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LAST EDITION

G.T.R. NIGHT EXPRESS LEAVES RAILS NEAR KINGSTON MILLS

Montreal Girl Had Her Arm Broken--Eight Other Passengers Were Shaken Up--Three Coaches in the Ditch--Traffic Was Blocked.

Mrs. Elizabeth Conroy, aged 36, Montreal, badly cut about the face and hands. Suffering severely from shock.

Eight people were injured when the fast train coming from Montreal, known as No. 13, was derailed near Kingston Mills, about 3 o'clock on Friday morning.

The train was travelling at a fast rate of speed, and the fact that there was not a heavy death list, is nothing more than a miracle.

Spreading Rail Caused Accident. A Whig representative paid a visit to the scene of the accident on Friday morning. From information received from men who were aboard the ill-fated train and men who are engaged in clearing up the wreckage, there appears to be no doubt that the accident was caused by the spreading of a rail.

KINGSTON LADY FALLS HEIR TO TWO AND HALF MILLION

Mrs. Lawrence Kenny, 114 Ordnance Street, Hears Great News--She Was Kidnapped When a Child--Discovered Her Parents in England Three Years Ago.

Kidnapped when she was three years of age, not knowing who her parents were, or having the least idea as to how to trace them, finding them after a search which lasted twenty-three years, and just within the past few days to learn that she had fallen heir to an estate believed to be valued at about two and a half million dollars, as the result of the death of her grandfather, is the story of Mrs. Lawrence Kenny, of 114 Ordnance street, and which reads just like a story book.

Mrs. Kenny and her husband intend to go overseas to her old home, the end of March, or the first of April, to have a settlement made of the property and money which has been left her.

track was completely ripped by the train leaving it. The train which left the track is known as the fast train, No. 13, which is due to arrive at the Grand Trunk outer station at 3 o'clock. It was composed of ten cars made up as follows: Two baggage cars, one second-class car, one first-class car and six pullmans. Two baggage cars rolled over into the ditch, while the second-class car, which was right behind the baggage cars, was thrown on its side and was lying crosswise of the track. The first-class car and the pullmans were thrown from the rails but fortunately did not topple over. The tender of the train left the rails but no damage was done.

Passengers Surprised. On account of the train being a few minutes late, the engineer in charge was evidently endeavoring to make up for lost time. He made 43 miles, with one stop at Gananoque Junction, in fifty minutes, that the train was going at the rate of over fifty miles an hour.

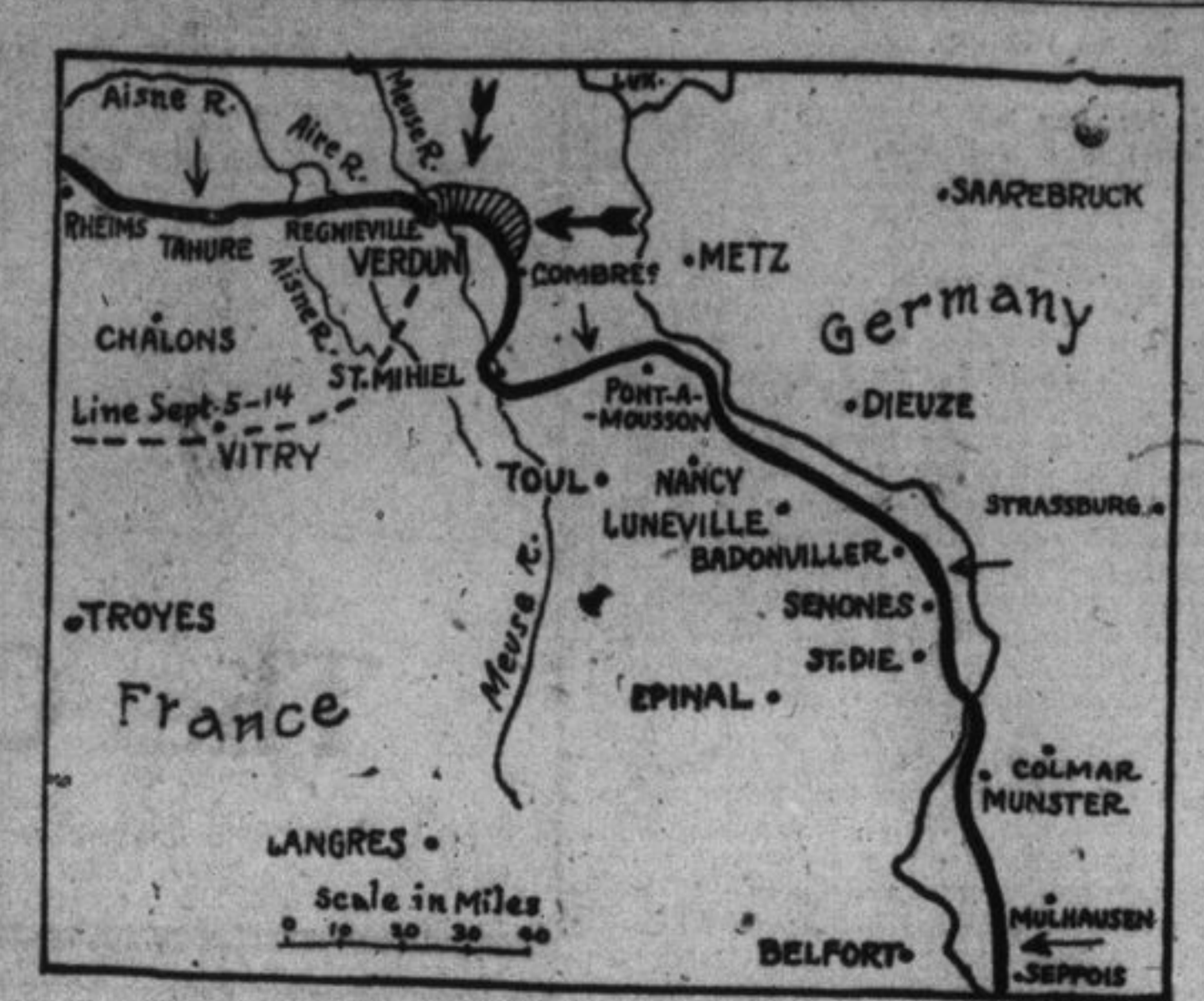
As the accident occurred so suddenly, it was almost impossible for any of the people who were aboard the train to state what happened. The first thing they felt was a severe bang as though there was a collision, as settling from the beds in the pullman they were surprised to find that the train was a wreck. Upon getting from their beds they were informed by the porter that two of the leading cars had gone into the ditch and the pullmans had received a very bad shaking up but were still standing up-right. After dressing the passengers got off the train. Upon going up the front they found that the two baggage cars were in the ditch but were standing right up. The second-class car, which was third from the locomotive, received its side and dragged for a considerable distance before the train was brought to a standstill. The fourth car, which was the first-class car, remained upright, but was thrown from the rails, owing to the tearing of the track and the going at such a rapid speed that the place where the baggage and mail cars lighted was about twenty or thirty yards to the right of the track.

The scene of the accident is about one and one-half miles east of Kingston station. To get there it is necessary for one to walk along the railroad track from Bixby station. When the Whig man arrived on the scene he found about one hundred men employed by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company engaged in clearing up the wreckage and also laying a new line of track as the right hand

ther, and the long-lost daughter together. The father answered the advertisement, with the result that Mrs. Kenny, three years ago last October went over to her old home and there was a happy reunion with her parents and other members of the family.

The father tried hard to locate his daughter, and on one occasion he came all the way to Montreal, believing that he was on the right track, only to find that the girl he had located was not his daughter. At that time, his daughter was living in Kingston many years, and is well and favorably known.

A representative of the Whig heard of the circumstances of the case on Friday morning and called to see Mrs. Kenny, at her home. Although very modest about her experiences, Mrs. Kenny related some of the particulars. She is looking forward with much pleasure to another visit to her old home.



THE NEW GERMAN ATTACKS ON VERDUN. The arrows indicate the direction of the new German attack from the east of Verdun; also toward Pontimousson, where the Germans are preparing another drive.

NO GRAFT, SAYS HUGHES

Who Defended Himself in House of Commons. LIBERALS WERE FAIR IN THEIR DEALINGS TO HIM, HE DECLARED.

War Taxation Changes Made--Power Given Finance Minister to Fix Assessment of Mining Companies. Ottawa, March 3.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes presented his own budget speech to Parliament yesterday. He gave an account of his stewardship, and answered his critics. It was not an oratorical effort, but a plain statement of facts as General Hughes sees them, presented in a conciliatory manner, and, as the General said, "quite frankly," to the House.

He declared that because he had refused to play politics in the administration of his department many Conservative members had found fault with him, and had threatened to get his scalp. But with all and sundry he had but one policy—fair prices and efficient service.

Changes in the new war taxation were announced in the Commons yesterday by Sir Thomas Whites. These changes have been considered necessary as the result of difficulties disclosed after discussion with representatives of business interests in Canada. The main principles of the business tax were: 25 per cent. of the profits above 7 per cent. of incorporated companies; 25 per cent. of other firms, partnerships and individuals; that it should be retroactive to August 4th, 1914; that it be extended over a three-year period, and that capitalization up to \$50,000 be exempted.

The changes are: That the retroactive period begins January 1st, 1915, which enables the payment dates to be separated into the years 1916, 1917 and 1918. To obviate the difficulty over reserves, capital will be regarded as only the actual unimpaired reserves of a company, and watered stock will be dealt with by taking the cash value of the stock on Jan. 1st, 1915, and deducting from it the liabilities of the company, thus arriving at the basis of taxation. Holding companies will not pay on profits from other companies which pay under the act, and payments of war taxes to Great Britain and her Allies will be deducted from any payment required by the Canadian Government.

Power is given to the Finance Minister to fix the assessment of mining companies, as the profits from the impairment of the assets of the companies.

IS VERDUN A FEINT?

London Expert Looks For Him Attack Elsewhere. JOFFRE HAS NOT YET DRAWN UPON OR MOVED HIS MAIN FORCES.

Used Just Enough Reserves to Maintain Conflict at Verdun--French Thought Dead German Column Was New Army. London, March 3.—The Times' military correspondent, analyzing the situation around Verdun, declares his belief that the long-expected big German offensive has begun, although he doubts whether Verdun is to be the real point of the great attack.

He further declares emphatically that no front is impentable in the face of a modern artillery attack, but he believes that the Allies' cue is to "keep cool, to be avaricious in depleting the main reserves and to keep increasing those reserves for action when the Germans have exhausted themselves."

The writer's belief that the Germans are preparing to launch their main attack at some other point other than Verdun is supported as follows: "Any great success by the Germans further to the north-west than Champagne may, under the present conditions, bring about an enforced retirement from the Meuse. What the Germans hope for is to attack the bulk of the Allies' reserves east of the Meuse, making an immense cluster there, and the next German flow from the north-west probably awaits the fulfillment of this desire. The French appear to have met the Verdun attack with reserves just sufficient to maintain the conflict. There is no sign that General Joffre has yet drawn upon or even moved his main forces."

Thought Dead New Army. New York, March 3.—A special Paris cable to the Tribune says: A wounded officer reports how the German dead lay on the battlefield so thickly that in the faint light of early morning they seemed a new army advancing to the attack. The officer was in the trenches on Hill 288, before Yverchoyville. Just before daybreak, in a little valley between two hills, the French saw at a distance of about 500 yards a dark line, which slowly took the form of human figures silhouetted against the sky. It was all a confused mass, but there was no doubt that the Germans were preparing a new assault. The artillery was telephoned to, and the "75s" fired on the German battalions. The soldiers in the trenches could see the German dead in the end of the enemy lines, but still the Germans did not give way. Under a hail of shells they stood firm, and neither advanced nor retreated. Only when the full day came did the French see the truth. The dark mass of men they had been firing on was a great pile of bodies. Surprised by the French fire the evening before, when attempting an attack, the German column had been annihilated, and in the little ravine the men were so closely packed together that many bodies had remained upright.

Fighting On Again. (Special to the Whig.) Paris, March 3.—Renewal of severe fighting around Verdun is reported in official despatches to-day, has convinced the French military experts that the present German offensive is the real thing. The German dead are now strewn about Verdun woods and hills until the fields, from a distance, seem to be covered with a strange, gray green growth. Not a few because the Germans have suffered enormous losses, but for other reasons. Paris critics do not believe that the Verdun attack is a feint.

GERMANY OFFERS MODERATE TERMS

But Insists Upon Separate Arrangement With Each of Allies. London, March 3.—Dr. E. J. Dillon, in an article in the current fortnightly Review, says he has personal knowledge that Germany has thrown out further feelers after a settlement. He writes: "I learn that seemingly moderate but really insidious peace proposals have emanated from Berlin without finding any spokesman in these islands who would venture to lay them before any Allied Cabinet."

"As I write cognizant of the terms offered, and I regard this offer as one of the most hopeful circumstances since the outbreak of the war. "If it would serve no useful purpose to unfold these proposals here, but I may say that one condition insisted upon is a separate arrangement between Germany and each of the Allies. It is needless to add that this condition would suffice to rule every peace proposal out of court."

Few Merchant Ships Armed, Asserts Grey. Germany's Claim of Right to Sink at Sight Manifestly Absurd. London, March 3.—Sir Edward Grey authorized publication of the following statement: "The assumption apparently made by the German Government that all British merchant ships are armed is entirely incorrect. Practically all British merchant ships employed in trade between the United States and the United Kingdom have hitherto been unarmed."

The claim, therefore, made by the German Government to sink all British merchant ships at sight because of their armament is one which cannot possibly be justified. This is clearly proved by the statement issued giving a list of British ships which have been torpedoed by German submarines without warning.

Mrs. M. Landon, Lyndhurst, has leased the Hamblin house, Main street, Athens.

War Tidings. Three army corps have been concentrated by the Roumanian general staff along the Danube opposite the Bulgarian fortress of Vidin and in western Roumania. Official reports to the French Ministry of Marine increased to nine hundred the total survivors of the French cruiser La Provence, sunk in the Mediterranean. The inquest over the victims of the Maloja disaster proved that the vessel struck a mine in the channel, and was not torpedoed. President Wilson Thursday afternoon denied that any utterance he made which might be interpreted as indicating he was unfavorable to war with Germany.

MAY ATTACK RHEIMS NEXT

Heavy French Bombardment An Indication THAT STAFF THINKS A STRONG GERMAN OFFENSIVE IS IMMINENT.

The Germans Have To Figure On a British Flank If Offensive Is Begun Between Somme and Aisne Rivers. London, March 3.—Germany's next big drive against the allied front in France will take place between Rheims and Soissons according to the belief of many English and French military experts. The German lines are nearer Paris at that point than at any other place on the west front.

The violent bombardment of the German positions east of Soissons by the French yesterday is considered in many quarters as an indication that the French general staff senses an imminent offensive in this region and are trying to hinder its preparations with big guns.

SEIZED SHIPS. (Special to the Whig.) Bombay, March 3.—German ships interned at Mormugao, in the Portuguese colony of Goa, have been seized by the Portuguese authorities, decked out with Portuguese flags, and their crews taken to an internment camp at Panjim.

TWO ZEPPELINS FELL IN BELGIUM. One Came Down in a Small Town--Eighteen Children Hurt. (Special to the Whig.) London, March 3.—Two Zeppelins were wrecked in Belgium on Feb. 22nd, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to-day. One of the Zeppelins, returning from the front, evidently was hit by enemy artillery. It fell at Eschese, damaging a house and injuring eighteen children. Another fell at Malsin. The debris was loaded on a train bound for Cologne.

Big Customs Revenue. Ottawa, March 3.—For the fiscal year which ends with March, a Customs revenue increase of twenty-four millions, is in sight. In the eleven months just ended the total increase was \$21,039,976 on total collections of \$91,946,386. In February collections amounted to \$10,127,846, or \$3,080,264 in excess of the corresponding month of last year.

Women And Girls Engaged. Watertown, N. Y., March 3.—The force of 200 girls and women employed at the New York Air Brake Company's plant in this city in connection with the munition contracts is being increased daily, owing to the scarcity of male labor. The women have been put at work in the inspection of shells and shell cases.

General Strike in Madrid. London, March 3.—A Ruter despatch from Madrid says that a strike of bakers in that city on account of the high price of flour has developed in a general strike and brought trade to a standstill. Riots have occurred in several persons have been injured in conflicts with the police. The mayor of Madrid has resigned as a consequence of the trouble.

THE SENATE UPHOLDS PRESIDENT WILSON

By Vote of 88 to 14 It Tables Senator Gore's Resolution.

Washington, March 3.—The Senate to-day formally gave notice to the world that it stands behind President Wilson. By a vote of 88 to 14 the Senate voted down Senator Gore's resolution to urge Americans to keep off armed ships. Dramatic scenes unparalleled since the United States declared war against Spain, the Senate tabled Gore's resolution as requested by President Wilson.

The House of Representatives will also go on record as favoring the President, possibly to-morrow, but probably by a smaller vote.

Citizens of any belligerent country will be prohibited from addressing any public gatherings in Sweden during the continuance of the war.

DAILY MEMORANDUM. Hand at Palace Hotel to-night. Hear Miss Robbins, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m. See top page 4, right hand corner, for probabilities.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG. Is on Sale at the Following City Stores: Bucknell's News Depot, 295 King St. Clark's, 275, 285, 295, 305, 315, 325, 335, 345, 355, 365, 375, 385, 395, 405, 415, 425, 435, 445, 455, 465, 475, 485, 495, 505, 515, 525, 535, 545, 555, 565, 575, 585, 595, 605, 615, 625, 635, 645, 655, 665, 675, 685, 695, 705, 715, 725, 735, 745, 755, 765, 775, 785, 795, 805, 815, 825, 835, 845, 855, 865, 875, 885, 895, 905, 915, 925, 935, 945, 955, 965, 975, 985, 995.

DEATH. PARSONS—In Kingston, on March 3rd, at the home of her brother, W. J. Parsons, 28 Livingston Ave., Frances E. Parsons. Funeral (private) from her brother's residence, on Saturday morning, at 11:30 o'clock, at Caturagi cemetery.

ROBERT J. REID. The Leading Undertaker. Phone 577. 250 Princess Street. JAMES REID. The Old Firm of Undertakers. 254 and 256 PRINCESS STREET. Phone 147 for Ambulance. FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS. WORDS OF WISDOM FROM MANY THINKERS. Death is but the gateway to a larger life. —R. P. DODD.

THE WHIG CONTENTS. 1-Past Train Ran Off: Fight at Verdun; May Attack Rheims; Hockey and Curling. 2-To French Allies; Hockey and Curling. 3-From the Country-side: Funeral at Lansdowne. 4-Editorial: Random Reels; Walt Whitman's Rhymes. 5-Assault at Home: Cases in Court. 6-Entire Ontario News. 7-Amusements: Times' Announcements; The Forum. 8-Military Matters: Theatrical. 9-British Hold Big Force: British to Sacrifice. 10-Story: Tales; Menuis; Canada's Losses at Front. 11-General Information for Busy People. 12-Military Matters; Sporting.