

YEAR 82 NO. 168

KINGSTON ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915

SECOND SECTION

WON ANOTHER MILE OF GULLEY RAVINE

Result of British Advance on Gallipoli at the End Of June--Turks' Dead Burned

Great Fires and Heaps of Broken Rifles Marked Path of Battle--One of the Finest Things About the Site

London, July 21.—The British press representative in the Dardanelles, reporting under date of July 4, says: "The successful advance of the British left wing on June 28th placed in our hands another mile of the 'gully ravine,' which is the Gallipoli Peninsula's valley of death. The Turks know every inch of the ground, and pour a tremendous number of shells into the ravine, which is dotted for miles up from the shore with lonely graves, marking the last resting place of some soldier who was buried where he fell.

"Despite the tragedies staged here, the spectator must admit that the ravine presents a scene of rugged grandeur, reminding the Scotch Highlands. The mile of gully most recently added to the British positions is still littered with the debris of the Turkish positions, which are invariably filled with filth from a sanitary point of view. If the enemy goes through the campaign without some great epidemic he will have undue luck. "As the correspondent travelled up the ravine twenty-four hours after the battle there were visible

plenty of evidences of the strenuous character of the fighting—scattered bodies half protruding from the ground, hastily dug graves, hundreds of broken rifles and scattered equipment, and everywhere great fires, whereon Turkish dead in hundreds were being burned. "In front of the trenches British soldiers were working like bees preparing barriers and trenches under a continuous fire of enemy sharpshooters, while others for whom there was no room in the trenches were sleeping calmly close behind and awaiting the summons to resist an expected counter-attack. "One of the finest things about the gully ravine is that, despite the heat and lack of breezes, there is plenty of water for man and beast—springs which come from the interior hills and enter the valley in a tiny trickling stream as clear as crystal and ice cool. No wine ever has or will taste as good as a glass of this water to a warrior who has spent hours in the trenches stooping to avoid enemy snipers, cramped by the weight of his kit and the narrowness of his quarters, while the sun scorched his neck and while stench and millions of flies made existence well-nigh unbearable."

DECLINE IN ROUBLE.

On Reason Why Russia is Anxious Over Dardanelles. London, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle says: Yesterday Petrograd exchanges reached the record figure of 155 roubles in buy £10 for purposes of exchange operation. We thought the problem serious when exchange crept over 120. It became vastly more grave during the past month for the immense decline in the value of roubles means that no remittances can be made from Russia, except on ruinous terms. We saw on Saturday how the Spies Petroleum Company, though reporting large profits, could not pay its dividend owing to the great loss remittances would involve. The chief reasons for the rapid rise in exchange is simple enough. Russia is importing a huge mass of war materials from ourselves and the neutral countries, but the bulk of her exports are held up owing to the Baltic and Dardanelles being closed to her. Her only available ports are Archangel and Vladivostok, and these are being utilised to their full capacity for food and goods. The opening of the Dardanelles to the immediate prospect would naturally cause a big recovery in the value of the rouble. It can, therefore, be quite understood how anxiously those financially interested in Russia are watching operations in the Gallipoli Peninsula.

LONSDALE'S LIFE SPARED

English Prisoner Of War Sentenced To Fifteen Years. Leeds, Eng., July 21.—A letter received here from private William Lonsdale, who is a prisoner of war in Germany, says that he is in good health and that he is undergoing a sentence of fifteen years in prison. The last previous news received concerning Lonsdale was that a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment, which had been imposed on him had been revised and the death-penalty substituted.

The case of Lonsdale early in the year attracted considerable attention. He was condemned by court-martial for an attack on a guard at the Dohberitz prison camp and sentenced to death. The Lord Mayor of Leeds, Lonsdale's native town, appealed to the American minister at The Hague to urge that Lonsdale be not put to death, and both the minister and the American Ambassador to Germany took an interest in the case and sought to have the death sentence commuted. In February it was announced that the sentence had been changed to twenty years' imprisonment, but in April it was stated that the supreme military court had confirmed the death sentence.

KAISER THROWS AUSTRIA

Prefers To Pacify Roumania At Expense Of Ally. Paris, July 21.—A despatch from Bucharest says that a joint meeting of the Hungarian and Austrian cabinets, the Emperor presiding, the question of delivering an ultimatum to Roumania was discussed. Count Tisza, it is stated, insisted on an ultimatum or a declaration of war. Both the Emperor, however, are believed to have opposed the ultimatum, the German Kaiser, especially, preferring to pacify Roumania by compensation at the expense of Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVAL INVENTION BOARD.



CORNWALL, THE FACTORY TOWN A Splendid Place; Full Of Business and Hospitality.

Cornwall is about the last place of any size on the St. Lawrence River, in the province of Ontario, and it is a splendid place to stop at. It is known as the "Factory Town," and its commanding advantages have appealed to a large number of manufacturers. It has three cotton mills, among the largest in the country, the Toronto Paper and Pulp Mills Company, brass and iron bedstead, furniture, chair and pants factories, foundries, dry dock and a number of smaller concerns that do much to add to the industrial life of the place and to maintain a large staff of men and women. It has recently added a new line, the Canadian Pacific Railway running to Ste. Poly-carpe, Quebec, and also has the G.T.R., and the New York Central crossing the St. Lawrence by the New York and Ottawa Railway bridge. The population is about 10,000, taking in the suburbs. A visit paid by a Whig representative of the St. Lawrence River Counties Press Association meeting there on Monday, was full of interest, for it was a first view of an old historic town, lying in a beautiful spot and in the centre of one of the richest dairying sections of Canada. Its public buildings are pretentious, its residences commodious, and surrounded by beautiful lawns, the whole giving an air of prosperity and comfort. The town has a splendid street railway service, reaching all points and extending into the suburbs. Its parks are numerous and well kept, its people are thrifty and enterprising, and altogether there is a solidity about the place that commends it to the visitors. Although Monday was very unpropitious, the pressmen were given an opportunity of visiting many of the town's business men. The visitors were the guests of the Chamber of Trade on a trip to Stanley Island, where at the summer hotel, a superb spread was provided by Joseph Duquette, after which speeches were made. C. A. Cline, president of the Board of Trade, offered the toast to His Majesty, which was a "bumper" and royally received by the descendants of many of the Scottish Covenanters by whom Glengarry was settled. "The Army and Navy," was entertainingly proposed by W. Gibbens, of the Standard, and responded to by A. T. Wilgress, of the Brockville Times. C. W. Young, of the Freeholder, toasted "Our Guests," in his accomplished style, to which M. Franklin, of the Brockville Recorder, made a clever response. J. G. Elliott, of the Kingston Whig proposed the Board of Trade, and the Corporation of the town of Cornwall, making reference to the generous hospitality that had been offered the pressmen, and the pleasure it was to meet so many of the enterprising citizens. They had a splendid town, with many advantages for the development of a large city, and he trusted

this would be the result at an early date.

Mayor George F. Stiles eloquently responded, as did C. A. Cline, president of the Board of Trade and Mr. Munro, for fifty years associated with the Board of Education. Stanley Island is an admirable spot, and is the summer home of many people from eastern Ontario and Montreal.

In the evening, the visiting newspapermen were the guests of the newspaper men of Cornwall, at dinner at the King George Hotel, Cornwall, and at the cozy Cornwall Club. The men of the Cornwall press were genial and painstaking in their care of the visitors, and altogether the day, though very stormy, was full of pleasantness, and the visitors left for home with high praises for Cornwall and its stalwart citizens.

TO PROMOTE MARKET POLICY.

A. P. Westervelt and George Pepper Appointed Commissioners. Ottawa, July 21.—A. P. Westervelt of Clarkson, Ont., and George Pepper of Toronto have been appointed Commissioners under Hon. Martin Burrell's new market policy. Mr. Westervelt was formerly Director of the Live Stock Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and Secretary of the Guelph Winter Fair. He will organize an intelligence system for the promoting of live stock industry. Mr. Pepper, who is a well-known horseman, will give special attention to the problems of marketing and transportation.

MINNEHAHA ARRIVES.

Liner Reaches Plymouth Safely From Halifax. Plymouth, Eng., July 21.—The steamship Minnehaha, which put into Halifax on fire from an explosion, supposed to have been caused by a bomb has arrived here. All is reported well on board. The Minnehaha was heavily loaded with ammunition and explosives. She was believed to have been the ship that Munster referred to in a letter to his wife as the ship scheduled to sail on July 3rd that would go down on the 7th. The explosion on the Minnehaha occurred on the 7th.

The devil's advice always comes without the asking. We are all inventors of intentions that we fail to patent.

TELLS EXPERIENCES.

United States Citizen Escapes From a German Prison.

London, July 21.—Charles B. Pray, of Flint, Mich., who reached London after escaping from a German concentration camp in which he had been held since October, submitted to United States Consul-General Skinner an affidavit describing his experiences. Mr. Skinner forwarded the affidavits to the State Department at Washington.

Mr. Pray was in Germany installing self-starters on automobiles when the war began. German officers visited his rooms and declared him to be an Englishman, notwithstanding the fact, he says, that he exhibited a passport and a birth certificate. He was sent to the concentration camp at Mauenfeld, and while there made unsuccessful efforts to communicate with the American consulate. Thence he was transferred to Wuerstemburg. Mr. Pray asserts that while in Wuerstemburg he was compelled to perform hard manual labor after having refused to work on military automobiles.

He made his escape from the concentration camp on May 11th and walked across France. He took ship to Avonmouth, whence he walked to London, earning enough money on the way to obtain food by doing odd jobs. He was destitute and emaciated when he reached here.

FRANCE'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Decrease of \$557,000,000 in First Three Months of 1915. Paris, July 21.—Customs statistics just issued show that the foreign commerce of France decreased 2,785,000,000 francs (\$557,000,000) in the first three months of 1915, as compared with the same period a year ago. Of this amount \$59,000,000 francs (\$11,800,000) were importations and 1,926,000,000 francs (\$385,200,000) were exportations.

The figures show that France bought abroad during virtually the same period food supplies valued at \$1,000,000 francs (\$10,200,000), while manufactured articles purchased amounted to 103,000,000 francs (\$20,600,000). The latter figure is the highest yet recorded since the beginning of the war.

The Temps, commenting on these statistics, says it is absolutely necessary for France to restore her economic activity and to facilitate the reopening of factories and the resumption of work generally. This, says the paper, is the only way to reduce payments abroad and improve the exchange.

The Late Mrs. O. M. Madden.

Deseronto, July 20.—The funeral of the late Mrs. O. M. Madden, who was drowned at Forester's Island last Thursday evening took place on Sunday at 2 p.m., from the home of her sister, Mrs. J. J. Meagher, Deseronto, to the church of St. Vincent de Paul, where Rev. Father P. J. Hartington delivered an inspiring sermon on, "Oh Death When is Thy Victory? Where is thy strength Oh Death?" The Libera was sung after the ceremony the remains were interred in the cemetery.

Besides her grief-stricken husband to whom she was married on May 25th, Mrs. Madden leaves to mourn her loss three sisters, Mrs. M. J. Meagher, Deseronto, Miss Margaret Malville, Minetto, N.Y., and Mrs. E. Golden, Burridge, also six brothers, Daniel, John, Michael and Dennis Westport, James and Joseph, Sault Ste. Marie.

A sad feature of Mrs. Madden's death is that her niece and nephews, Margaret, Willie and Wilfred Toppings, are left without a guardian. Mrs. Madden having acted as the capacity since the death of her sister, Mrs. Toppings. The spiritual and the floral offerings, including a wreath and chest from the operating and office staffs of the Bell Telephone Company, Kingston, and the large attendance at the funeral testified to the high esteem in which the deceased was held, and the sympathy felt for the mourners of a loving wife and sister, faithful employee and true friend.

Opportunity knocks, but not with an anvil chorus sound.

BECKER GIVES STORY FROM DEATH CELL

Says Plan Was to Kidnap Rosenthal, Not to Murder Him--Involves Tim Sullivan

New Move to Save the Ex-Police Officer's Life--Big Tim Declares Statement a Tissue of Lies.

New York, July 20.—An outline and extract from Charles Becker's story of the murder of Herman Rosenthal became public to-day. It is an amazing allegation of an attempt on the part of former Congressman Big Tim Sullivan to prevent the murdered gambler from making threatened graft revelations to District Attorney Whitman, into which the name of Big Tim would have been brought.

To prevent Rosenthal from making his "squeal" to District Attorney Whitman, Big Tim gave \$5,000 to Jack Rose, according to Becker's statement. Rose was to use this money to induce Rosenthal to leave the country until the seething turmoil stirred up by preliminary statements to Whitman had settled. Then Rose, through his own duplicity, decided to use the money differently than Big Tim had directed, Becker says. He arranged with the four gunmen to kidnap Rosenthal, expecting to frighten him out of making his graft and gambling revelations to Whitman, or else keep him a prisoner in some secluded spot in the country. Rose, says Becker, paid the four gunmen \$1,000, and stuck the \$5,000 balance

of Big Tim's bribe into his own pocket.

Rosenthal's murder was not planned, according to Becker, and the intention was to blackmail him and carry him off in an automobile. But when Rosenthal stepped out of the Hotel Metropole, Sullivan fired and the gunmen followed suit.

Becker's whole story hinges upon an alleged meeting between him, Big Tim Sullivan, Harry M. Applebaum, Rose, and a man whose identity is not disclosed. The meeting is alleged to have taken place at the Columbia Theatre, Seventh Avenue and 47th Street, late in the evening on Sunday, July 14th. Rosenthal was killed at 1.57 a.m. Tuesday, July 16th.

Big Tim Sullivan is dead and cannot deny the story. Jack Rose is alive and denies it. Harry M. Applebaum has this to say about Becker's statement: "I do not believe that Charles Becker made or authorized that statement to be made, for it is not the truth. It contains a tissue of lies. Senator Sullivan never gave Jack Rose \$5,000 or any other sum for any purpose whatever."

CRUELTY IN CHINA.

American Sailor Tells of Tortures Inflicted On Thieves.

Denver, July 21.—From the warship Galveston, bound on a mission 2,200 miles up the Yangtze River into the interior of China, Wilford Russell, a Denver boy, has written a letter to his mother, Mrs. M. Russell, of this city, describing alleged barbarities still practiced by the people of that country. His letter reads in part as follows: "We are now 2,200 miles up the Yangtze River, and are going still further. Here is a land that is by far the oldest in the world and the people are not like Chinamen at all. We call this part of the world 'No Man's Land.' "The City of Po Nang, it is said, has never been entered by a white man. It is surrounded by a large wall, and they won't let a white man or any foreigner anywhere near. To watch these people work, farm, and carry on their duties makes one feel as though he had been carried back to five or six hundred years B.C. I haven't seen a single modern thing or anything from the civilized world. It's a wonderful study.

"The Chinaman is the cruellest savage on earth, far worse than any cannibal. Here in Po Nang Province, torture is allowed. A thief is taken out publicly and tied to a stake and the muscles cut off his body. Or they drive bamboo shoots up under his finger nails, and each day they come around and drive them up a little further, until the man finally dies of insanity. Also

they use the thumb screws and the garrote.

"They sometimes put him in a box the shape of the body, with holes in it and tighten it up until the flesh sticks out of the holes; then they shove off the flesh with sharp knives. Again they bury them in concrete with just their heads sticking out. When the concrete dries it contracts and life is squeezed out."

GERMAN OPINIONS ON FINDING.

Claim Made That Evidence Justified Sinking of Lusitania.

London, July 21.—The German newspapers in commenting on Lord Mersey's judgment in the Lusitania case, declare that it justifies the German point of view. The Lokal Anzeiger, a copy of which has been received here, says: "For us the main point is that the Lusitanians had great quantities of ammunition aboard, which, if they had reached the British and French troops, would have cost the lives of thousands of German soldiers. The destruction of the ammunition ship therefore was justified for military reasons."

To Punish Belgians.

Brussels, July 21.—General von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, promulgated an order for the punishment of any Belgian between the ages of 16 and 40 who leaves the State to serve in any capacity for a country at war with Germany. The penalty provided is a fine of 10,000 marks (2,500), or five years' imprisonment, or both.



WHERE RUSSIANS HAVE RETIRED. In North Poland the German army has pushed the Russians back. The shaded portion shows the distance Von Hindenburg was successful in driving home his offensive toward Warsaw. In the south, Mackensen has also been successful in his sweeping move toward the Lublin-Chelm line. His advance is shown by the shaded portion also.

A Full Measure of Health is the reward of those who live right and eat right. And as fresh air, exercise, and good food are the principal factors, it is important that food be selected which contains the essential nutritive elements in well-balanced, easily digestible form. In making the famous wheat and barley food, Grape-Nuts the malting of the barley brings out the diastase (the digestive element) while the long 20-hour baking breaks down the starch cells of the grains. Thus Grape-Nuts does not tax the digestion, but actually assists in the assimilation of other foods. For those seeking the fullest possible measure of health "There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts MADE IN CANADA—sold by Grocers everywhere Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.