

TAKE CONTROL OF STRIKE PROGRESSING IN LIVERPOOL

Soldiers And Tanks Have Been Sent From London—Had to Disperse the Crowds Which Thronged the Streets At the Point of the Bayonet.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Aug. 4.—Soldiers and tanks have been taken to Liverpool to take control of the strike situation and stop the looting there.

Drove From the Streets. Liverpool, Aug. 4.—Riotous crowds were driven from the streets this morning by troops, charging with fixed bayonets. The rioters filled the streets during the night and it was not till daylight that the soldiers were ordered to charge. Employees of the bus and tramway lines failed to report this morning.

Another Strike in London. London, Aug. 4.—Six hundred locomotive engineers on the Southwestern railway struck this morning, restricting the service but not entirely tying up the system.

A Terrible Spasm of Rage. Lucerne, Switzerland, Aug. 4.—Before winter sets in there will be a terrible spasm of rage and despair among the peoples of Europe in which the final remains of civilization may be totally annihilated. It was predicted by Arthur Henderson, British Labor leader, at the opening session of the Socialist conference here yesterday. Mr. Henderson declared the principal points of the treaty ought to be subjected to immediate and thorough revision.

James Ramsay MacDonald, England, and Marcel Coghlin, French leader, condemned the Entente nations' support of Admiral Kolchak's government.

Charged With Sedition. Constantinople, Aug. 4.—The Turkish Cabinet has ordered the arrest of Mustafa Kamel Pasha and Reouf Bey, charged with convoking a Separatist congress and organizing armed bands in Smyrna and Erzerum districts.

Shot While Crossing Border. Vienna, Aug. 4.—A prominent Hungarian communist leader was shot and killed, Friday night, while he was crossing border into Austria.

W. F. NICKLE HAS RESIGNED SEAT IN PARLIAMENT

The announcement to-day that W. F. Nickle, the popular Kingston member of parliament, had resigned his seat in the House and had decided to retire from public life came as a distinct shock to Kingstonians, as it no doubt did to many others all over Canada. Kingston's member has been very much in the limelight during the past session, and the news of his reluctance to remain in public life comes as a great surprise. His abilities were of so high a standard that he was looked upon as a coming man in the House of Commons, and was even mentioned as a statesman of cabinet rank. In resigning he states that as he was elected as a supporter of the Union government during the war, he feels that his duty is at an end with the coming of peace. His retirement at this stage, however, was hardly expected, and will be much regretted. Whether he remains in private life permanently or chooses some other line of public activity is a matter for the future to decide. With his ambitions and undoubted abilities, however, it would not be surprising to find him yet occupy a high place in Canadian public life, and to find him again in the running for high honors. The thanks of his former constituents will go out to him for his splendid and energetic career during his parliamentary life, particularly since the formation of the Union government.

Hon. J. A. Calder and Hon. J. D. Reid arrived in the city, Monday forenoon, and were taken to lunch by W. F. Nickle. Later they were met by representatives of the Kingston press and the announcement, startling to the newspapermen, was made that W. F. Nickle, M.P., for Kingston, had placed in the hands of the Speaker of the House of Commons on July 7th his resignation of his seat for Kingston.

Mr. Nickle confirmed the statement later and indicated that in 1917, he accepted the nomination as a union candidate up till the end of the war. On the day the peace treaty was signed, he placed his resignation in the hands of the speaker. He stated that he felt like a soldier who had finished his work and asked for his discharge. Mr. Nickle intimated that his resignation is absolute and as parliament has been called to sit on Sept. 1st, a bye-election is apparently inevitable. Mr. Nickle has been a member of the Dominion House since 1908.

An increase in the price of gas to \$1.10 gross and \$1 net per 1,000 feet, instead of \$1 gross and 90c net as at present, will be put into effect by the Consumers Gas Company, Toronto, beginning with the August bills.

Miners of the Minto mine, at Glace Bay, B.N., threaten to go on strike for shorter hours and more pay.

by a guard whose brother Szamosly had executed. He exclaimed as he died: "I was the only enemy of the enemies of the proletariat."

The Strike Will Spread. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Chicago, Aug. 4.—A strike of Federated Railway shopmen, already involving a quarter of a million men will soon spread to every section of the country, local officials of the union declared today, unless the demands are speedily met. The ranks of the strikers were augmented by several thousand yesterday.

Police Force Crippled. London, Aug. 4.—No extension of the police strike is reported anywhere, but the authorities were obliged to cancel temporarily all police holiday leaves in order to replace the dismissed strikers.

Serious rioting occurred at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool on the evening of the 31st. The rioting spread to the streets of Liverpool, Saturday night. Ninety-six of the total force of 225 policemen are on strike at Birkenhead, where feeling is running high.

There was looting of shops, with damage estimated at many thousands of pounds late Saturday. The situation was made more serious by looters who attacked the taverns and became intoxicated. The riot act had to be read and troops summoned to restore order. Many of the rioters were arrested. The authorities were obliged to recall the special constables to duty.

At Liverpool several shops suffered in the Great Homer street area, but the outbreak was quickly quelled on the arrival of plain clothes men. There was more serious havoc wrought in the London road, where gangs of youths, hoodlums, smashed into windows of jewelry, boot, tailor and mantle shops, and stripped the windows of their contents, throwing the goods to the sidewalk.

Troops formed a cordon at the entrance to the street and eventually charged, but the hoodlums slipped into side streets and later returned, smashing more windows.

RESIGNATION OF W. F. NICKLE

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British steamship agents say they have come to an impasse so far as the trans-Atlantic traffic was concerned. No more passages can be booked until the middle of September at the earliest.

Captain the Rev. W. S. McAlpine, Delta, has sent word to the Baptist church in Hespler that he will accept the call which that congregation extended to him and that he will be in Hespler the last week in August to take charge.

Nelson Hicks, Picton, has sold six pigs totalling 1,365 pounds. These pigs were five months and thirteen days old. Live hogs sold at 23c per pound.

Sir Thomas, Ottawa, stated while it is not his intention to resign his seat in the Commons, but that he will return this fall and sit in the house as a private member.

Owen Sound city council have agreed to spend \$90,000 on good roads.

Important Events on the Same Day. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Parliament meets on Monday, September 1st, and on the same day the Prince of Wales will lay the corner stone of the new parliament buildings.



ONE GOOD CUSTOMER IS ALREADY ASSURED. —Chicago News.

DRUG IMPORTS ON THE INCREASE

What is the Significance of the Marked Upward Trend.

ARE CANADIANS DOPING

HEREAFTER OPIATES CAN ONLY COME IN BY LICENSE

Government Has Imposed Restrictions, The Increases Last Year Was Nothing Short of Alarming.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Are Canadians taking to dope, and threatening to become, in part, a nation addicted to the drug habit? Things may not look as bad as that, but the increase in the consumption of opiates last year was so marked that the Government has considered it necessary to impose restrictions on such imports. They may now be brought in only by license.

The increase last year was nothing short of alarming. In 1918 a total of 12,471 pounds of crude opium was imported, while in the fiscal year ended March 31, of this year, it had jumped to the total of 34,263 pounds. Of powdered opium, 51 pounds was imported in 1918 and 123 in 1919. The value of the crude opium brought in in 1913 was \$148,246, in the recent fiscal year it was \$324,855.

Much the same situation obtains in regard to cocaine and morphine. A total of 4,705 ounces of cocaine was imported in 1918. In the last fiscal year it had jumped to 12,333 ounces. Of morphine the 1918 figures were 27,520 ounces, and this year 30,087.

Under the regulations which it has been found expedient to adopt, these drugs can be imported only under license, and the application must state the name of the importer, the intended destination and the use to which it will be put. Officially, no cause is assigned for the marked increase in consumption. There are various theories. One of them is that people, unable to get liquor, may be turning to dope.

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BELA KUN INTERNED.

To Be Held With Associates in Vienna.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Vienna, Aug. 4.—Bela Kun has arrived in Vienna and has been interned. The official statement says that Bela Kun and his associates have been given an asylum in Austria and will be allowed to remain under detention, until Hungary is able to receive them again.

IS BEING CONSIDERED.

The Ceding of West Indies to United States.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Aug. 4.—The National News says the suggestion that the British West Indies be ceded to the United States in partial payment for Great Britain's war debt is being seriously considered.

Formed An Organization.

Tamworth, Aug. 2.—A temperance meeting was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening to organize for the fall campaign. A. B. Caracallan was elected president; Messrs. Huffman and Brandon, vice-presidents; Mrs. Smith Gilmour secretary; E. Huffman, treasurer. The following ladies were placed on the committee:—Mrs. White, Mrs. Lockridge, Mrs. Clitheroe, Mrs. H. Richardson, Mrs. B. Richardson, Mrs. E. Huffman and Miss Thornton.

Taken Over Lands.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) El Paso, Tex., Aug. 4.—Forty-five hundred acres of timber lands, the property of Canadians and Americans in Mexico, has been condemned and taken over by government.

To Make Investigation.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Ottawa, Aug. 4.—It has been decided to make an investigation into the business methods of the Canadian canners.

MADE COMMISSIONER



HON. FRANK CARVELL

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The resignation of Hon. Frank B. Carvell as minister of public works has been accepted, and Mr. Carvell has been appointed chairman of the Dominion board of railway commissioners.



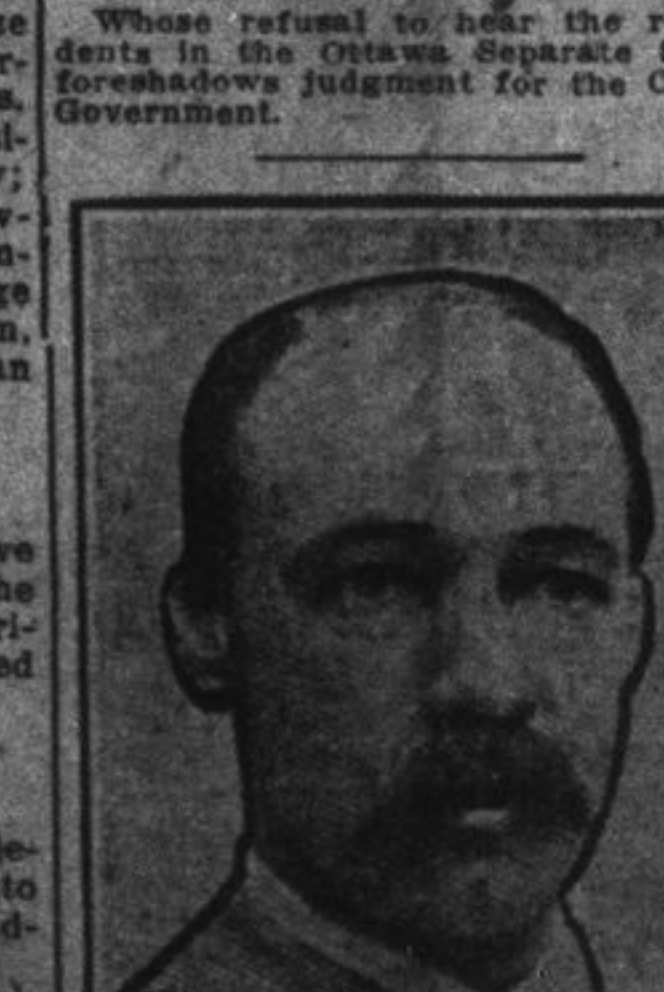
PROMINENT FIGURES IN LONDON POLICE STRIKE

The latest strikers in England were the bakers and the London police force. Photo shows General Sir Nevil Macready, Chief Commissioner of the London Police.



LORD HALDANE

Whose refusal to sign the respondents in the Ottawa Separate School, forebodes judgment for the Ontario Government.



GENERAL SIR H. RAWLINSON

Who will have charge of the evacuation by the British of the Archangel and Murmansk ports.

THE LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD

Despatches That Come From Near and Distant Places.

TIDINGS FOR OUR READERS

PRESENTED IN THE BRIEFEST POSSIBLE FORM.

The Whig's Daily Condensation of the News of the World From Telegraph Service and Newspaper Exchange.

Kolchak's army is obliged to retreat from Omsk. King George has assumed the title of Chief of the Royal Air Force. The Canadian Daily Record, the soldiers' publication overseas, has ceased.

Shoe and leather men say shoe prices are due for an advance in price. Toronto letter-carriers will ask the Civil Service Commission to pay them \$1,500 per annum.

Alfred Bryant of Woodstock was horribly injured in a wagon factory, his skull being split open by a circular saw.

Hostilities between the Russian Bolsheviks and the Estonian Republic have been stopped, a Copenhagen despatch says.

Inter-Allied commission decided the Plums trouble unfavorably to Italy. There is no excitement in Rome over the result.

The resignation of F. W. Taussig as chairman of the United States tariff commission has been accepted by President Wilson.

In New York the price of milk took another upward jump when fifteen cents was asked for grade B "dip" milk.

The French Government has placed a censorship on all war films except those representing actual facts. A commission of thirty has been appointed to pass on the films.

Fifteen hundred Chinese soldiers and a similar number of Japanese took part in the fighting on Friday. Twelve Chinese and sixteen Japanese were killed.

On Tuesday next anthracite coal prices in Toronto advance from \$11.50 to \$12.25 and \$12.50 per ton. Dealers, it is said, have orders on their books which they cannot fill.

There is great enthusiasm in Vienna over the downfall of the Bela Kun government. Celebrations were general. Thousand of Hungarians are returning to Buda Pest.

Robt. McNally of Ottawa, recently returned from overseas was killed by shock when his motor car went over an embankment near Gattineau Point as he swerved to avoid some children.

Neighbor Stole Husband's Love

Watertown, N.Y., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Eber Tamblin of Alexandria Bay, has brought suit against Mrs. Charles Smith to recover for alleged alienation of the affections of her husband. Mrs. Tamblin is conducting a farm in the town to gain support for her seven children.

According to the complaint Mrs. Smith, residing near Hadwood, alleged Tamblin's love from the plaintiff on or about Dec. 1st, 1918. The Tamblin and Smith families lived in the same neighborhood. Supervisor Reed of Alexandria has started non-support proceedings against Tamblin and a hearing has been fixed.

Dream of Centuries May Be Realized

St. Catharines, Aug. 4.—It is authoritatively learned that a company has been formed here to utilize an invention which, if predictions based on tests are realized, will considerably revolutionize steel manufacture, and mean the reclaiming of refractory ore properties in Canada, which are now considered useless. The process is said to eliminate the many intermediary operations in the turning of ore into steel, and actually means that crude and refractory ores of all kinds are merely ground, put into the furnace, and summarily run out as steel, making it possible to reclaim the most refractory ores in a simple manner as the high-class ores. The result claimed has been a dream of the mineralogical world for centuries.

TEUTONS TALK OF ANOTHER CONFLICT, SAYS BERNARDI

Declares New Clash Inevitable Regardless of Any League of Nations—Blames Dictated Peace For Desire to Get Even.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—General von Bernardi predicts another war. In a remarkable statement he analyzes the peace treaty and its consequences. The old fire eater is busily engaged with his well known brand of literary work in his home, "Villa Bonhardy," in the mountains of Silesia.

"I consider it absolutely right," he says, "from the standpoint of France and England that they should wish to get the greatest possible advantage from having won the war. France and England are acting quite naturally and properly in trying to do as much harm as possible. Such a process alone can secure them against a recurrence of the Teuton peril."

"One must always bear in mind that there are only 33,000,000 French and about 45,000,000 English and that both people made great and unexampled sacrifices to win victory which was not won at the sabre's point. Victory they would never have won had we not beaten ourselves."

"One must consider also against these foreigners there exists about 80,000,000 Germans in compact mass in addition to the Germans scattered throughout the world. It should also be considered that we Germans were not actually conquered, and that in respect to population we are at any time in a position to resume resistance."

"It is quite understandable that in these circumstances, our enemies should seek to secure themselves. Whether our enemies have not drawn the lesson too far is another matter and from this point of view, I most decidedly condemn the peace treaty, for its terms, both military and economic, are unfillable."

War When Germany Repudiates The Treaty

"With the military force that has been granted, internal order can be maintained, but it will be impossible for us ever to meet the economic conditions."

"Our enemies must have thought it to their interest to impose conditions which would surely lame us for a long time but which would yet leave our existence possible. America has a particular interest in maintaining our purchasing power, for we were one of the best customers of America before the war."

"As conditions are now, there is danger that, one way or another, we will withdraw from our obligations, then a new war will be necessary. In such a new war, to be sure, all the prospects of success will be on the side of our enemies, but one can never know what a desperate nation is capable of doing."

"Then there is always another consideration. Does a new war actually lie in the interests of our enemies? France and England have been most gravely hit economically. They long for peace and for the undisturbed development of their economic forces. For years to come they will not be in position for another war. This appears to me indubitable."

"In the circumstances I consider the present peace unsuited to its purpose from the enemy standpoint. It is the product of hate and the spirit of revenge, and it will bear fruit accordingly. It seeks to make it impossible for us to wage war in the future, and it will achieve exactly the contrary."

"What I think of this peace from the German standpoint I need hardly discuss after the foregoing. It can only spur and incite us to strain all our strength and force in order to make ourselves, to some extent, again equal to our opponents. In that effort we will surely succeed."

Against Giving up Ex-Kaiser for Trial

"What our government may think about yielding up the Kaiser and the military leaders I cannot say, but the whole of the right-minded part of our nation thinks about it as I do. On that point there can be no doubt."

"He who would pronounce it good to give up the Kaiser and the leaders of the military would dig their own graves. For would dig their own graves after all. In such a case, the government approving it will be done for in the eyes of the nation."

"From the legal viewpoint there is no reason for yielding them up. The army leaders merely did their duty if on all occasions they acted in the utmost of military victory. They were never deliberately cruel, but were always merely brave."

"The Kaiser particularly cannot be called to an accounting. He acted merely within his constitutional limitations and according to his obligations. As far as lay in his power he attempted to avoid war to the last. As he says, he tried before the outbreak of the world war to maintain peace between Austria and Russia and therefore also between Russia and Germany. There can be no doubt of all that."

"At the most he can be reproached for having begun too late a war which our enemies sought. This I have already publicly proved. The whole German policy, pursuing no other goal than the maintenance of peace, speaks in such clear language that really I do not need to add anything to it."

"Quite apart from these considerations of the fact, the court which the Germans could organize would be in no way competent to sit in judgment over men who did only their duty as the constitution justified them in doing or bound them to do. Perhaps some of them acted as they

did even against their better convictions, but they did their simple duty.

Claims Allies Actuated by Revenge. "As things stand, the entire course of our enemies is actuated by desire for vengeance. It can result only embittered with increasing force and to the utmost the feeling of the German nation, and it will make real peace impossible for all time."

"To be or not to be, that question applies to the law between nations participating in this affair. I can't think in free America, where human rights still have a certain significance the proposition I have defined will fail to be understood. My standpoint is that of the best part of the German nation."

"This leads me to the question as to what I think of the league of nations. My answer is simple—I don't think anything of it. It means no stock in it. Not that I spurn the thought itself. The idea is worthy of human spirit and of noble aspirations, but I consider it impossible to make the league effective, the first reason against it being itself and the second being because of our times."

"As to the first objection, I believe that the practical interests of peoples and of states will always outweigh or obtain preponderance over mere ideal strivings. It will prove impossible to bring the interests of different nations into such harmony that they will be inclined to sacrifice their separate advantages in order to promote the common interest."

"Sacrifices must be made or else the so-called league of nations will effect only the economic rule and political mastery of the strongest who will be able to maintain peace only so long as others feel themselves unable to break this domination. Forces will strike against each other and if there can be no success in bringing about agreement between the warring interests, war will occur, and no league of nations will be able to prevent it."

"Every nation will ally itself as appears to be advantageous. Who is the nation which, in such an outbreak, does not take sides but attempts to remain neutral. Maintenance of peace will be possible only, as in the case of the Roman empire, when there is a master and arbiter whom all the others obey. Under such a system, however, the spiritual development of the human race will suffer considerably. All competition would cease, all progress would be checked and even the leading, dominating nation would go to ruin, because it would have no rival."

"If, according to my view, a league of nations is in itself impossible because it must be shattered against the self-consciousness and the egoism of nations, it is doubly impossible in a time like ours, which is completely overthrown and is standing on its head; in our time, which sows hate and grows pregnant with enemies."

"It is a dangerous Utopia, simultaneously to sow hate and to found a league of nations based on peace and friendship."

"Possibly the German nation will for a while content itself with the position to which the late war has relegated it. But it is grave error and delusion to believe that it will be possible in the long run, which is coming, to maintain peace in itself."

"As the late war conceals in itself a new war, the German nation will raise itself again, and the more that hate and spirit make themselves felt in the peace conditions, the sooner and the more violent will be the reaction."

"This should be told particularly in North America today, in order that American policy may reckon with it. Whether the reaction will set in sooner or later, or by what political phenomena it will be accompanied, one cannot say. But come it will. That is my firm conviction."

SUBSTITUTE FOR LIQUOR FOUND AT WATERTOWN

Man Arrested by Police Imbibes From Bottle Marked "Poison."

Watertown, N.Y., Aug. 4.—The police here discovered a new liquor substitute which may be causing some of the drunks which still adorn the city court blotter. One arrest had upon his person bottles labeled "medicated alcohol" and marked in big red letters "poison." The man was in a dazed condition and if he had imbibed from the poison bottles, which were partly emptied, the dose had not proved fatal.

Large quantities of bayrum are being received by local druggists, it is said, many bayrum jars are received also. The demand for bayrum is said to be entirely out of proportion to the sale before July 1st. If used as a head wash, some residents of Watertown are devoting an abnormal amount of attention to their hair.

WIRELESS EMBRACING EMPIRE IS ASSURED

London, Aug. 4.—Postal wireless, service to extend throughout the British Empire has been provided for by the House of Commons in voting \$550,000 for the project. The first stations will be opened between England and Egypt. The service may begin by the end of the year.