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THE WHIG, SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published at 396-310 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, at 14 per year. Editions at 2:30 and 4 p.m. WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 16 pages, published in Paris on Monday and Thursday, morning at \$1 a year. To United States charge for postage had to be added, making price of Daily \$3 and of Weekly \$1.50 per year.

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SOME LATE MILITARY EDICTS.

Militia orders state that city corps will this year perform sixteen days' training instead of twelve. The six-week days will be divided, eleven days being put in at local headquarters and five in camp. Apparently the militia council, composed of men who pride themselves upon the fact that they never served in the militia, but always in the regulars, have become wise to the fact, known to all militiamen, that city corps, cannot nor will not, go to camp, because their employers will not stand for their absence for five days from their work, while they play the soldier at an alleged camp of instruction.

It takes money to run a volunteer regiment. Officers and men of the city militia fund their drill pay in order to carry on their corps, and officers of city corps throughout the dominion realized that the five days' camp would be ruinous, that the men would only receive pay for the number of days' drill performed which would be seven, instead of twelve. This would practically cut their revenue in two. Hence they made a strong protest to the minister of militia, with the result that they will practically so far as pay goes, be in the position they occupied before the order for camp had been issued.

If it is the intention of the militia council to give effective instruction, to the city and rural corps, they must provide proper grounds to work over, such as those at Petawawa. The camp grounds at Barriefield and Niagara are inadequate, and useless for tactical exercises as the troops must use the roads, when they should have plenty of ground apart from the roads. Why not adopt the British plan? According to it the troops go where they will, and a compensation committee follows to assess any damage which is done to crops, lands or buildings. Then, and only then, will useful lessons be taught to our citizen soldiery.

THE FUTURE OF KINGSTON.

The board of trade's banquet was a great success, in point of the numbers, who attended and the importance of the themes discussed. The chairman set the pace in his declaration that, so far as the city was concerned, old things had passed, and the plans were being laid for having everything new. The speakers caught the inspiration. The minds of all were upon big things, and big for the city as well as the country.

Hon. Mr. Hazen's is a new face here. He comes from the maritime provinces, which has given so many splendid men to the public life of Canada, and he dealt eloquently with our expanding trade and commerce. His figures were convincing. Improved transportation facilities was the key note of his address, and he referred in passing to the three transcontinental railways, the projection of the Hudson's Bay railway, the construction of railway connections between James Bay and Montreal and Quebec (so providing an outlet from the traffic while the Hudson's Bay was sealed in winter), the deepening of the canals and the deepening of the St. Lawrence river. He did not specifically deal with the harbour improvements here. Dr. Ryan had alluded to them as incidental to the new Kingston, of which there were so many evidences, but Mr. Hazen did not discuss them. Nor could he very well, without being premature and committing the government perhaps, without its consent. He heard much of Kingston's ambitions, and cannot make any mistake in meeting there as far as possible.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux is a charming speaker. His voice is sympathetic, and his language choice and appropriate. At once one sees how he became a dominant force in the public life of Canada. His vision is clear, his speech is terse and vigorous; his message felicitous. The tribute which he paid to former Kingstonsians, and to the late Sir John Macdonald, to the men who reflected the light of the city on education and politics, and the men who still represent it, was exceedingly graceful. His was in an address in which the imperial idea prevailed, and it was frequently applauded. He was particularly effective in defining the relations which existed between Canada and the mother country and in extolling the spirit which is helping the colony to fast develop into the nation with a bright and promising future.

Mr. Nickle impressed one thought upon the minister of marine. It was that Kingston, in seeking aid at Ottawa for its harbour, was not imposing upon the government, but was willing to co-operate and to the end that the harbour might be what it should be, for local as well as national purposes. The banquet will do more than advertise the plans which Kingston has for its revival and rebuilding. It magnifies the place of the board in the civic life, and makes business men generally appreciate the very excellent work in which it is engaged. The best brain and brawn are now engaged in a work which will materially affect the future of the city.

THE SURRENDER OF WHITNEY.

When it was announced, some time ago, that the boundary line between Ontario and Manitoba had been settled, and to Manitoba's satisfaction, that this province had been given the two ports on the Hudson's Bay, Fort Churchill and Nelson, Sir James Whitney fumed. Ontario, he intimated, had been sold out by the Laurier government. This was not apparent to any one but himself. He was conscious, or ought to have been, that Manitoba was busy, that her emissaries had been in Ottawa, that they were pressing for the advantage, and he should have been alert and on his guard.

When, some days ago, Mr. Rowell rushed events in the legislature, by moving a resolution which demanded, on behalf of Ontario, recognition of this province's rights to a Hudson's Bay port, Sir James Whitney was visibly perturbed. He showed his irritation when the leader of the opposition spoke. He brought down the correspondence between Canada and Ontario up to the end of 1910. He commented on it. He could not conceal an important fact, namely, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier invited the co-operation of Manitoba and Ontario, and that his appeal had not been acted on. It had been trifled with. Sir James stopped short in his discussion of the issue. He declined to resume it for several days. He declined to let any one else debate it. The reason for this is clear.

The premier at Ottawa had to reveal the dickering that had taken place with regard to the boundary, and on the day on which he spoke Sir James laid before the legislature the evidence of Ontario's surrender. This was an order-in-council which was neither preceded nor followed by co-

respondence, which gave Manitoba a slice of Ontario's hinterland and both ports on the Hudson's Bay, Ontario gets a right of way for the extension of her railway to Fort Churchill, five miles wide, to the Nelson river, and a shore terminal ten miles long and half a mile deep on the river or the bay, or partly on each. If Fort Churchill be selected for the terminal, a strip of land 200 feet wide will be allowed from Nelson river to Churchill river, and Manitoba has kindly consented that this right of way shall not be taxed for local purposes. It will all be under the jurisdiction of Manitoba.

Manitoba, in addition, is to get an increase of her subsidy, and this concession dates back four years, so that her treasury will for the time being be filled to overflowing. What if the arrangement with regard to subsidy is disturbing, that it creates discontent in all the other provinces, that it opens up new difficulties and paves the way to the most serious complications? The Borden government lets it be understood that it will deal in a spirit of equity with all the provinces, and with this assurance it wants the Manitoba question settled now. Mr. Borden is reminding of his promise with regard to the natural resources of the western provinces, and Mr. White, on his behalf, tells the commons that all Mr. Borden undertook to do will be redeemed. Will it? His promise with regard to the terminal elevators has been broken with impunity. Why not the promise with regard to the natural resources?

Meanwhile Ontario is left to meditate upon the shabby treatment it has received. Nothing but a recognition of her rights, the extension of her territory so that she would have at least one port on Hudson's Bay, would, a short time ago, suit Sir

James Whitney. He, was disappointed with the boundary outlined by the Laurier government. He appealed to Mr. Roblin, and the wily premier of Manitoba jolled him into inactivity while he pressed for the advantage and got it. A right of way for the provincial railway is no compensation at all. This right of way could have been secured in any case, and the acceptance of this miserable handout is something which cannot be reasonably defended. The Borden government has betrayed Ontario, at the dictation of the Manitoba government, and the Ontario government is to blame because its members have been asleep.

SQUARE DEAL TRIUMPH. Carnival of Corruption Failed Its Purpose.

The eyes of all Canada have been on South Renfrew in this bye-election, and South Renfrew has given its answer. South Renfrew has shown that it stands by the fulfilment of an agreement made in good faith; that it stands by honor and the keeping of the given word, in politics as in private life; that it stands by the men who have stood by it, and that it resents the corrupting influence of the outside time-server and spite-seekers who would use this constituency to wreak private spite and political vengeance.

The return of the Hon. G. P. Graham is not a party triumph; it is something infinitely better; it is a triumph for a square deal. The riding elected a liberal member at the last general election, and had there been no political agreement that liberal member would have retained his seat. The liberal party, then, has simply held that which was theirs before. The triumph is for the honorable conservatives who have shown to the people of Canada that there is still honor and fair play in politics, and that South Renfrew conservatives will not break faith at outside dictation, even to secure a petty advantage. T. W. McGarry, M.P.P., and the real leaders of the conservative cause in South Renfrew emerge from the struggle strengthened in the popular favor of all who love a fair deal.

The outsiders who invaded the riding with their low brands of machine politics have been taught a lesson. It has been surely shown that the booze, the bunkum, the bluster and the buckskins of the north riding cannot buy the honor of South Renfrew. The carnival of corruption, organized and attempted to stampee this riding failed utterly of its purpose, and for the money, the whiskey and the effort so generously expended the interfering outsiders have nothing but some rich experience. When the full facts of the case are fully known the middle-class heeled from outside will be the laughing-stock of politics in Canada, and will go down in South Renfrew history as the simplest marks that ever lost good money for insulting decent men.

There was no political issue at stake and no party candidates, morally speaking. The question was simply as to whether half of a bargain made in good faith should be accepted and the return half dishonored at outside dictation and for a petty and dishonorable party advantage. Hon. G. P. Graham was given as much of a square deal as the good Renfrew Journal believes that in the people of South Renfrew, irrespective of politics, could give him, and the Renfrew Journal believes that in the house he will give this riding, irrespective of politics, the same square deal all round, and bend his abilities to the furtherance of the general good, rather than in any way using his knowledge or his power to block progress or embarrass those who are conducting the country's business.

South Renfrew has spoken. South Renfrew has endorsed the square deal. South Renfrew has shown its capabilities to look to its own affairs without outside interference. Sacred songs, 10c. "Jesu, Lover of My Soul," "My Task," "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," "The Palms," and many others. Dutton's music store.

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BONAR LAW AND BALFOUR

Lloyd George Pays His Compliments to New Unionist Leader. From Lloyd-George's London speech, Feb. 24th. Well, now they have recently changed their leader. For the old leader I have never concealed my unfeigned admiration—hear, hear—never concealed it. It is not merely now, when he has resigned, that I have expressed my admiration for him—I have always expressed it, even when he was in full command. Well, anyone who wants to realize the loss of the tone and quality of public life which has been caused by his retirement has only to read the speech of his successor in the Albert hall. (Hear, hear.) He is an able man, but in that exhibition he did himself an injustice.

Shortly before Mr. Balfour's retirement, I remember at a tory meeting one gentleman got up and proclaimed that they were suffering from too much intelligence. (Laughter.) Bonar Law, judging from his Albert hall speech, is going to take care that they suffer no longer from that malady. (Laughter.) They are exceedingly delighted with that performance, and with one or two others. I remember, in the House of Commons, when, at the end of a great speech, he said "The road to hell is paved with good intentions." (Laughter.) They shouted, and said, "Isn't that brilliant?" "How original." "Nobody ever said that before." (Loud laughter.) He turned round and pointed to the treasury bench, and said, "You ought to be in jail," and they said "Wonderful." (Renewed laughter.) At the Albert hall, in a regular crescendo of vituperation, he said "doggers," "lunatics," "gambling cheats," "Gadarene swine," and they said, in a perfect delirium of triumph—they embraced each other and said—"Balfour could never have said things like that." (Laughter and prolonged cheers.) Nor could he. (Laughter.) It is what they are accustomed to, the same familiar phrases, witticisms, jests, arguments, phrases—all the things they have been accustomed to hear from their own respected member. It is so flattering to them to hear their own ditties sung by a prime minister on a great occasion. (Laughter.) Well, now, it is true that no idol ever succeeded for long in retaining the devotion of the people if it was too much above their level. That is why Mr. Balfour did not succeed. That is why Bonar Law is succeeding.

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