

YEAR 83—NO. 245

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1916

LAST EDITION

IN A QUANDARY HOW TO PROCEED

In Order to Reduce the High Cost of Living GOVERNMENT TO ENDEAVOR

TO DO EVERYTHING WITHIN ITS POWER

But Hon. Mr. Rogers Doubts That a Maximum Price Can Be Fixed for Wheat—Co-operation Is Invited.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The Government is willing to do all that is possible to reduce the high cost of living, but apparently is in a quandary as to how to go about it.

Hon. Robert Rogers said that since the war broke out the Government had considered the problem repeatedly. There was no denying the fact that the condition was serious, but no one seemed able to place his finger upon the essential cause of it.

The delegates had not thrown much light on the situation, but the Government seemed to be willing to go to Montreal, Toronto, or anywhere else and meet municipal delegations if anything to relieve the situation could be devised or suggested.

Wages Must Go Up. Hon. T. W. Crothers asked the delegation if they were alive to the fact that 250,000 men had been taken from construction.

Hon. C. J. Doherty said that if any abuse could be established the Government would go to the limit of its power in meeting the conditions.

TOLD HARROWING TALE.

Coal Steamer Saranof Had Close Call.

(Special to the Whig.) Erie, Pa., Oct. 21.—Late last night, staggering in the water, with an exhausted crew of sixteen men, the coal steamer, Saranof, from Port Colborne, Ont., made into the bay.

Unidentified Steamer Founders.

(Special to the Whig.) Detroit, Mich., Oct. 21.—Six were reported lost today, in the foundering of an unidentified barge, believed to be the R. I. Miller, of Chicago, off Bar Point, at the Detroit river entrance to Lake Erie.

"The trend is to Wilson and it is trending fast. Wilson will have the women's vote. The strongest Democratic issue is Mexico," said William Jennings Bryan, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The British War Office requisition on imported hides was announced in a cablegram on Friday from the American Consul-General at London.

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EXPECT GOVERNMENT WILL PREVENT STRIKE

Meanwhile Neither C.P.R. Nor Its Trainmen Show Disposition to Yield.

Winnipeg, Oct. 21.—The stumbling block in the way of settlement of the C.P.R. trainmen's grievances, it is announced on authority, is the reduction of 5,000 to 5,000 as monthly guaranteed mileage and preparatory work.

The company state they will pay men if they are called or if they sign the call book before train time. They will not reduce guaranteed mileage to 5,000 miles.

It is well understood in the inner circles of both the men and the company there will be no strike, although the men have set a date.

A correspondent is informed that whether or not a strike is called there will be no walk-out. "You can take it from me," said a man on the inside, "that a Dominion-wide industrial dispute of this kind will not be allowed to take place while the country is at war. Men can talk of troop and ammunition trains, but the movement of wheat and other merchandise is just as important. There will either be concession by the company or men, or else the Government will intervene."

As v Settle Strike. (Spec. U. To The Whig)

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—We are still in communication with both parties, and doing what we can to secure an adjustment," said Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, this morning, in connection with the threatened strike on the C.P.R.

Mr. Crothers stated that he did not know whether the suggestion to appoint another board of conciliation would be accepted.

DEMAND STOPPAGE OF SUBMARINE WAR

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—Via London.—A demand for the stoppage of submarine warfare, coupled with an appeal to the United States to take the initiative toward that end, is voiced by the Telegram. The Telegram says: "Ten days have elapsed since the submarine war was carried to the door of America and nothing has been done. Are we to understand that our ships are allowed to be torpedoed right on the American coast? We say in all frankness to America that SUBMARINE WAR MUST BE STOPPED AND GERMANY MUST BE TOLD THAT MISTAKES WHICH THE WORLD KNOWS ARE NOT MISTAKES WILL NO LONGER BE TOLERATED. Let America speak the redeeming word lest she rue deeply in the future having neglected a task plainly to be expected."

SIR SAM IS SHORN OF GOOD DEAL OF POWER

The Minister of Militia Is Now Becoming a Mere Figurehead.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The Borden Government is playing a game of freeze-out with the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, the Prime Minister, heedless of the friendly counsel proffered him on all sides, may not be stiff enough in the spinal vertebrae to actually remove the minister, but at least, there is an effective clipping of his wings. Though the political effect of it may be nil, so long as he is in the Cabinet at all, Ottawa is observing daily that Gen. Hughes is now minister in a nominal capacity only. Little by little his authority has been circumscribed. The proposition hinted at the other day, and which now appears in supposedly inspired circles, of sending a Cabinet Minister over to London to directly administer the Canadian forces, is the latest development in the Hughes debacle.

SERBIANS ADVANCING AGAINST KENALI

The Bulgarian Positions Menaced—Serbs Are Supported by the French.

(Special to the Whig.) Athens, Oct. 21.—Desperate fighting continues south-east of Monastir, the Serbs, supported by the French, attacking on the whole front. The Serbian advance across the Cerna has menaced the strong Bulgarian positions at Kenali, barring the way to Monastir. The Serbs are now advancing against Kenali, from both south and east.

WILL CLOSE TWO CAMPS

Few Allens Now At Banff or Lethbridge.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Two of the internment camps established in the west during the early months of the war will probably be closed this winter. These are the camps at Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Banff. The number of aliens interned in these camps has been reduced greatly, and the men still there will be removed to other camps.

Hugh Clark, M.P. for North Bruce has appointed parliamentary secretary for external affairs.

SOME LEADERS OF THE NEW COVENANTERS.



Rev. J. D. Cunningham, Rev. Dr. E. Scott and Rev. Dr. Andrew Robertson, prominent among the Presbyterian anti-Unionists, who in convention at Toronto recently solemnly vowed and covenanted to resist by all means in their power the union of the Presbyterian Church of Canada with other denominations.

FRENCH ADMIRAL TAKES CONTROL

Of the Situation At Athens to Prevent Further Rioting.

GREEK POLICE PERFORM THEIR DUTIES UNDER EYES OF FRENCH COMMANDER.

Greek Ministry of Interior Appointed Du Fournet to Be Chief Inspector and to Appoint Inspectors in Other Greek Cities.

(Special to the Whig.) London, Oct. 21.—Vice-Admiral Du Fournet, commanding the Allied fleet in Greek waters, has assumed complete control of the situation at Athens, and has taken drastic steps to prevent further rioting.

Germans Buy Clothing Through Special Magistrates' Cards—Great Rush For Them.

(Special to the Whig.) Berlin, Oct. 21.—A new system has been inaugurated in Berlin whereby everyone must buy underclothing, men's and women's suits and coats through special magistrates' cards.

Kaiser Honors His Brother.

(Special to the Whig.) Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—Kaiser Wilhelm has appointed Prince Henry of Prussia, his oldest brother, grand admiral in the German navy.

Pte. Reuben Bennett of Port Hope, a well-known hockey player of that town, has been killed in action.

LAURIER DECLINES

(Special to the Whig.) Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has definitely declined to take part in a parliamentary recruiting committee.

KAISER VISITS HIS ARMIES.

Has Spent Several Days on the Western Front.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—Emperor William, says an official statement issued yesterday, has for some days been visiting troops on the western front. On the 17th he visited at Mercy-Le-Bas, with the Crown Prince, portions of the attacking forces before Verdun and received the reports of Generals Von Lochow and Baron Von Lutwitz.

ALLIES' PLANS COLLAPSE.

A writer in the New Age says: "The truth in less vague form is that all these plans collapsed, and what is worse, the causes of their collapse were preventable. So far back as August it was known King Constantine had provided a huge army for the invasion of Rumania, if it should ever become necessary, and the Greek Court and Government, knowing that Berlin seldom threatened in vain, undertook to concentrate a force to Gen. Sarraill's rear, so that the invasion of Rumania might be the signal for a joint attack on Sarraill's forces by the Bulgarians and the Greeks. If the German Government had been in our place at that time, there is little doubt that the neutral King of Greece would have been deposed instantly, and quite possibly shot. Such a drastic course would have been excessive in the circumstances, but here is no reason why the seizure of the Greek fleet, and of the Piraeus-Larissa Railway, and of being left to the middle of October, should not have taken place two months previously."

ABSENCE OF BRITISH.

In regard to Greece, particularly, another English paper says: "The rather conspicuous absence of British marines from the landing parties of Athens lends strong color to the suggestion that the British Foreign Office, either out of regard for King's dynasty or out of consideration for some academic principle such as a desire not to promote constitutional changes in Greece, is not in favor of drastic measures against King and his fellow-conspirators."

Finally another London paper editorially suggests that the activities here of Prince George of Greece, who had a long interview with Viscount Grey and Prince Nicholas, whose wife is a Russian princess, and who arrived from Petrograd, are designed to save King Constantine's throne, and the hope is expressed that "King is not building on the idea that his royal relatives in London or Petrograd will be either able or willing to save him from the penalty of his treachery."

Petrograd's view of the situation is said to be indicated by the fact that the Russian authorities just issued a statement to the effect that Constantine was induced to sign a secret treaty with Germany during

SUGGESTIVE QUERY FROM BRITISH M. P.

Wants to Know Whether Canadian Firm Has German War Contract.

London, Oct. 21.—In the House of Commons Sir Henry Dalzell asked the Secretary for the Colonies if he could state what quantities of iron ore were exported by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company to the Krupp and other German firms in the year prior to the war and whether contracts with Krupp contained any war clause extending the term of the contract by a period equal to that of the war or having any other effect, and whether the iron ore mines had been shut down in consequence of the loss of the German market, and whether any use can be made of the output of these mines in connection with the production of munitions in this country or by the allies.

Bonar Law referred the question to his answer of last January, when he was questioned regarding the exact relationship between the Canadian owners of Mematite ores of Bell Island and German munition makers. He replied then that the ores were owned by two Canadian companies, of which, before the war, the whole of its ores in Nova Scotia, and the other only part, a quantity of ore being sold to Germany. In 1913-3 out of a total production of iron ore in Newfoundland of 1,200,000 tons, 45,000 tons were exported to Germany and 98,000 to Holland.

He had no information regarding contractual relations between these Canadian and German firms.

THE ABSENCE OF BRITISH FROM LANDING PARTIES AT ATHENS COMMENTED UPON.

The Greek King Undertook to Concentrate a Force in Gen. Sarraill's Rear For Joint Attack on Allies.

London, Oct. 21.—Questions in Parliament reflect some apprehension with which a section of the British public regards the situation in south-eastern Europe.

The Foreign Office spokesman in the Commons refused to answer certain pointed questions in regard to Greece. Such expressions of official opinion as have been given to the public reflect an optimistic view of the Rumanian situation. The latest bulletins from Bucharest tended to confirm the view taken in some well-informed quarters that the German attack on Rumania is a matter of necessity, and not of choice, and that the effort against Rumania is so much effort withdrawn from her defence when every ounce of resources is needed for defence.

Nevertheless several newspapers suggested more or less clearly that there has been a miscarriage in the plans of the Entente. Rumania selected her own moment for entering the war.

Mr. Dillon the other day said: "Mistakes have been committed and splendid opportunities lost."

Canada's War Affairs in England Supervised by Minister on Spot.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Canada's military affairs in England are to be placed directly under the supervision of a member of the Government residing temporarily in the Old Country. It is expected that an announcement of this will be forthcoming within the next few days from an official source.

The Canadian military organization in England has grown to very large proportions, and the administrative responsibility has increased correspondingly. As more troops cross the Atlantic, this responsibility will become still greater, and it is felt that a member of the Canadian Government should be there to assume it. The Government is believed to be ready to take this step.

It is not improbable that the work may be undertaken for a time, at least, by the acting high commissioner, Sir George Perley. If this is not done, another member of the Government will be put in charge of the administration.

VON KLUK RETIRED

Wound Incapacitates Man Who Failed in Drive on Paris.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—Field Marshal Alexander H. R. Von Kluk, who commanded the right wing of the German army in its sweep towards Paris in the fall of 1914, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. He has never returned to the front since he was wounded by shrapnel fire in March, 1915, while inspecting advanced positions. The field marshal was seventy years of age last May.

Field Marshal Von Kluk and his army took an important part in the German advance towards Paris in September, 1914. His advance was halted about 30 miles from the French capital, and his force, with the rest of the German army, was checked and driven back in the battle of the Marne.

Field Marshal Von Kluk was born in Muenster, Germany, May 20th, 1846, and entered the German army as a second lieutenant in 1865.

POR DISABLED SOLDIERS

Ontario Commission to Provide Vocational Training.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Under an arrangement between the Militia Hospitals Commission, and the Ontario Soldiers' Aid Commission, the latter body will undertake the provision of educational facilities and vocational training for members of the Canadian expeditionary force, who at the time of enlistment, were residents in the province of Ontario.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM MANY THINKERS.

The world is a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those who feel.

—HORACE WALPOLE.

A MISCARRIAGE IN ALLIES' PLANS

Although the Apprehension Over Rumania is Now Modified.

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The Germans Are Vainly Making Terrific Counter-Attacks.

FRANCE IS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE BATTERING THE TEUTONS' LINES

Despite Rain, Snow and Sleet, to Demoralize the Enemy and to Prevent the Transport of Troops to Other Fronts.

(Special to the Whig.) Paris, Oct. 21.—German troops apparently are trying to regain the initiative on the Somme. Repeated terrific counter-attacks have been delivered by the Teutons, especially north of the river, in the past few days, preceded by a heavy expenditure of ammunition.

French officials declared today that they have learned that the Germans are now systematically trying to create the impression among neutrals that France is worn out by twenty-seven months of war. On the contrary, they said, France is determined to continue battering the German line with huge newly-created artillery and other offensive materials all winter, despite rain, snow and sleet, maintaining the initiative, demoralizing the enemy and preventing the transport of troops to other fronts. The French plan to keep their troops as comfortable as possible, and the Germans as uncomfortable as possible during the coming winter months.

ALLIES MAY CURTAIL BELGIAN RELIEF WORK

If the Belgians Are Forced to Do Work for the Germans.

London, Oct. 21.—The order of Quartermaster General von Sauberberg that Belgians must work for the Germans, as reported from Amsterdam has created a strong feeling in England against continuance of the work of the American commission for relief of Belgium. It is contended here that, leaving aside the question whether the order is in violation of the convention of the Hague, it is hardly reasonable to expect the Entente Governments to find and pay for food which the commission distributed in Belgium when they are placed in the position of feeding at their own expense persons who are working for the German army.

Should the relief commission break down as a result of this situation the food supply of 9,500,000 persons will be threatened. The native food supply of the occupied territory represents about 30 per cent. of the minimum necessities of the population, and it is feared stoppage of the monthly imports of the commission, valued at about \$15,000,000 would mean the extinction of children and a large portion of the women and infirm.

A CABINET MEMBER IS TO TAKE CHARGE

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