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LAST EDITION

THE "CHATEAU LYALL" AND SCENES ON PARLIAMENT HILL, OTTAWA.

12 PAGES CAPSULES OF HELL TORE THROUGH AIR

British Artillery Storm And Attacks By Infantry Swept German Hordes--Enemy Mowed Down In Sickening Heaps.

By Frederick Palmer. With the British Army in France, Aug. 23.—The artillery commander drew his patent curtain of fire, and never in all the seven weeks of the Somme battle has anything equal to the "show," as the officers call every action, in the taking of one of the spurs of Thiepval ridge yesterday afternoon.

Ever since July 1, when the British failed in their efforts to storm it, Thiepval ridge has glared at the British, who had kept hammering it with gunfire. The Germans seem to set the same store by it as they did by the heights of Ginchy and Guillemont on their other flank.

In front of the positions conquered yesterday the British infantry had been decimated by machine-gun fire on July 1. The trenches were just as strong as then, with deep dugouts, the results of two years' building. Prisoners taken early in the offensive said the British never could obtain a foot hold on that ridge. Those taken yesterday who had been at Verdun said they suffered nothing there at all equivalent to the deluge of British shells and that it was impossible for human beings to endure such torments.

On a thousand yard front, both the first German line and the support trench was taken. One pair of eyes could not see more detail than the correspondent did yesterday. The British and Germans engaged were outlined as clearly as a plan around the second base could be seen from a grand stand. It was the very essence of the war.

With the clear air of a bright afternoon sun over his shoulder, one looked across the tiny valley toward a slope. There the bare ground was cut with the clash of a new British trench, and beyond that, across an area of dead and burning mounds, was the old first line German trench. A Niagara rush of whistling screams from capsules of concentrated hell tore through the air and began bursting over it. Their flashes hinged it in an infernal cask, sweeping it with myriads of bullets and fragments, shooting forked tongues of death into its burrows. To show a head and escape being hit and hit more than once was as hopeless as to stand up in a thick hailstorm without being hit by an icy pellet. Some Germans who had trusted in flight rather than sticking to dugout, when the first dash of projectiles came, were seen running toward the open away from this swath of destruction.

Then Infantry Charged. Now, out of the British trench appeared a row of khaki-tinted British soldiers, then their heads and shoulders and full forms as the charge went over the parapet. Every man was in full equipment, with all its details visible, every figure uniform with all others to the last item, as they moved across the field of dead grass briskly and steadily. No ominous, wicked staccato of German machine guns coming into action was heard; no machine gunner could live at his post in that trench.

The British line opened to go around shell craters or other obstacles and then closed up. Occasionally a figure dropped and was lost in the grass. Right into the face of that curtain of death from shells going only a few feet over their heads, they were moving. Then, suddenly as it was laid, the curtain of shell fire lifted. Not a single shell out of the thousands had burst short.

Now the British were going over the German parapet, their bayonets glistening in the sun. As they descended into the trench the earth seemed to have swelled beneath up. Little clouds of smoke from bursting bombs rose from the trench. There was not work proceeding out of sight in the burrows.

Germans Surrendered. One after another, as though they were coming to the top of a ladder, heads and shoulders appeared out of the trench. Each German had his hands up, and in the file the prisoners moved past a Briton standing on the parapet. These Germans, who had not waited to be bombed by their dugouts, but had surrendered.

came legging it at top speed back toward the British first line trenches. What about the Germans who had fled back towards the German support trench? A light machine gun the British had put up rattled into their backs. Ahead of them was the British curtain of fire, now lifted into the German support trench. They seemed to disappear into the earth, some shot down, some wounded, others seeking security in shell craters. Few will survive. One figure alone holds the stage for a fraction of a minute there in that lifeless space around him. Tall and bold, German officer stands up on the edge of a German communication trench and looks around. He goes down abruptly as if he had been hit a hard blow back of the knees.

And Another Charge. Now British helmets rise from the German first line and start on another charge to the German support trench. They will clean up any Germans lying in shell craters on the way. They grow dim with distance, and in the fading light, but they get there. They have the support trench their signals say. And that bunch of running German prisoners coming toward the British rear as fast as they can is enveloped in some shell bursts. The German curtain of fire is now being laid on the old first line British trench area, which explains why all the prisoners taken do not reach the collection stations alive. Those seen fairly out of range of shell fire were smiling and seemed much relieved.

"They will have a good square meal over in the camp by that clump of trees to-night," said the general, "and they have been under fire for the last time in this war." Walking with them were the British wounded, also smiling. Bit by bit gains are made between big attacks. The British now are within one thousand yards of Thiepval, maintaining their positions in Guillemont, and are within 300 yards of Ginchy and of Martinpuich.

BRITISH HOUSES HAVE ADJOURNED

The Eyes of the Allies Are on the Near East.

LONDON VERY CONFIDENT

REGARDING THE OUTCOME OF OPERATIONS THERE

When Parliament Meets Again the Near East Operations May Show the Weightiest Influence on the Whole War.

London, Aug. 24.—Both Houses of Parliament adjourned yesterday until October 10th, after adopting a bill extending the life of the present Parliament another seven months.

Not since the outbreak of the war has Parliament adjourned upon a situation such as the present, and which was described by David Lloyd George, Minister of War, and other Ministers in debate during the last few days as giving so little cause for anxiety or so hopeful an outlook for the future. The debates, which covered all aspects of the war, reflected a feeling of confidence, although expressing the realization that heavy tasks are still ahead, and that there is no prospect for hostilities coming to a speedy end.

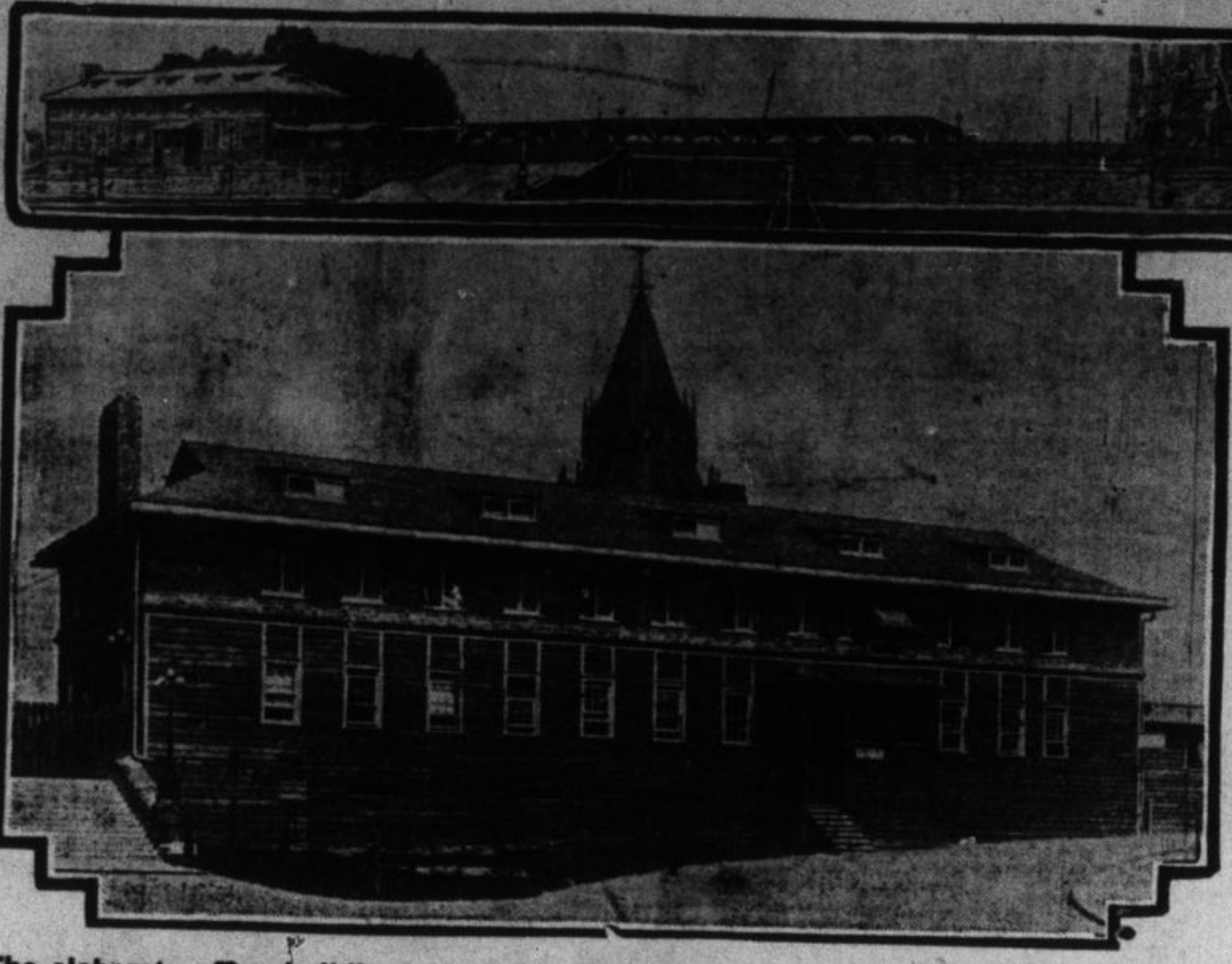
It is the general belief that before Parliament resumes a further important stage of the Entente allied offensive will have been developed in the Near East, and which may have the weightiest influence on the whole field of operations.

Soldiers Hard to Feed. There was considerable discussion in recent days concerning the question of food supplies here, although high prices are due to scarcity of supplies, the costliness of freightage and, as Capt. E. G. Pretzman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, explained in the House of Commons, to the abnormal consumption of men in the field.

Capt. Pretzman said he estimated that the men in the field eat half as much again as they did in civilian life. While the question of food supplies is pressing heavily on the civilian population, the Government thus far has seen no reason to take any new or drastic steps in the direction of administrative control of either the price or consumption of food.

In the debate the Cabinet Ministers also expressed the greatest confidence in the constantly growing economic pressure which is being exercised against the Central Powers.

Woman Suffrage Next Election. The difficult questions of suffrage and registration reform have been



The elaborate office building is erected on the site of Canada's two million dollar scrap heap at Ottawa. The contractor for the Parliament Buildings will not only get the benefit of it while the work is on but will collect eight per cent. profit from the country. The upper picture gives a skyline view from east to west, showing the Chateau Lyall. Just to the right of the clump of trees formerly stood the undamaged and new west wing, which had to be levelled by dynamite. The barbed wire fence prevents a view of the site as it now is. At a recent meeting of the Parliamentary Committee the Conservative members blamed the architects for the destruction of the two million dollars worth of walls.

sheltered temporarily, but as a precautionary measure the House of Lords inserted in the bill extending the life of Parliament an amendment providing that any new Parliament elected upon the existing register should endure only for two years. This is an emergency which is unlikely to arise, however, as a large majority of the country is opposed to holding elections during the war. It seems almost certain that the next Parliament will be elected on a basis of adult suffrage with women voting, although there are many opinions as to what the country ought to be consulted by means of a general election.

WAS MERELY A MESSENGER. And the Fine and Conviction Were Set Aside. (Special to the Whig.) Toronto, Aug. 24.—Justice Masten to-day quashed the conviction of selling liquor without a license and a fine of \$300 against David J. Bowman on the ground, as in a former case, that the defendant was merely a messenger.

Colors For the 146th Battalion.

The friends of the 146th Battalion are rallying well to the support of the unit, and the colors will be another of their contributions for the pleasure of the men. The Whig is constantly being thanked for taking up the matter and pushing it to a happy conclusion. We did it because we felt that the battalion was entitled to the recognition bestowed on all other Kingstonians and sons of Frontenac and Lennox were in the ranks. The fund will soon close, and we again urge all who are interested and desire to help will make their donations at once.

Table listing donors and amounts for the 146th Battalion. Donors include British Whig (\$25.00), Craig, W. G. & Co. (\$25.00), Green Bros. (\$25.00), Dr. James Third (\$25.00), Standard Publishing Co. (\$25.00), Crawford & Walsh (\$20.00), Camden East Residents, per Mrs. Norman Blakley (\$15.00), Kincaid & d'Esterre (\$10.00), Macnee & Minnes (\$10.00), Newlands, William & Son (\$5.00), College Book Store (\$5.00), Bell, Dr. George W. (\$5.00), H. W. Newman Electric Co. (\$5.00), J. H. Sutherland & Bro. (\$5.00), Samuel G. Sutherland, St. Louis, Mo. (\$5.00), Pappas Bros. (\$5.00), A. Strachan (\$5.00), Dr. Ed. W. Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y. (\$5.00), R. Uglow (\$5.00), J. P. Hanley (\$2.00), Mrs. (Leut.) N. W. W. Bromwich, Garden Island (\$2.00), R. J. Bushel (\$2.00), George Mills & Co. (\$2.00), D. Couper (\$2.00), E. P. Jenkins (\$2.00), B. J. Abernethy (\$2.00), James Swift & Co. (\$2.00), A. Kinch (\$1.00), W. W. Gibson (\$1.00), J. G. Hutton (\$1.00), O.-V. Bartels (\$1.00), R. Meek (\$1.00), R. J. Reid (\$1.00), McCammon, William (Market Clerk) (\$1.00), Simmons, A. Alfred (\$1.00), Mrs. A. von Straubenzee (\$1.00), Prof. Matheson (\$1.00), J. S. R. McCann (\$1.00), R. E. Kent (\$1.00), Anita Sutherland (\$1.00), James B. Cochrane (\$1.00), Mrs. William Cochrane (\$1.00), William Pillar (\$1.00), F. J. Hoag (\$1.00), W. J. Baker (\$1.00), C. H. Powell (\$1.00), Major Allan Siford (\$1.00), W. J. Fair (\$1.00), T. H. Sargent (\$1.00), J. B. McLeod (\$1.00), Z. Prevost (\$1.00), D. A. Cays (\$1.00), Frank C. Reid (\$1.00), Hilda Cherry (\$1.00), Jane Irwin (\$1.00), T. D. Robinson (\$1.00), J. S. Asselstine (\$1.00), Lilla Spooner (\$1.00), H. Oberdorffer (\$1.00). Total \$277.50.

SOLDIERS' VOTE WOULD DEFEAT

Borden Government, Says "Fighting Joe" Martin, Now in Canada.

SIR SAM NOT LOOKED ON AS A SECOND KITCHENER BY THE BRITISH PEOPLE

He Is Honored Because He Represents Canada—The Canadian Soldiers Have It in For Sam. Toronto, Aug. 24.—"Fighting Joe" Martin, M.P. for St. Pancras, London, and formerly of British Columbia, arrived at the King Edward yesterday, and left for Ottawa last night to see Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and will later proceed to British Columbia.

Will Mr. Martin return to Dominion politics? He has not decided, presumably, but has the nomination for a federal British Columbia seat. Mr. Martin has not lost sight of even provincial matters. For example, he remarked that H. H. Dewar's victory in Southwest Toronto had followed Mr. Hay's success in North Perth. "I saw nothing in the London Times of the win in Perth," said Mr. Martin. "As a matter of fact, anything reflecting on the Canadian Government appears to be suppressed. Regarding Sir Sam Hughes, I saw no comment on the Allison investigation, merely that the commission would bring in a report, and later that their report had been delivered."

"Not a Little God." Mr. Martin does not admit that the British people look upon Sir Sam Hughes as a "Canadian Kitchener." "He represents Canada," said Mr. Martin, "and the British people are entirely satisfied with the Canadian soldiers, but it is not true that the British public is making a little god of Sir Sam. The soldiers of Canada do not idolize Sir Sam. I have met a great many of the boys, and if there were an election tomorrow, four out of every five of the Canadian troops would vote against Sir Sam and his government. The war misarrangement has made a profound impression. Sir Sam insisted on a big review at Bramshott, and many of the boys lost their leave, and do not forget it."

There is no foundation for the Berlin report that Norman Angell, the British pacifist, has been sentenced to prison for refusal to perform military service. Mr. Angell is beyond the age limit of liability for such service. The prices of flour, all grades, have jumped 30 cents a hundred weight and all feeds one dollar a ton in Toronto. Cheese sales—Campbellford, 555 at 19-1-16; Stirling, 855 at 19-1-16 to 19-1-8; St. Catharines, 572 at 19-1-16. Ten thousand New York barbers and hairdressers are on strike.

FRENCH REPULSE ENEMY EVERYWHERE

The Bombardments Were Heavy on Both Sides—German Prisoners Taken. (Special to the Whig.) Paris, Aug. 24.—Two German attacks near Soyecourt, south of the Somme, preceded by intense artillery fire, were completely repulsed by the French in last night's fighting, it was officially announced to-day. The first attack by German grenadier parties was repulsed by machine gun and infantry fire. The Germans retired while their artillery prepared the way for a second attempt south-east of Soyecourt. French gunners laid a steady barrage fire across the intervening ground and prevented the Germans from leaving their trenches.

In the Champagne region the French repulsed several surprise attacks. On the right bank of the Meuse, northeast of Verdun, the French bombarded positions recently captured by the French on the Fleury-Thaumont front. The French took five officers and 250 men prisoners on this sector. French aviators brought down four German planes during the day.

STRONG ALLIED FORTS PROTECTING WINGS

If Allies Break Through Bulgarian Army Will Be Split in Two. Petrograd, Aug. 24.—The official organ of the Russian General Staff describes the movement of the Bulgarians against the allies' flanks as a repetition in miniature of the great Austro-German assault on the Russian front last year, and adds: "At the same time the allies have assumed the aggressive against the Teutonic centre. In the event of a break through by the allies the Bulgarian army would be split in two, and at the same time forced back a great distance, while the Bulgarian attack on the allies' flank may be expected to dash itself to pieces on the strongly-prepared fortifications and the allied heavy artillery at the Salonika positions. The Bulgarians can no longer hope to help the German or Turkish troops."

HE MADE A RASH BET

German Crown Prince Sends Champagne to Defender of Vaux. London, Aug. 24.—The Berner correspondent of the Daily News describes the meeting between the German Crown Prince and Major Raynal, the heroic defender of Vaux, after the fall of the fort. "My congratulations," began the Crown Prince, but seeing that his prisoner in fact, he took one from one of the German aides and handing it to the Major, continued: "Your resistance was splendid, but you cannot stop us. Bet you a case of champagne I'll be in Verdun before the end of July."

BASEBALL ON SATURDAY.

National League. Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1 (16 innings). American League. Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3. New York, 5; Chicago, 4. Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 3. St. Louis, 5-2; Washington, 4-4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 7; Newark, 3. Toronto, 8; Providence, 5. Baltimore, 5; Buffalo, 1. Rochester, 6; Richmond, 6 (10 innings, darkness).

BULGARIAN OFFENSIVE.

Has Been Brought to Standstill at All Fronts. (Special to the Whig.) Athens, Aug. 24.—On practically every sector of the Balkan front the Bulgarian offensive has been brought to a standstill. The Bulgarian drive southward against Seres, a Grecian city of 35,000 inhabitants, has ceased a new and more critical situation at Athina. If Seres falls, the Bulgars will have practically cut off all the Greek troops operating in Eastern Macedonia.

DEUTSCHLAND ARRIVED; AND BREMEN SAILED

Capt. Koenig is Being Lionized at Bremen as a National Hero. (Special to the Whig.) The Hague, Aug. 24.—The submarine Deutschland was slightly damaged on her return trip from the United States, according to Bremen despatches to-day. She took the same route on the return trip as on the voyage to Baltimore, members of the crew stated.

The Bremen despatches also carried the statement that the submarine Bremen, motor ship of the Deutschland, only left for America a few days ago. She was held in port until the Deutschland's owners received positive information that the Deutschland had eluded the British patrol. Captain Koenig is being lionized by the Bremen crowds as a national hero.

The Deutschland brought three bags of mail from Ambassador Bernstorff and a cargo of rubber and nickel valued at a million dollars. There is an increase in the number of infantile paralysis cases in New York this week. Forty-two deaths occurred on Wednesday.

BELLS PEaled FORTH IN KITCHENER, ONT.

Kitchener, Ont., Aug. 24.—The result of Monday's election of the Government in changing of the name of Berlin, Ont. When word was received here yesterday afternoon that Berlin would become Kitchener on September 1, the whistles on the many factories were blown, and the fire bell was rung in exultation. The chimes of St. Peter's Lutheran Church merrily played patriotic airs.

A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE RUSSIANS

(Special to the Whig.) Petrograd, Aug. 24.—Russian troops have defeated four Turkish divisions (80,000 men) in a great battle near the Village of Rachtia, near Mosul, capturing two entire Turkish regiments, it was officially announced to-day. Much cannon and other booty was taken.

DAILY MEMORANDUM

See top of page 3, right hand corner for memoranda.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG

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FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM MANY THINKERS. It is in my power each day and hour, to add to the world's joy or pain.

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