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SIXTH YEAR.



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J. G. Elliott, President
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ABSENCE OF VULGARITY.
There was not much ground for press reproaches in connection with the late election. The bitterness, the personalities, the abuse that marked the conduct of the campaigns formerly were missing and with the approval of all sensibly inclined persons. The day seems to have passed when men, in the discussion of public questions, let that they had to be offensive and that unless they dealt truculently with everything and everybody they were not scoring a success. The vulgar and the low, of any race or party, may find pleasure in the rough-house methods of some political leaders, but the average man appreciates appeals to reason and to intellect, and such were the appeals generally in the provincial election. It was very noticeable. It was something on which the press generally deserved to be congratulated.

A VERY INSULTING INFERENCE.
The Pioneer, the official organ of the Dominion Alliance, sums up its conclusions with regard to the late local elections. First it found that some men, favourable to the temperance cause, would not desert the party. Noting new in that. Next there were some electors who were distrustful of the liberal party in view of its past history. There were mighty few of these, if any. There were some who were gained by the campaign appeals, and thought that the abolition of the bar was an alternative for local option. There were some of these. It is remarkable how thoughtless or how glib some men can be in an election. Lastly there was the attempt to belaud the issue—and it was remarkably successful—by insinuating that the success of the liberals meant the ascendancy of the French. The Pioneer finds, (and this is not a discovery either), that the average man will not vote for any candidate who is not the nominee of his party. There may be a temperance party, of course, but it can never amount to much unless it is more persistent and consistent than in the past. There is not much encouragement for a man to lead in temperance reforms. Mr. Rowell did his best. No one questioned his earnestness, his honesty, his ability. Still the question now is asked, "Has he done all he could for the temperance cause?" The inference is insulting.

THE MACHINE IN MANITOBA.
One can surmise the influence that have been at work in Le Pas, Manitoba, when the liberal candidate, at the instance of a partner, and he in close business relations with a member of the government, resigned on the eve of battle and disappeared. There had been a fierce conflict between the parties over barriers which had been erected by the government party. Every impediment was cast in the way of the liberals, in checking up the voters and in providing for a fair registration of their votes. Then the unexpected happened. The liberal candidate made some kind of a deal with the government. It can be imagined if it cannot be expressed. The Tory machine produced his resignation to the returning officer. He was asked to sign it, officially. This he did, and he was told that his duties were at an end. It makes no difference as to when or how all these things should be done. The election was over—by command of the machine—and Mr. Roblin was given one more supporter in the assembly. His government gained strength by the act? We throw not. The premier should resign. He has lost the confidence of the people. Nothing he can do, in his desperation, to prolong his rule, will do him any good. The smallest touch of decency or common sense would suggest that he

sooner he disappears from office the better. He may not relish the cold shades of opposition. Then let him take obscurity as the next best choice. His government cannot stand.

POLITICS OUT OF PEACE.
In Britain partyism ceases when war is threatened. Party feeling never ran as high as during the months when the home rule question was attended by threats of armed conflict between Ulsterites and nationalists. At times the situation was decidedly alarming. It seemed as if nothing would prevent a collision of armed forces, attended by carnage and confusion. And all this ceased suddenly. Before the impending danger of a continental war, those engaged in local strife were hushed, and not a word is said about their difficulties. The people of the old land are a pattern to the people of the overseas as to the demeanour that should characterize them at the present time. Those who would stir up political animosity at this juncture, who would press partisan feeling into the public discussion of a serious issue, who would egg liberals and conservatives on by charges of disloyalty, to take each other by the throat, and even advise that parliament be called in order that patriotic issues may be treated politically, are surely taking an ill-advised course.

Canada has no need, thus far, to act like a spoiled child. The mother country is, through her diplomats, displaying the usual courage and sagacity. Should she desire, later, any aid from the overseas dominions she will make it known in a proper way. At the moment the people of Britain are carrying themselves coolly. There is no excitement and certainly no panic. They can well be imitated by our public men, some of whom are inclined to fuss too much, and to appeal to political motives, and they are surely out of place.

A NEW PARTY SUGGESTED.
Rev. Dr. Bland, who is so well known here, having been located in Kingston for some time and laboured so earnestly to improve the people religiously, is out of all patience with the politicians. He is dissatisfied with the old parties. He seems to have looked to them in vain for the reforms which he thinks are so very necessary. And so, his idea is that a new party should be formed, a sort of ethical party, one which would have a due sense of moral issues and give them the preference. The thing is impossible, absolutely so.

Politics makes people so selfish that it would be only a question of time until the new combination fell from grace and became as bad as the old. The science of government is worthy of one's best thought, but for the government of the masses, by the highest and the best methods, so few have any heart, and the scramble for office becomes a scramble among the spoilsmen. Besides Rev. Dr. Bland is deprecating the church and the influence it should have on the civic and social life of the people. The church should be the great leavening influence for good and it will be when all the leaders of it are above party, and free from party bias, and in a position to guide and counsel its members usefully.

Dr. Bland means well, but he is judging some party from the outside. He does not know much about it, or its inner circle, and he is disgusted. What he would think and how he would feel if really acquainted with its methods one cannot conjecture.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.
The lords, have slain, and for a second time, the Plural Voting Bill, which the commons has passed. No man is to vote in more than one constituency at a general election. If he does he is guilty of a corrupt practice and liable to the punishment provided therefor.

The proposition is not new. It has been discussed for many years. It represents a liberal policy to which the party has never been able to give effect, and for the reason that the members of the lords regard it as particularly obstructive to their plans. The dukes and the lords, whom the chancellor of the exchequer so flippantly criticizes, and who hate him for it, are among the classes that revel now in many votes in many constituencies. They do not propose that the democracy, or its representatives, shall interfere with their prerogatives. So they fell upon the bill when it came before them, and, metaphorically speaking, hammered it to death. The Whig adopts this violent language because it comports with the language which some of the lords employed. They have been attending the prize fights in England, in evening clothes, and so it was appropriate that one of them should counsel the members of the upper house to give the bill a knock-out blow.

To be sure there is in the Plural Voting Bill a good deal of political significance. The liberals will profit by the one-man one-vote principle,

and it is bound to prevail eventually. When passed a third time, as it is bound to be, if the liberal party acts with that unity which is expected of it, the bill becomes law, automatically, under the Parliament Act. Once enforced it can never be repealed.

SCARING THE PEOPLE.
What pleasure can any journalist have in scaring the people? In this respect the chief offender is the Montreal Star, which has, during the last year, delivered itself of some remarkable talk on the navy question, and follows it now with some palpable nonsense on the war question.

The Star does not know any more about the situation than any other paper in Canada. It does not enjoy the confidence of the European diplomats. It has had no experience in the councils of the nations, and is not in a position to reveal what is running through the heads or hearts of the wise men of Europe.

But our contemporary rolls off its portentous warnings as if it were an oracle of unquestionable authority. It is sure that, if war goes on, "the existence of the British empire will be one of the stakes on the table." If Russia fights Germany will fight. If Germany fights France and Britain will go to the help of Russia; and "France and Britain will be fighting for their lives." The Star goes into a long story to prove its case, and, incidentally, to give it local colouring, drags in the naval emergency and "the amazing folly" of those who doubted it.

The revelation becomes the more lurid and awesome as it proceeds. Presently one is confronted with the possibility of a French and German alliance—the French fleet joining, by compulsion, those of Germany, Austria and Italy, "and that combination would seal the fate of the British empire." Britain has no choice, it seems. So the Star avers. The outlook is hopeless, for there is nothing in sight but a fight for the life of the British empire and "the national identity of Canada."

Could there be anything more dismal than this? What does the Star mean by giving publicity, with all the air of seriousness, to such a manifest scare, and without, apparently, the slightest foundation in fact.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
The Montreal Gazette assumes that Mr. Carriere, the liberal, retired from the contest in Le Pas, of his own accord. He did in a sense, but there were influences. What were they?

The young physician who fell from grace at Tamworth, and who, for his part in a tragedy, is now an exile, is only one of the parties to a great crime. The betrayer of the unfortunate girl is at large. He may eventually be discovered and called to account.

The Montreal Star, being correct in its theory in regard to the European war, if it goes on, Col. Sam Hughes need not go to England with a Canadian contingent of 30,000 men. Nothing—absolutely nothing—can save the British empire. Its doom is sealed.

The moral sense of the individual, like the moral sense of the community, is the one thing that needs development. All the heart breaks, following crime and scandal, are due to defective education, the presence of which is becoming daily the increasing cause of grief and pain.

For a sample of blue ruin, nationalism and politically, without a comparison, commend us to the Montreal Star. Its war lord has become prophetic, and, according to him, there is no salvation for the British empire. The minister of militia wants to look after this chap.

What is the use of calling the Canadian parliament, as some suggest, and discussing the war situation? What can be done? The Montreal Star has a story of the most lugubrious kind. The European alliance will be against Britain. Eventually the empire will be wiped out and all that it represents.

Cabinet-making is under way in Toronto, under the direction of Sir James Whitney. Hons. Dr. Resume, Mr. Foy and Mr. Hanna are expected to retire. Hon. Mr. Lucas will be the premier's right hand man and heir apparent. What becomes of Sir Adam Beck is not suggested. Is he not going to be in the next government?

PUBLIC OPINION

Missing the Storm.
Ottawa Free Press.
Think of Joe Martin coming away when all the trouble is brewing in Ulster.

Who'll Be Shot?
Guelph Mercury.
If fighting starts in Ireland, it will be interesting to note who gets shot first, Carson or Redmond.

Ganey's Gold Mine.
Hamilton Times.
For the sake of argument we admit that Ganey's Elizabethan gold

mine is at least a hole in the ground.

A Real Gentleman.
Belleville Ontario.
A real gentleman is a man who will not be forever reminding you of the little sum you borrowed from him.

The Only One.
London Advertiser.
Unknown to her husband a Brooklyn woman saved \$20,000 from household expenses. Are there any more at home like her?

Volcano of Gas.
Ottawa Journal.
The common sense, the steadiness and thrift of the French countrymen are proverbial. Paris has always been a volcano of gas and grimmer things.

Would Not Be Right.
Hamilton Herald.
To exclude the whole of Ulster from the operation of home rule would be a monstrous injustice to the tens of thousands of Ulster home rulers, who constitute a majority in each of five Ulster counties.

His Voice Silent.
Toronto Globe.
Sir James Whitney says he is all right again. But the Gamey scandal has proved that the premier's voice is not what it was in the good old days when he was bold enough to be honest and honest enough to be bold.

STRANGE ERRORS ON POSTAGE STAMPS.
Very High Prices Are Asked for Stamps Showing Printing Mistakes.
The best laid schemes of stamp authorities and manufacturers will oft-times go wrong and produce "errors," or freak stamps, which have a curious fascination to the collector. There is scarcely a stamp factory at home or abroad which has not planted some of these curiosities in the albums of collectors as permanent memorials of a workman's momentary lapse, and where "errors" have a market value so far above that of the normal stamps, it is not surprising that some errors are suspected of having been done "accidentally for the purpose" of catering to the demand.

New Zealand has given us a modern example in the 2 1/2d. pictorial stamp, the London-produced edition of which had the name of the Lake Wakitipu spelt "Kakitipu". Other errors of recent years produced by an eminent London firm were the Virgin Islands stamps of 1898, with the sim-spellings "Four pence," "half penny," and "halfpenny." The same firm, scarcely a stamp factory at home or abroad which has not planted some of these curiosities in the albums of collectors as permanent memorials of a workman's momentary lapse, and where "errors" have a market value so far above that of the normal stamps, it is not surprising that some errors are suspected of having been done "accidentally for the purpose" of catering to the demand.

Concerning the discovery of a sheet of the 1-cent City of Alpena inverted stamp, a New York dealer had an amusing and profitable experience. A letter offering him such a sheet reached him from a small place in Connecticut, and he set out by the first train for the place. The owner was found, and the dealer offered him \$100 for the sheet. Had he offered a quarter of that sum he might have got it without further trouble, but the larger offer made the prospective vendor hesitate and ultimately decline. The dealer, knowing that in such cases there is no use bargaining, cleared off. Meanwhile the good wife of the owner returned home to learn that her husband had just declined \$100 for what she considered to be worth no more than 100 cents. She soon made it clear that she was not going to stand idly by while \$100 slipped through her husband's fingers. Said she, "No supper for you; hitch up the horse, and put for the station as fast as the old mare will go." The dealer, who had seven hours to wait for a return train to New York, was found, and got the stamps at his own price. He asked his customers \$10 each for the stamps, but it was not long before he was ready to buy them back at double that amount, and today's price, for the 1-cent inverted center is between \$35 and \$40.

Men's Low Shoes
Small sizes left, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, 6. Regular \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Price stamped on each pair. Sale price
\$2.50

MEN'S PANAMAS
\$7, \$8 and \$10.00 Hats for \$4.75
MEN'S \$4.50 AND \$5.00 PANAMAS
for \$2.95

Men's Straw Hats
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MEN'S SILK TIES
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Men's Soft Hats
Reg. \$2.00 and \$2.50 goods for
\$1.00 Each.
Blues, greys and brown in all this season's shapes, sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/8.

Men's Low Shoes
Small sizes left, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, 6. Regular \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Price stamped on each pair. Sale price
\$2.50

MEN'S PANAMAS
\$7, \$8 and \$10.00 Hats for \$4.75
MEN'S \$4.50 AND \$5.00 PANAMAS
for \$2.95

Men's Straw Hats
Reg. \$2.00 and \$2.50 values. Your choice for
\$1.00

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The kind you are looking is the kind we sell
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Is good coal and we guarantee prompt delivery
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USE CRAWFORD'S COAL
THERE'S HEAT IN EVERY LUMP
T. J. LOCKHART,
(Over Bank of Montreal)
Clarence & King Sts., Kingston