

"A Great Campaign," Says Canadian Freeman.

FIRST VOLUNTEER MILITIA COMPANY

In Ontario Was Formed at Brockville by Dr. T. W. W. Smythe on the 27th September, 1855.

It Did Duty Along the Frontier at the Time of the Fenian Troubles--Kingston's First Volunteer Company Was Organized About the Same Time.

In an article in the Montreal Gazette, H. R. Morgan, Brockville, says: The first volunteer militia company in Ontario—where and when was it formed, and by whom? Such questions as these are indeed worthy of attention and investigation at a time like the present, when Ontario, in common with all other provinces of the Dominion, is sending her sons, volunteers every one, as never before to fight the Empire's battles and perhaps to lay down their lives in its behalf.

The distinction of possessing the pioneer volunteer military organization of the present province of Ontario belongs to the little city of Brockville, appropriately enough named in honor of the hero of Queenston Heights. The Brockville Rifle Company, for that is the name under which the organization went, and indeed all the volunteer militia corps which followed after its formation, derived its origin from the Militia Act of 1855, which passed in the Mother Country which arose at the time of the Crimean War. Canada was at that period deprived of a large portion of the regular soldiers which had been allotted by the Imperial authorities for its defence. Moreover, though the province was involved in no international difficulties of its own at the time and had no outside foes, it was manifestly impossible to allow it to remain practically undefended. To provide for any emergency, the Militia Act of 1855 was put forward. By its terms the Governor was constituted Commander-in-Chief of the Provincial Militia, the latter being divided into two classes, ordinary and active. The ordinary militia, with a few stipulated exceptions, was to consist of all male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and sixty, those under forty being required to muster once a year. Military districts, regimental divisions and battalion divisions were created, each with its complement of officers and other officials. The active militia was to be composed of various grades and classes, concerning which different regulations were imposed. In spite of protest on the part of the Opposition, which considered that it was an attempt to create a standing army, and which also objected to the additional patronage which the passage of the Militia Bill would produce and to the large expense entailed in the successful conduct of its provisions, the bill was passed and speedily became law. The Act remained in force for some eight years. As a result, Canada's paper militia organization of former years was transformed into a thoroughly effective unit, leading to the formation in every part of the province of well-drilled and well-equipped corps.

Militia Bill, Dr. Smythe was the first to send in an application for permission to raise a company to Colonel the Baron de Rottenburg, then acting as Adjutant-General of Militia, and who had been one of the framers of the Bill. His offer was gratefully accepted. Baron de Rottenburg afterwards paid high tribute to the efficiency of the corps raised at Brockville and to Colonel Smythe himself, to whom he says in a memorandum dated 5 Castle Yard, Windsor Castle, November 5th, 1851, the success of the movement in Canada West was largely owing to the organization of the Brockville Rifle Company as September 27th, 1855, but Dr. Smythe had taken steps several months before this to form a company. To the rifle company he added shortly afterwards a gun detachment of artillery consisting of one 6-pounder. Both met with the highest approval of the Governor-General and other inspecting officers. The exertions of the officer commanding and to those whom he selected to assist him in the direction of the corps—Allan Turner, lieutenant; Andrew Thompson, ensign; Henry A. Jones, Solomon Shepard, John Roebuck, sergeants; Paul Martin, armorer-sergeant; Zachary Lewis, Robert Lipsett, B. Colborne, corporals—had the effect of placing the company in the foremost rank of Canadian rifle corps for readiness and precision in movement and evolution. As there was no provision made by the Government further than the issuing of arms and accoutrements, Capt. Smythe and his officers were put to the expense (not inconsiderable, one by any means) of supplying uniform and military ornaments of different descriptions for the company and band. They also provided entertainments at intervals for members of the company out of their own pockets.

The Company Drills.
The company met regularly for drill and other instruction in a building situated on Court House Avenue, standing near where the present Grand Trunk City ticket office is situated. The officers and non-commissioned officers receiving three lectures a week on military movements and duties from Capt. Smythe. By April, 1856, we are told the company numbered sixty of the "smartest young gentlemen belonging to the town" and caused much favorable comment as to its neat and soldierlike appearance. Upon the occasion when the inhabitants of the neighboring town of Prescott were desirous of forming a similar corps, the present two sergeants, one bugler and two drummers, were then and there, showed, making a most creditable showing. In 1857 Capt. Smythe introduced a scheme in connection with his company very much resembling the present-day system of increasing interest in the corps and increasing membership in it within the reach of all, he inaugurated a system of honorary membership by which all citizens, unable to become bona fide members through pressure of business, advance in years and similar reasons, might take part in all celebrations and holidays in which the company might be engaged. He also established a guard of picked men, composed of all officers present, two sergeants, one bugler and thirty rank and file to assist the fire company at fires and to mount guard over all articles removed from burning buildings to the streets. In this way useful service was accomplished, much pilfering and damage being prevented. Those who were entered upon the honorary membership lists were for the greater part influential men of the town, the great bulk merchants and other business men. The names of many men from the surrounding country were also included.

The Organization.
The first of these to be organized was that formed at Brockville by Dr. Terence Weatherhead Waverley Smythe, a young man who had had considerable military experience previously and who was then engaged in the practice of medicine and dentistry at his "next door to Willson's Hotel Main Street." Dr. Smythe was a native of Brockville, a son of Terence Smythe, and a great grandson of Dr. George Smythe, assistant surgeon in the Royal Navy aboard H.M.S. Royal George, which sank at Spithead June 28th 1782. Prepared for a professional career at the Brockville Grammar School under the celebrated teacher, Rossington Elms, Dr. Smythe passed in to McGill University, from which he graduated in 1848 with the degree of M.D. His military career had commenced some years before when but a youth of sixteen. The future Colonel then served as a volunteer at the Battle of the Windmill Point, near Prescott. Soon afterwards, he was gazetted an ensign in the King's Own Borderers, under the command of Lt.-Col. Ogle R. Gowan, with headquarters at Brockville. The Borderers were on constant duty along the frontier during the closing months of the rebellion. In May 1853 Smythe was transferred to the 3rd Provisional Battalion, stationed at Cornwall, and under the command of Col. the Hon. P. Van Koughnet, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant and in the spring of 1849 he became a lieutenant in the 5th Battalion of Incorporated Militia, under the same commanding officer. In the latter corps he served for three years.

When the call for volunteer corps went forth after the passage of the



THE GRANT ELEVATOR MAN PAYS IT TO THE FARMER. THE FARMER DEPOSITS IT IN THE BANK. THE MERCHANT RECEIVES IT FROM THE BANK. THE MERCHANT PAYS IT TO THE CARPENTER. THE CARPENTER SPENDS IT AT THE GROCERY. THE GROCER RETURNS IT TO THE BANK.

The Power of a Ten Dollar Bill

CONSIDER the POWER of a Ten Dollar Bill when it is spent AT HOME. It is like MAGIC. It CIRCULATES. It pays off a HUNDRED obligations. It creates BUSINESS and puts people to WORK in our community. But the ten dollar bill that is sent away to the out-of-town house does NOTHING for OUR town. It becomes DEAD to US. It is out of commission forever as far as OUR town is concerned. We NEVER see it again. Let US, then, give POWER to the money we SPEND. Let us remember that our BEST investment is that POWER-MONEY that we spend at HOME.

The "Community Builder" idea is endorsed and approved of by, among others, the following well-known and reputable business concerns:

- ANGLIN, S. & CO., Manufacturers of Fine Woodwork, Sash and Doors.
- ANGROVE BROS., 126 Clarence St., Automobiles and Supplies.
- ASSELSTINE, J. S., D. O. S., for Perfect Vision Glasses, 342 King St.
- BELL, R. CHAS., 239 Bagot St., Insurance and Real Estate. Phone 1002.
- BELL, DR. GEO. W., 110 Clarence St., proprietor of Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder, the most popular medicine in Canada.
- BEST'S, the Popular Drug Store.
- COOKE, J. B., Dist. Mgr. Imperial Life, 332 King St. Phone 503. Res. 842.
- CARROLL, J. K., AGENCY. Real Estate and Insurance, 56 Brock St. Phone 68.
- COLLEGE BOOK STORE, Stationery, Music and Pictures.
- COLLIER'S TOGGERY SHOP, Opera House Block, Hoberlin and Campbell Clothing for the best dressers.
- DOMINION TEXTILE CO., Manufacturers of Cottons, Prints, Sheetings, etc.
- DAVIS DRY DOCK CO., Manufacturers of Motor Boats, Gas and Steam Engines. Phone 420.
- GRIMM, N. K., 102 Princess St., Best Home Made Candles and Ice Cream. Phone 707.
- GILBERT, JOHN, Grocer, 194 Barrie St. and 94 Gore St.
- HARRISON, T. F. CO., Furniture, Carpets and Linoleum.
- HAMILTON, MISS E. D., Exclusive Millinery, 573 Princess St. Phone 1267.
- HALLIDAY ELECTRIC CO., 345 King St., Electricians and Electrical Contractors.
- HALL, DAVID. Prompt attention paid to all kinds of Plumbing, Gas-Fitting and Hot Water Heating. 66 Brock St. Phones 335 and 852.
- HUTTON, J. O., Insurance and Real Estate, 18 Market St. Phone 703.
- JACK JOHNSTON'S SHOE STORE, 70 Brock St. Phone 1246. We specialize on Men's and Boys' Solid Leather, Fine Boots and Shoes.
- JENKINS, E. P., CLOTHING CO. Agents for Fashion Craft and 20th Century Clothing.
- KINGSTON ICE CO. LTD. Phone 1307. Pure Ice.
- KINGSTON HOSIERY CO., Manufacturers of high-grade "Imperial" Underwear and Hosiery.
- KINGSTON BRICK & TILE CO., Manufacturers of Brick and Tile, 611 Division St.
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- KINGSTON PAPER BOX CO., J. G. Brown, Proprietor, King Street West. Manufacturers of solid and folding boxes.
- LADDLAW, JOHN & SON, Dry Goods, 172 Princess St. Phone 397.
- LIVINGSTON, C. & BRO., Clothiers, Gents' Furnishers, Military Tailoring, 77 Brock St.
- LOCKETT SHOE STORE, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Suit Cases, etc., 116 Princess St.
- MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO. M. G. Johnston, district manager, 58 Brock St.
- MENDELS, Kingston's Only Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Store, 132 Princess St.
- McKELVEY & BIRCH sell the Happy Thought Range. There are 4,500 of these in use in and about Kingston.
- NEWMAN & SHAW, the Always Busy Dry Goods Store, 122 Princess St.
- PERCIVAL & GRAINGER, Local Agents McCormick Mfg. Co. All kinds of Biscuits and Confectionery.
- REDDEN, JAS. & CO., Grocers, 176 Princess St.
- SAKELL, T., Best Ice Cream in Kingston by Government Test.
- SARGENT, T. H., corner Princess and Montreal Sts. Pure Drugs, Toilet Requisites, etc. Phone 41.
- SUTHERLAND'S SHOE STORE, 103 Princess St. Phone 449. The Home of Good Shoes.
- TOYE, R. H. & CO., Bread Bakers and Wholesale and Retail Confectioners.
- UTILITIES COMMISSION, Electric Light, Gas, Power and Water. Office, 19 Queen St.
- WAWICK BROS., 189 Princess St., Dry Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing, Dyeing. We know how.
- WILSON, LYTLE, BADGEROW CO. LTD., Manufacturers of Pure Spirit Cider and Malt Vinegars, Bagot St.

Any other firms who are interested in this campaign can secure further particulars by calling up the Whig's Business Dept., Phone 243.

COST \$67,000,000 TO SILENCE GERMANS

War in Southwest Africa Very Expensive-- Home Uprising Added \$20,000,000.

A Discussion as to the Future of the Conquered German Colony--May Become an Additional Province of the Union of South Africa.

Cape Town, July 31.—The cost to South Africa of the war in Southwest Africa, which resulted in the loss of that country to Germany, is estimated in official circles at \$67,000,000. The suppression of the rebellion at home was responsible for the expenditure of an additional \$20,000,000.

The close of the war in South-west Africa has led to a discussion as to the future of the conquered German colony. Then General Botha was invited by the British Imperial Government to undertake a campaign into South-west Africa last August it was stipulated that any occupied territory should be held unreservedly at the disposal of the British Government. The belief here is under no circumstances allow any of this territory to go back into German hands at the conclusion of peace, nor is it likely that Britain will care to add to its direct responsibilities by creating it a separate Crown colony. It is generally regarded an inevitable, therefore, that

the greater part of South-west Africa will ultimately be included as an additional province of the Union of South Africa, with the exception of the Caprivil strip, which may be added to the Chartered Company's territories in Central Africa.

For the immediate future temporary arrangements will be made for the administration of the new territory during the remainder of the war under a governor appointed from Cape Town with the approval of the London Government. Plans are already being discussed for the further development of certain parts of the conquered colony. The construction of a railway from Livingstone to the West Coast, which would open up the rich cattle country of northern Rhodesia by a shorter route to the sea, will apparently be the first big engineering work to be undertaken. Later will come the development of the great mineral wealth of the country, while it is expected that those parts which are suitable for pasture will be occupied by Boer treklers from the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

The Man on Watch

If the butchers and the grocers would make a cut in the prices of meat and sugar, like "Johnny" Morris has done in gasoline, the housewives would be made happy.

The Lampan has a word to say to storekeepers, some of whom have a very unbusinesslike habit of putting only the street and number upon parcels to be delivered. Confusion often results. Name and number are a double check, and may save much profane language when, for instance, a townsman on a Saturday night finds that his case of ale has been left somewhere else.

TURKS RETREAT IN DISORDER.

After Defeat By British Forces Near Nasiriyeh.

London, July 31.—An official communication made public here this evening says: "Gen. Sir John Nixon reports that, as a result of an action on July 24th near Nasiriyeh (Asiatic Turkey) the disorganized Turkish forces retreated northward more than twenty-five miles.

"The enemy's casualties in killed, wounded or prisoners amounted approximately to 2,500 men, the prisoners including 41 officers and 650 men, of whom some 200 were wounded. Our captures of arms and material include one 40-pounder, 12 field and two mountain guns, several machine guns, 1,000 rounds of artillery and 300,000 rounds of small arm ammunition and explosives and bombs and other miscellaneous ordnance stores.

"Our casualties numbered 564 men, as follows: "British officers killed, five; wounded, 20; other ranks, killed 47; wounded, 143, and missing, 30; Indian officers, killed, four; wounded, seven; other ranks, killed, 45; wounded, 257 and missing, six.

"The evacuation of the sick and wounded from Nasiriyeh has commenced.

Russia's Situation.

Petrograd, July 31.—The situation in Russia is set forth to-day in the Bessarabian Gazette, which draws attention to an interview secured by its military writer, who says that 70 German divisions, all the German cavalry and a big part of the Austro-Hungarian army it is present operating against Russia, thereby preventing such concentration of the Russians on the northern front as would be necessary if Russia undertook this time a decisive aggressive movement.

This paper points out that until Russia has completed the mobilization of her industrial forces her army cannot meet the German artillery on equal terms.

British Capture Spies.

London, July 31.—Ten more alleged German spies—one of them a woman—have been arrested by the British authorities. Three of them have confessed. These are in addition to the five whose convictions already have been announced. Two of the ten already have been tried by court-martial, but the findings have not yet been published. One of these latter is among those who confessed. None had been in the country more than three weeks, when their activities were cut short by arrest.

Would Defy America.

Paris, July 31.—A despatch from Copenhagen says it is rumored that the dispute between the United States and Germany has produced a German Cabinet crisis. It is stated that Von Bethmann-Hollweg will probably be forced to resign because of his moderate and conciliatory counsels.

A violent quarrel between him and Admiral Von Tirpitz is alleged to have occurred in the presence of the Kaiser.

The Town Watchman

It sometimes happens that the "intelligent jurymen" can not read or write.