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LAST EDITION

WILL COUNTRIES ARRANGE TERMS OF WARFARE?

GERMANS PREPARING TO LAUNCH ATTACK

To Recover the Village of Souchez--The Fighting Around There Is Becoming More Violent.

The Enemy Is Bombarding Compiègne With Long Range Guns--French Aviators Trying to Locate the Batteries--Infantry Clashes Continue South of Arras.

(Special to the Whig.)
Paris, June 15.—Compiègne, forty-five miles north-east of Paris, has been bombarded by the Germans. A shower of shells has fallen all around the historic old churches of the town, but an official statement from the War Office this afternoon said little damage was done. The new long range guns, employed by the Germans along the sea coast, hurled shells into the city from concealed positions. French aviators are reconnoitering over the enemy's lines to discover the location of the German batteries.

Violent Attacks Around Souchez.
German attacks around Souchez are becoming more violent. There is every evidence that the enemy is preparing to launch a great attack to recover the village. South of Arras the infantry clashes continue. The War Office this afternoon announced the repulse of strong attacks against newly-captured French trenches near Quenneviere farm.

Drove Austrians Back.
Rome, June 15.—In their attacks around Manfalcone the Austrians set fire to the forests by using incendiary bombs. The War Office announced that the flames were extinguished and the enemy driven back, and the Italians continue to progress towards Trieste.

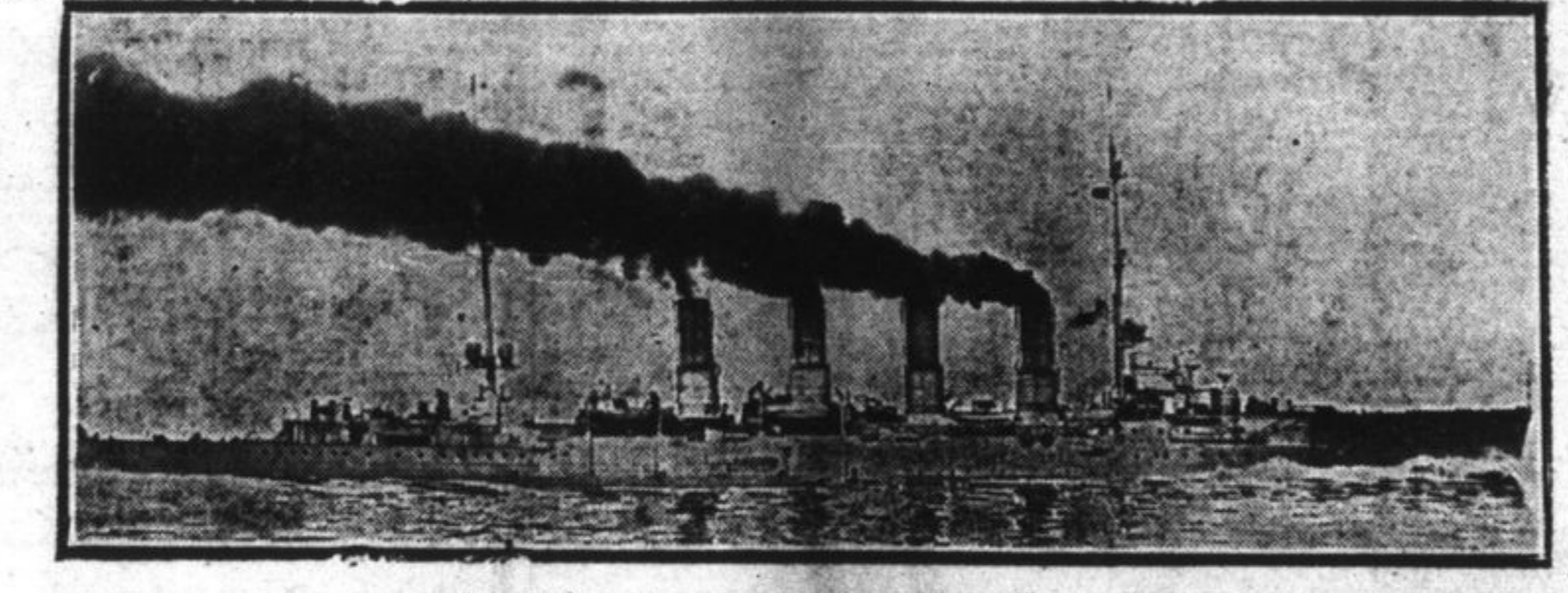
Wilson Leaders Fear a Split In Their Party

Washington, June 5.—The administration has begun a systematic effort to prevent the resignation of Secretary Bryan from the Cabinet developing into a split in the Democratic party.
Wilson leaders scent a defection that may interfere with the renomination of their chief in 1916, or at least prevent his re-election.
Outwardly the administration is seeking to minimize the importance of Mr. Bryan's defection. As a matter of fact, however, it is known that the administration is deeply concerned over the political consequences that may come out of Mr. Bryan's leaving the Cabinet and inauguration of his propaganda against the President's foreign policy.
Envoys have been sent to Mr. Bryan by the President's close friends to urge him not to make political war upon the President.
Furthermore, party leaders have been ordered to get in touch with Bryan followers all over the country and persuade them not to countenance a party split.

THE ENORMOUS BRITISH WAR EXPENSES

(Special to the Whig.)
London, June 15.—Britain has spent \$7,365,750 a day for war expenses alone since the beginning of the European conflict, Premier Asquith told the House of Commons this afternoon. Her estimated expenditures in the coming year are nearly double that amount, or fourteen and a half millions per day.
In moving a new appropriation of \$1,216,000,000 for war purposes, the Prime Minister called upon all parties to support the Government in its request. The nation, he said, is passing through a great crisis, which is taxing its tremendous resources to the utmost.
“A situation without parallel makes continued demands upon the energies of the nation,” said Premier Asquith, “but the measureless new credit demonstrates that after nearly a year of war the British people are more resolute than ever to prosecute it to a successful finish. There is visible co-operation and an unreserved and whole-hearted concentration that can only mean a victorious issue.”

TURKISH WARSHIP "MIDULLU,"



Better known as the German warship Breslau—which was badly damaged Sunday in a fight with the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

PROF. PIGEON ACCEPTS.
Will Become Colleague Pastor of Bloor Street Church.
Toronto, June 15.—Professor G. C. Pigeon of Westminster College, Vancouver, has accepted the call to Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, as colleague of Dr. W. G. Wallace, and the General Assembly, at Kingston, released him from his academic position. It is expected that Dr. Pigeon will be inducted into his new Toronto charge early in September.



CARDINAL MERCIER, BELGIUM.
Who is again having trouble with the inhuman occupants of Belgium.

LIST OF HONORS FOR HEROIC CANADIANS
British Commons To Be Asked About Its Presentation--Sergeant's Miraculous Escape.
London, June 15.—In the House of Commons Donald MacMaster will ask the War Minister, “when we hope to have the list of honors and promotions in the Canadian forces in recognition of their distinguished services and patriotic sacrifices.”
A graphic story of “the hottest corner I was ever in” and of how a horse presented to him by the mayor and citizens of London, Ont., was shot under him is sent here by Quartermaster-Sergeant Duncan Latham of the Canadian Artillery.
“I could have sent a man with the message,” says Latham, “but I never asked a man to do what I would not do myself, so I started off. I had not gone far before a shell struck my horse in the neck, exploded, blowing his poor head clean off. It was cut clear through as if with an axe and dropped a good 20 yards away. I lost the bridle but carried the saddle back and got another horse.”
“I had almost reached my destination when another shell dropped just under this second horse, blowing both his hind legs off and making a generally horrible mess. I went flying through the air without any airship and came down ‘bump’ on the hard road. I picked myself up very gently because I was not sure whether there was all or just some of me there. I then proceeded the journey afoot, delivered the message and then collapsed. The next thing I knew I was on a motor car to the hospital. However, I will be back again next week, when I hope to pay the beggars back.”

NO SPIRITS IN TRENCHES.
Only Light Wine and Beer Allowed Kaiser's Men.
Berlin, via London, June 15.—Admiral von Muller, chief of the Private Marine Cabinet, has written the following open letter against the misuse of spirituous beverages.
“I have recently had an opportunity to hear the Emperor speak of the alcohol question in the present war. His Majesty on his occasion asserted that he thoroughly maintained the opinion expressed by him in the Muerwik speech on the marine cadets, but that, on the other hand, in war a more extended use of lighter alcoholic drinks must be permitted. Thus, for instance, light native wine or beer was preferable to water for troops if the water available was of an objectionable quality. Strong drinks, such as spirits of every sort, may under no circumstances be given to the troops.”
Admiral von Muller says that measures have been taken to prevent the sending of spirits of every kind to the troops in the field.

FEAR A COAL EMBARGO.
Danes to Appeal to England Germany.
Copenhagen, June 15.—The probability that England will discontinue sending coal to Denmark has caused great excitement here, especially in industrial circles. A delegation of prominent financial and industrial men is leaving for England in order to try to arrange to keep up the export of coal to Denmark. The delegates will first go to Berlin and try to get an official guarantee, which is wanted in England, that German warships will let coal steamers bound for Denmark go untouched.

HAS NO KNOWLEDGE
(Special to the Whig.)
London, June 15.—Official circles here to-day were extremely reticent regarding the report that cables from Berlin that England was willing to modify her blockade decree if Germany changed her plans of submarine. The Government officials reported that England has not reported that the United States she was willing to reach a compromise with Germany.

PREPARE FOR EVACUATION.
Austrians Removing Military Stores From Two Towns.
Budapest, June 15.—It is learned from an authoritative source that in Trieste and the neighboring towns of Mearone and Opicina, both military bases of importance, preparations are being made for evacuation, during the last few months are being and the military stores piled up there during the last few months are being transferred, partly toward north at Laibach and partly toward the south-east.

PENSIONS' HEAVY COST.
Estimates of Militia Department Now Thought Insufficient.
Ottawa, June 15.—There was voted by Parliament on an estimate furnished by the Militia Department at the session just closed the sum of \$2,000,000 with which to pay before the 31st of March, 1915, pensions to widows and children of soldiers and officers killed in action or who died from disease and wounds in the European war. Payments are now being made on this account. At the present rate of losses, and because of the additional forces now being provided, this sum, in the opinion of that department, will be insufficient.

DEVICE TO LOCATE SHELLS.
Professor's Invention Aims to Protect Farmers in Plowing.
Nancy, France, June 15.—A curious invention, designed to disclose by means of magnetism unexploded shells buried in the earth no more than eighteen inches, was tested to-day by the prefect of the Department of Neuchâtel-et-Moellie.
The device was invented by Professor Camille Guillon, Professor of Science in the University of Nancy. The object of the device is to protect farmers from striking live shells with their plows.

Preserved Fruit For the Trenches.
Paris, June 15.—The ministry of war has decided to add preserved fruits to the bill of fare of the soldiers in the trenches and to reduce proportionately their meat rations. This, it is expected, will have a beneficial effect on the health of the men.

WAR PRISONERS HELD IN CANADA

Great Majority of Austrians Who Are Now Working in Outdoor Camps--Get Good Food.

The Austrians Are Three to One in Number in the Camps--The Work the Prisoners Are Engaged At--The Regulations Under Which They Are Detained Come From The Hague.

Ottawa, June 15.—Canada has on its hand, at present, four thousand prisoners of war. They are located at a series of camps and stations from Halifax to Nanaimo. Where work is being done, the men are quartered in camps. Where the interned aliens are living a more easy life, they are located in stations or barracks.

The proportion of prisoners on the basis of nationality is three Austrians to one German. Consequently, the regulations are those of the Geneva Convention, one thousand Austrians and a few a score or so of Turks. The Austrians give no trouble whatever; the Germans need more looking after. Very few, if any, of the Germans are out of the barracks. They belong to the class whose demeanour generally is such as to call for their internment in barracks. At Halifax for instance, and also at Kingston, the internments are nearly all Germans.
The camps are situated at Sprit Lake, Quebec, and Kapuskasing, Ont., both on the line of the Transcontinental, and at Petawawa, Valcartier and at the Arrow Lake, in the Bank Park. The stations are at Halifax, Amherst, Kingston, Brandon, Lethbridge, Vernon and Nanaimo.
The largest camp is at Sprit Lake, where 900 Austrians are engaged in clearing land for a model farm, while at Kapuskasing about 700 are occupied with similar operations. A number of families of the interned aliens are accommodated. It is stated at headquarters that a good number of these people plan to take up land and colonize the district after the war.
At Petawawa and Valcartier the Austrians are employed in drainage

works or camp improvements, while at Arrow Lake, national park works are in progress. About 600 Germans are in barracks at Halifax, 300 at Amherst, and 250 at Kingston.
The prisoners of war are dealt with under the regulations prescribed by the Hague Tribunal. They are served food on the same basis as men at the front. When they work on allowance of twenty-two cents a day is made; if doing nothing they do not get this.
The regulations are strict and for violation of any of them various degrees of punishment are prescribed. The severest of these is solitary confinement, and a diet of bread and water. In rare cases, it is said, has it been necessary to take any such rigorous steps. The discipline on the whole is excellent. And difficulty originates from Germans, who are more restive, more given to intrigue and trouble-making, though nothing very serious has been attempted.
The average Austrian plods ahead apparently not worrying much about the war or its outcome. Some of them averred that they didn't know the war was on, and were rounded up.
If all the suggestions for internment were entertained, the war prisoner population would be swelled tremendously. As it is, the situation is regarded as well in hand.
The representations that more ought to be interned come mainly from municipalities pressed by problems of unemployment. The remedying of this situation must come in some other way than by wholesale internments. The Government is not disposed to look to internment camps or barracks as the solution of this situation.

1,500 Aliens Were Interned In Past Month

Ottawa, June 15.—Since the sinking of the Lusitania, 1,500 Germans and Austrians have been interned in different parts of the country. The total number interned is not about 5,000. In addition General Otter is looking after and supporting 7,000 or 8,000 dependents of the interned aliens, their families left in the various centres. With the coming of the warm weather there have been numerous attempts to escape, but only five have got clear away. At Spirit Lake and Kapuskasing stamping machines are at work and farm implements are being taken up to make a start on experimental farms. In the park at Banff interned aliens are being employed now clearing up dead wood and making roads, while others are engaged building a road in the British Columbia between the Kananisuk Valley and the Arrow Lakes.

Canadian List Growing
(Special to the Whig.)
Ottawa, June 15.—Up to ten o'clock this morning the Canadian casualties total 8,698. The killed number 1,383, wounded 5,705 and missing 1,610.

Sunk Steam Trawler.
London, June 15.—The steam trawler Argyll has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Seven of the crew are lost.

Oust Germans From Canadian Civil Service
Ottawa, June 15.—Alleging that several Germans are in the Government service at Ottawa, the Civilian, the organ of the Civil Service, wants to know what is to be done about it. A writer in that publication asks what chance a Britisher would have of holding a Civil Service job in Germany. He also asserts that a couple of Swedes in the Service are not slow in expressing pro-German sentiments. The Germans in the Service are not numerous, and so far as can be learned, they are naturalized. The Government has now taken steps to get rid of them.

BANK MAN DIES A HERO.

"Scott's" Sinclair Mortally Wounded Aiding a Comrade.
Cornwall, June 15.—Cornwall friends have been advised of the death in France of W. J. Sinclair, a former member of the staff of the Cornwall section. In a letter to his mother, intimating the death, Lieut. Washington says: "He died a hero's death. Rushing to the aid of a wounded comrade, he was hit, and died shortly after. He was absolutely fearless and game to the last, and his behaviour under terrific fire was splendid. His memory is much honored by myself and the machine-gun section."
BORN.
SHERMAN—In Kingston, on June 14th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sherman, 247 Montreal street, son.

DAILY MEMORANDUM.

Yaudeville, Grand, 2.30 and 7.30.
See top of page 2, right hand corner, for probabilities.
BORN.
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