

YEAR 83-NO. 207

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1916

LAST EDITION

THE ROUMANIANS CAPTURE TOWN

And With it Obtained Over 500 Wagons of Foodstuffs And Forage.

ALSO TOOK PRISONERS

REPULSED THE VIGOROUS ATTACKS AGAINST BRIDGEHEAD.

The Germans Had Told of Advanced Positions Being Taken, But They Likely Lied—Prisoners Were Also Secured by Rumanians in the Region of Borzeck.

(Special to The Whig) Bucharest, Sept. 6.—Rumanian troops have captured the Transylvanian town of Sepri-Scop-Gyorgi, in the Merisor Valley, taking 500 wagons of foodstuffs and forage it was officially announced to-day. In the fighting which occurred on Monday's fighting small encounters occurred all along the Upper Maros Valley in North-Eastern Transylvania, and the Rumanians took 627 prisoners.

Ten German-Bulgarian attacks against the bridgehead of Tutrakan, on the Danube, were repulsed, (the Germans announced the capture of advanced positions at Tutrakan). After lively fighting the Rumanians occupied the region of Borzeck and heights to the west taking 164 prisoners.

Fighting is going on along the whole Dobruja frontier. A German-Bulgarian attack was repulsed southwest of Bazardjik. The enemy bombarded Calafat and Isac.

Eastern Rumania Is Held. (Special to The Whig) London, Sept. 6.—Official announcement made by the Rumanian War Office that the attempts of the Germans and Bulgarians to invade Eastern Rumania have been defeated and that the Rumanians are in possession of all the frontier east of Danube along which the attack was directed.

The Rumanian invasion of Austria is being carried on with further success. After spirited fighting in the region of Borzeck the Rumanians captured the heights west of that point.

In Lake Doiran Region. (Special to The Whig) Paris, Sept. 6.—Violent artillery actions are in progress in the region of Lake Doiran, the Struma river, and on the Macedonian front in the sector held by the Serbians in the War Office announced to-day. No infantry engagement occurred yesterday. The three fronts mentioned embrace the whole Macedonian fighting line.

BRITISH AIRMEN DESTROY SUBMARINE

Burial of the Zepp's Crew in England—A Badly Damaged Machine.

(Special to The Whig) Amsterdam, Sept. 6.—British airmen bombed and destroyed a German submarine in Zebrugge harbor, returning safely to their base at Dunkirk, according to reports received here to-day.

Burial of Burned Corpses. (Special to The Whig) London, Sept. 6.—Large crowds gathered near Cuffley to-day for the burial of the crew of the Zeppelin shot down Sunday morning, the interment having been postponed from Monday because of objection to a military funeral.

Was Badly Damaged. (Special to The Whig) The Hague, Sept. 6.—A Zeppelin, very badly damaged, landed near Mons following the raid on London, and was disassembled and its parts shipped to Germany, according to advices received here to-day. Several of the crew were suffering from shrapnel wounds.

Opposed Military Funeral. London, Sept. 6.—The bodies of eighteen German Zeppelin sailors burned to death when their airship was brought down in Sunday morning's raid, were buried three miles from Cuffley to-day, but not with military observances. The Church of England burial service was used. Objection had come from many quarters to the suggestion that the Zeppelin crew be buried with military honors since non-combatants had been their victims.

The C. P. R. steamer Montreal was not badly damaged in collision in English waters.

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RICH PRIZE FOR MAN WHO WRECKED ZEPPEL

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Await Gunner With Proof of His Success.

London, Sept. 6.—A sum between \$10,000 and \$15,000 will come into the hands of whatever gunner proves that he brought down the Zeppelin at Cuffley early on Sunday morning, several prizes having been offered by individuals. "Exactly how the raider came to grief has not been officially announced. One theory held in expert quarters is that the Zeppelin's propeller was damaged by a shell from an anti-aircraft gun, and that the airship thus was rendered unmanageable.

The bringing down of the raider renders the paramount topic with Londoners, and crowds are still going out to Cuffley to see the wreck, although practically all the debris had been removed. Reports of competent observers show that the system of searchlights to detect Zeppelin visitors has worked out admirably, with the result that the chances of a raider getting over London without detection are exceedingly slim, even in weather favorable for such a program.

When the ill-fated Zeppelin was first picked up she made efforts to hide behind banks of clouds, but the searchlights pursued her relentlessly. The concentration of the searchlights is described by an expert as perfect. The whole quarter of the sky in which the Zeppelin moved was illuminated by the rays and into this illuminated area shells poured in a constant stream.

YPRES BURGOMASTER PRAISES CANADIANS

Belgians, He Says, Will Strew Their Graves With Laurels and Roses.

London, Sept. 6.—A remarkable tribute from the Burgomaster of Ypres, M. Rene Colasert, signals the close of the glorious Ypres campaign of Canada's war history. The Burgomaster's message says: "On its departure from Ypres on October 7th and 8th, 1914, the German army, in making me a hostage, threatened me with prompt return to the city, which is called the key of Calais—itsself the door of England.

"Since then your heroic troops have kept the key, the door has remained closed and during two years they have rendered vain all the efforts of superior enemy force to pass through. "Victory approaches at last and soon the sun of our deliverance will shine on the salient of Ypres, which is bathed in the blood of your heroes who have fallen and died in honor in the cause of justice and civilization.

"We of Ypres will strew on these graves laurels and roses. When our people at length return from their long exile and build anew their ruined hearths and homes, they and their children will celebrate for all time to come the glorious deeds of England and Canada."

CANADA'S REVENUE VERY SATISFACTORY

May Be Surplus of Fifty Millions to Apply to War Expenditure.

(Special to The Whig) Ottawa, Sept. 6.—An increase of twenty-four millions in total receipts and a decrease of five and a half millions in expenditure apart from war, is the Dominion's record for five months ending August 31st as compared with the same period of 1915.

Sir Thomas White says this exceeds the budget expectations of last season. The Minister of Finance anticipates if the revenue continues on this satisfactory basis, the Government will have a surplus of forty or fifty millions to apply against the principal of war indebtedness. The balance of war expenditure for the year must of course be met by borrowing.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES PLACED AT 450,000

In Their Italian Campaign—Italians Hold 3,000 Square Miles of Austria.

Rome, Sept. 6.—About 450,000 Austrians have been killed, captured or so seriously wounded that they cannot return to the front in engagements with the Italians since the Austro-Italian declaration of war fifteen months ago.

This estimate was made by Italian military authorities to-day. They estimated that 150,000 Austrians have been killed, 200,000 permanently disabled and 100,000 captured. The Italians now hold about 3,000 square miles of Austrian territory. The Austrians hold about 180 square miles of Italian territory in the Trentino zone.

RUSSIANS DRIVE ENEMY

From Fortified Position in the Direction of Galicia.

(Special to The Whig) Petrograd, Sept. 6.—Russian troops yesterday captured a big Teutonic fortified position in the region of the Lower Gorodenka, in the direction of Galicia, and drove the Austro-Germans toward the northwest.

Norway, Sweden and Spain have forbidden their harbors to merchant submarines on the ground that they were "undistinguishable" from war craft.

HUNS AIM BLOW AT BUCHAREST

But the Rumanians Say Their Capital is in No Danger.

FOE WOULD CROSS DANUBE

FORTY MILES SOUTH-EAST OF BUCHAREST AND STRIKE BLOW.

The Rumanians Have Repulsed the Invaders Everywhere and Have Captured Another Town in Transylvania.

(Special to The Whig) London, Sept. 6.—A bold German stroke, aiming at the early capture of Bucharest, capital of Rumania, was revealed in despatches from Berlin to-day. The Germans and Bulgars have concentrated artillery and men against the strongly fortified Rumanian bridgehead at Tutrakan on the Danube, only forty miles southeast of Bucharest. Tutrakan lies at the end of the railway leading along a river valley directly to Bucharest.

The Germans, it is believed here, hope to cross the Danube, strike down this valley and inflict a severe blow on the morale of the Rumanian people by seizing their capital while the main Rumanian army is invading Transylvania.

NOTED CANADIAN DIES IN LONDON

Capt. Duncan Frederick Campbell, M. P. for Ayr, Wounded in War.

London, Sept. 6.—The death occurred suddenly of Captain Duncan Campbell, D.S.O., M.P. for Ayr. He was the son of Archibald Campbell, of Lynwood, Simcoe, Ont. He was educated at Cambridge University, and entered the Lancaster Fusiliers in 1898.

He became a captain in the Black Watch in 1908 and retired in 1910, but rejoined that unit at the opening of the present war. He was wounded and had been mentioned in despatches. He won the D.S.O. in the South African War. His widow is the daughter of the late J. E. O'Reilly, of Hamilton, Ont.

ROOSEVELT'S METHOD.

Colonel Thinks It Example for Railroad Strike Legislation.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 6.—"My action in the anthracite coal strike is the method, in my opinion, by which such situations should be handled." This was Colonel Roosevelt's only comment on the eight-hour day legislation passed by both Houses of Congress to avert a general railroad strike. The colonel, however, intimated that he would have a more extended statement to make on the subject in the near future.

TO AVOID DANGER

Bulgarian King Sleeps in Bomb-Proof Cellar.

London, Sept. 6.—"King Ferdinand of Bulgaria," says a wireless despatch from Zurich, "sleeps in a cellar to avoid danger from allied airmen belonging to the Salonika armies." The despatch adds that the King's alleged fear is similar to "cowardice," he displayed in the Balkan war of 1912-13, when "he earned the contempt of his staff." The cellar which forms the King's present alleged-hiding place, is said to be luxuriously furnished. It has a ceiling of steel plates, which are bomb-proof.

MAIL BY SECRET CHANNEL

INSPECTORS ALLEGE DISCOVERY OF FRAUD IN UNITED STATES

Authorities Eluded—Some of New York's Largest Banking and Brokerage Houses Implicated.

New York, Sept. 6.—H. Snowden Marshall, Federal district attorney here, is in possession of affidavits, he declared last night, which disclose an alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States mails by a secret mail system between this country and Germany, conducted through export commission agents with offices in New York and Frankfurt, Germany.

Exposure of the scheme which has been in operation for four months without knowledge of United States Secret Service men, it is alleged, is the outgrowth of the seizure by Customs inspectors of diamonds and jewelry valued at \$25,000 on August 19th, found in a suit case carried by a man who arrived here as a steamer passenger from Europe on July 11th.

The affidavits assert that packages of letters destined for some of the same channels and that outgoing packages were brought to the offices of the commission agents always before the departure of steamships bound for Scandinavian ports, and that there was distribution of mail by vessels.

District Attorney Marshall plans to proceed against the alleged offenders.

Common Stock at Par. (Special to The Whig) New York, Sept. 6.—United States Steel common, sold at par shortly after the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day.

Sales reached a million shares. More than 180,000 shares of Steel changed hands. At one o'clock the common was quoted at 100%. Mexican Petroleum which jumped four points to 114, while the war brides were performing, dropped back to 112 1/2.

WITH OUR VICTORIOUS RUSSIAN ALLIES.



Among the first pictures of troops engaged in the recent Russian victories on the eastern front is that shown here, which shows Russian infantry and a convoy on the line of advance.

KAISER'S BEST FORCED TO YIELD

Flower of Germany's Soldierly Driven From Trenches By New British Army.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS ROUTED

SIGNAL VICTORY OF ALLIES IN BATTLE OF SOMME.

Guillemont Wiped Out—The Emperor Told Troops Would Be No Winter Campaign, Say Prisoners.

By Frederick Palmer. With the British Armies in France Sept. 5.—It was an assault "by the right flank" in the concerted Anglo-French attack on the Somme front Sunday, with the great battle which never has ceased for two months, flaring up into a general conflict. Kitchener's new army charged the flower of the German army—the Prussian Guards—four divisions of which were concentrated before the British to stop the offensive. In places the German Emperor's favorite troops were driven back, counter-attacked, and again had to yield their crimsoned, shell-wrecked trenches to stubborn English and Scotch, most of whom two years ago did not know how to form fours, and who fought all the harder because of the known prestige of their foe.

It seemed hardly possible that more than a few days of trench warfare, artillery could be concentrated against given areas than had been already, but more was concentrated Sunday both by British and Germans. Never had so many guns been in action.

Regularly Timed. The attack was not simultaneous, nor was it along the whole line. Different sections were timed with clockwork regularity, each—sitting the purpose of the commanders, while the French and English acted together as if one army. By the roar of the guns in the early hours of the morning along the whole front no observer could have told where the blows were to fall. Against Thiepval, that redoubtable position which the British have been gradually approaching, no effort was made. But just before dawn their infantry rushed the old first line of trenches at certain points both north and south of the Ancre.

The first stage of the infantry action was entirely on this flank and at Mouquet Farm, where the Australians were at it again. They had been wanting the farm, these lean fellows from under the Southern Cross, and had taken and lost it once. This time they pushed through and beyond it. Nothing more picturesque had happened in the Somme Battle than these hardy rangers going against the Prussian Guards.

Later in the morning the big business of the day began from Delville's Wood southward through to the Somme. All the murderous power on both sides, guns and machine guns, was exerted to the utmost. Guillemont was the prize the British sought.

Two weeks ago this village was the most completely devastated of any on the front and the British had been pounding it day after day with every calibre of gun. Guillemont no longer is a village, but an iron and lead mine. Twice the British had carried their charges into it and even through it, only to be forced out. It is estimated that 200,000 shells were fired into it and that 3,000,000 rounds of bullets traversed it.

Worked Way Forward. Sapping forward and connecting up shell craters into trenches, the British worked their way, aided by occasional charges, to the village, but the Germans established themselves in a small trench salient south-west of the village, where they were only thirty

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or forty yards from the British and so near that the British guns did not fire on them for fear of hitting their own men. Here the Germans had a machine gun so placed that it swept the space between the trenches, but the British managed to get across and about mid-day swept through the village of Guillemont, clearing up nests of machine guns, and across the fields on the other side, establishing themselves in a sunken road.

South of Guillemont, one section of the Prussian Guard resisted desperately in Falfemont farm and Wedge wood and here all the afternoon bombing and hand-to-hand fighting was proceeding. Here the Guard had high ground which they turned into a fortress and they were evidently determined to keep faith with their prestige.

No sooner had the British taken Guillemont and swept through it than the Germans turned on it a tornado of shell fire from their immense concentration of guns in this section. The whole movement was like that of July 1st, with the arms swinging on its position north of the Ancre as its pivot.

BRILLIANT ADVANCE.

The French between the Somme and the British right under the protection of an amazing hurricane of shell fire, co-operated in a brilliant advance. From a hill, the blue of their soldiers and the khaki of the British could be seen side by side as they charged and, as the trenches were taken, the green figures of the Germans flung back to the rear as prisoners, completed the spectacle under an unbroken stream of shells overhead.

The guns were so thick behind both the British and the French infantry and their action was so furious that it had appalled imagination. Prussian Guard prisoners taken said the German Emperor had let it be known to his troops that there would be no winter campaign. They believed the decision was coming in this Somme fight and in the fighting of the next month. As for food they had never wanted for it. The Prussian Guard always had plenty.

The fiercest struggle of all was for the possession of Ginchy, which commanded high ground. When the Associated Press correspondent left the corps headquarters, the British had more than half the village and the struggle amidst the ruins hidden by curtains of shell smoke was bitterly continuing.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON THE CHINESE

The Stiff Terms of Settlement Follows Upon a Recent Clash.

Pekin, China, Sept. 5.—Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to China, has presented to the Chinese Foreign Office four demands for a settlement of the clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Chong Chiatun, in eastern Mongolia, August 13, when fifty Chinese and seventeen Japanese were killed or wounded. The Japanese demands follow: First—Dismissal of the Chinese officers in command of the troops.

Second—The withdrawal of Chinese troops from the district in which the trouble arose.

Third—Indemnification of the families of the Japanese killed.

Fourth—The granting to Japan of police rights in inner Mongolia.

The Japanese insist that the demands are light, but the Chinese officials regard them as virtually an ultimatum of Chinese authority in inner Mongolia.

WRECKED HUN WARSHIP.

Promotion Likely for Commander John Casement.

New York, Sept. 6.—Commander John Casement of the British Navy, a distant relative of Roger Casement, who recently was hanged in London for high treason, arrived here yesterday from Bermuda on his way to London under orders of the British Admiralty.

Early in the European war he commanded the British cruiser Highflyer which destroyed the German converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, off the west coast of Africa. It is said he is returning to England to be promoted by King George.

WAR TIDINGS.

Orsova has been captured by the Rumanians.

The German-Bulgarian advance into Rumania has been halted and many prisoners taken.

Italians have captured several high positions at the head of Rio Felizola valley.

Violent German counter-attacks with gas on Tuesday afternoon failed to regain ground taken by the Allies.

The Allies continue to sweep the German trenches on the western front. Nearly eight thousand Germans have been captured.

LACK OF SPIRIT IS MANIFEST

The German Morale Broken Down Through the Victories of Allies.

ANNIVERSARY OF MARNE

TO BE CELEBRATED IN PARIS ON SUNDAY.

The French Have Scored Some of the Most Important Gains of the Whole Somme Offensive—The Germans Are Not Able to Do Anything in Regaining Territory.

(Special to The Whig) Paris, Sept. 6.—Repeated German attacks against the newly won French positions south of the Somme, were broken up by French barrage fire last night, it was officially announced to-day. The German assaults reached their greatest violence at Denicourt and Berny-en-Santerre. North of the Somme the Germans made no counter-attacks during the night, but artillery was active at all points.

The lack of spirit displayed by the Germans in counter-attacks of the last two days offers evidence, according to French military men of the severe shock to the German morale of the Anglo-French victories in this week's fighting on the Somme.

The second anniversary of the beginning of the battle of the Marne which turned the German tide from the gates of Paris, was celebrated here to-day while Paris took stock of the new success on the Somme. The principal celebrations, however, will be held next Sunday.

In their advances since Sunday, both north and south of the Somme, the French have scored some of the most important gains of the whole Somme offensive. They have increased the pressure on Peronne and south of the river have drawn so close to the Chaulnes-Peronne railway that that line of communication is now under hot fire and useless to the Germans.

The Germans attempted an attack on the village of Fleury, northeast of Verdun, last night. French fire held the enemy by their trenches at most places. Forty prisoners were taken.

In Lorraine a surprise attack by the Germans was stopped.

(Special to The Whig) London, Sept. 6.—British troops captured the whole of Leuze Wood, a mile northwest of Comblès, in heavy fighting last night, Gen Haig reported this afternoon. Desperate fighting is going on between Comblès and Ginchy.

THINK BREMEN CAPTURED.

Belief in London That British Have Caught German Submarine.

New York, Sept. 6.—The general opinion in London is that the British naval forces have captured the German merchant submarine Bremen, according to passengers arriving here to-day in the liner Cameronian. The Bremen, at various times reported likely to arrive in an American port at any moment—is believed by Londoners to be safely stowed away in some British port.

Fell and Fatally Hurt. (Special to The Whig) Buffalo, Sept. 6.—Major C. W. Campbell, of the British Army, was fatally hurt to-day when his aeroplane fell 200 feet to the ground at the Curtiss training field, where he was testing a machine.

Aviator Campbell was a British army officer, a native of Mitchell, Ont.

Arrangements to forward mails to the Philippines by U. S. army transport is announced.

DAILY MEMORANDUM See top of page 2, right hand corner for Probabilities.

BORN. BROWN—On Monday, Sept. 4th, to Sgt. Instructor and Mrs. A. D. Brown, 464 Harris street, a son.

MARRIED. FAWCETT-BROUHAU—In Trinity Church, Wolfe Island on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, by Rev. T. Leech, Eva Bisset, second daughter of William Fawcett and Wilfred T. Sproule of Westbrooke.

DIED. BREVOORT—In this city on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1916, Annie Isabella Woods, widow of the late William H. Brevoort, Grifflin, Que., and youngest daughter of the late Luke Woods of this city.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Sept. 8th, at 2:30 p.m. from the residence of her sister, Miss Woods, 15 Aberdeen street, to Catholic cemetery.

ROBERT J. REID The Leading Undertaker Phone 577, 550 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

Never esteem anything as of advantage to thee that shall make thee break thy word or lose thy self-respect.

—MARCUS AURELIUS.