charged with having committed an illegal operation on a young woman who is lying in the general hospital in a precarious condition.

New Directors for Bank.

Montreal, Oct. 9.—It is announced that the following gentlemen will be elected directors of the Merchants' bank of Canada: George L. Cains; George F. Benson, Edwardsburg; F. Howard Wilson, and Alfred B. Evans.

Will do the Work.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—C. L. McCool and T. H. Moffatt have been awarded the contract for constructing the timber superstructure of a wharf at Brockville, Ont. The cost will be \$15,200.

TYPEWRITER IN PALACE.

King George Has Machine for Private Correspondence.

London, Oct. 9.—The typewriter is being used for the king's private correspondence for the first time, at Balmoral.

The queen, however, has her letters to her friends sent out in the handwriting of her private secretary, or writes them herself, for Queen Mary considers "disrespect" is shown to friends by those who act as though they did not care to give the time needed to communicate with them in their own hand. Queen Mary's handwriting, by the way, is both beautiful and legible.

REFERENDUM AT ST. JOHN.

First Vote of Kind Under New Commission.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 9.—St. John is utilizing for the first time the machinery provided in the new charter under which the city is governed by commission. Because the commission refused to re-enact a by-law compelling shopkeepers to close at seven o'clock, which had been quashed by the courts, the advocates of it have secured a referendum. A light vote is expected.

CHURCHILL MAY DIVULGE.

Imperial Naval Policy at Sheffield on Nov. 20th.

London, Oct. 9.—In view of Premier Borden's forthcoming statement as to Canada's naval policy, it is not without significance that Winston Churchill has accepted an invitation to speak at the Cutlers' feast at Sheffield, on Nov. 20th.

Anticipations are that the first lord of the admiralty may take this opportunity of delivering an important pronouncement as to the imperial naval policy.

MAKE AN APPEAL FOR MISSION FUNDS

The Words Retrenchment and Retreat Are Unworthy of the Church.

Brantford, Oct. 9.—At a session of the Methodist General Board of Missions, Rev. Dr. George J. Bond of Halifax, presented a resolution emanating from the foreign mission committee, relative to the inadequacy of the income to meet the present situation.

"The board," read the resolution, cannot extend its work either at home or abroad. Its operations in both China and Japan are hampered, and sorely against its will, have been compelled to decide that not a single additional man can be sent to either of these strategic centres during the year."

The resolution spoke of the need of retrenchment and retreat as "unworthy of the church, and made an appeal for greater consecration and increased liberality.

PLEDDING THEIR BODIES.

Doctors Ready to Be Used for Scientific Purposes.

New York, Oct. 9.—With the purpose of extending the study of disease and to eliminate the baneful treatment of incompetent physicians, 200 members of the Associated Physicians of Long Island, went on record as pledging their bodies to science to be used for autopsies for special investigation. This action was taken at a meeting on Hoffman Island following an energetic campaign of pathologists in the association who forced a great boon to humanity in the education of the general public to the necessity of such work.

Talbot had gone into Atwood's cell to inspect it. The negro lunged with a knife and cut off his ear, then he stabbed the keeper in the back.

Edwards, who was in the corridor, ran in, knocked the negro down and threw him upon the floor.

The two were separated after they had severely injured each other. All three men were taken to the prison hospital. The negro was put in solitary confinement.

Edwards invented time locks that are in use in many banks and is the inventor of a process in the mechanics arts that has netted him much money while he has been in prison and owns many patents. He was one of the most expert bank thieves in this state.

Although the law specifies that to the nearest of kin belongs the refusal of an autopsy, the physicians practically will make wills stating that it is their last wish that their fellow physicians have the privilege of making such surgical examination as they see fit.

ACHEMUS LIVES ON.

Graduate Who Lost Both Legs May Recover.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 9.—Dr. Clinton Acheson, who was struck by a street car and fearfully injured a week ago, his right collar bone being broken, and his right leg just below the knee, and the left foot below the ankle, being amputated, is doing as well as can be expected. The doctors think he may recover. Dr. Acheson is a graduate of Toronto University.

To Elect President.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 9.—France, the second biggest republic on earth, is going to elect a president soon. There are four or five candidates in the field in this country, which differs from America in that the president is not elected by the people directly, but by the legislature.

Among the presidential possibilities

are Premier Poincaré, Georges Clemenceau, Paul Deschanel, Leon Bourgeois, Théophile Delcassé and former Premier Alexandre Ribot. Probably the most active candidate is Antonin Dubost, the president of the senate.

President Fallières' term of seven years will end January 17th, 1913.

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