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FOURTH YEAR.



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THE MAYOR IN ACTION.

The mayor was out of the city when some of our soldier boys departed from the city last week. But he was present in the armories when the last contingent went off. He was present to say a few encouraging words to the boys, and he did not get the chance. It may have been a slip or an accident yet it is regrettable that the first citizen of Kingston, having intended to express his appreciation of the young soldiers, and say a cheerful parting word, the opportunity was not given to him. Bear in mind Mr. Shaw is an old member of the volunteer forces. Col. Hunter carries around in his pocket book a list of the veterans who are now willing to turn out and do home defence duty, and Abraham Shaw's name is on it. So that the heart of his worship is in the right place.

A SQUEEZE IN PRICES.

The premier of Canada is said to be much worried over the exactions of certain business corporations and men in the trade of the day, that he is contemplating how he may butt in effectively. His government cannot do any better than to follow the lines which have been adopted by the imperial government. There is a committee of the government has, with the help, of course, of certain public officials, undertaken to perform certain tasks, and they are not disappointing the people. The question of supply occupies first consideration. It is definitely ascertained from day to day how the markets are furnished with foods. The cost of these to the buyers or importers are figured up, a safe or reasonable margin is allowed for handling and profit, and then the selling prices are advertised in the press. In this way imposition is guarded against. Any man charging more than the published quotation is amenable to punishment, and in war time the proper punishment would be suspension from business. Canada wants some protection against overcharging and the sooner it is applied the better. By the way, a trade commission, composed of experts, to see that all accounts for war supplies are correct and reasonable, is a prime necessity. The tendency to charge high prices for emergent supplies is, as a friend described it, "inherent in the flesh," and the government, and the public auditors, will have a glorious time later if they do not take the precautions now to check the accounts.

UNITED STATES MENACED.

And so the United States was in the eye and mind of Emperor William, and this is made to appear the clearer by the republication in an English paper of General Von Eitelheim's plan for the capture of the republic. This distinguished military authority saw that the United States had been the cause of political friction in recent years, arising generally from commercial causes, and the difficulties had usually been settled by Germany giving away. And so the Germans have been contemplating how to meet these attacks and assert their will. Naval action alone would not be decisive. The navy and army would have to be employed. The article, reprinted in another column, will be read with intense interest. Four weeks after the navy sailed Germany would be ready to land her troops. The landing would have to be strong. The invasion of certain points would have to be made without delay, and, according to the German plan, the United States would be in the hands of the Kaiser and his representatives in four or five weeks. General Von Eitelheim's views are not generally known. Apart from them Washington is disturbed over the German menace. The United States army and navy are

weaker than they should be. They are inadequately equipped. The perils of the sea, by the Atlantic and Pacific, are very great, and they may be greater unless the war speedily ends. The president counsels the people to be "calm." The admonition, however, does not remove the alarm.

CRITICIZE THE ARMY.

The people who irritate the average Britisher is not the German, who is expected to sympathize with the fatherland; not the Austrian, who thinks of home and friends, though he has no regrets that he came to Canada; not the Hungarian, who has memories of his boyhood that he cherishes, though far from his native land. None of these worry or vex him. There are others, however, that, in order apparently to curry favour, are contemptuously mean in their criticism of Britain. One is the alleged Irish-American who expressed, in a New York paper, his anger because Mr. Redmond, the leader of the nationalists, would think of co-operating with the English, even in a war, and in a so-called defense of the empire. This particular Irish-American would, like Armand Levergne, and the extreme nationalists of Quebec, rather see the empire go to the eternal bow-wows than mitigate his hostility towards Britain for a moment. The other illustrious example of unreasonableness is supplied by an alleged Englishman in Syracuse. He blames Britain for the war, assumes that Britain's proceedings in the interest of peace are only a pretence, and that all the speeches made in the imperial commons reeked with the unctuous rectitude that Cecil Rhodes once described as the "hypocritical mask of English officialdom." And this correspondent showed what a humbug he really was by ending his precious epistle to the press with the hope that Britain would win in the war, because her success would "mean more to humanity and posterity than Teutonic triumph in Continental Europe." Would not that make one tired?

JUDGE NOT HURRIEDLY.

Considering the difficulties in the way of procuring, or securing, reliable information, or detailed reports of the war, it is evident that one must not accept any statement as final. The news on Tuesday was surely too brief to be satisfactory. It was more than that; it was stunning. It was known that a great battle had been in progress for several days. It was announced that on the result of this engagement, covering a widely-extended frontier, the fate of one army or the other depended. Then came the bulletin—too condensed, to say the least of it, and very inaccurately describing the situation—that the loss was "appalling," that when the results were summed up the world would be shocked.

It was known that the British troops, the first of the expeditionary forces, were in that fight, and in the absence of details the worst conclusions were inferred. In England and in Canada a great depression set in. Conditions were not improved when the war office at Paris admitted that the French practically all along the line had fallen back upon the second line of defence. Gloom prevailed at the French capital. It took a day to relieve an anxious world from deep suspense. It transpired that the losses were not "appalling," that neither French nor British had suffered a defeat, that the German jubilation in New York and elsewhere was premature. The allied forces changed their position. That was true. They did not suffer a rout. The experience has had its educational value. Slowly the people of America, as well as of Europe have realized that this is a war which is not going to end suddenly. The German emperor has declared that his army will fight until there is nothing left of it. Britain and Belgium and France will not cease their conflict for principle and peace until their resources have been exhausted—and that contingency is a long way off.

Lord Kitchener is a man of few words. He has not been saying much, as minister of war, but he is doing prodigious things. He has raised the biggest army that Britain ever sent into the field. He is still adding to it, and he halts only to say that Britain, having committed herself to this great task, of checking the exploits of the world's madman, cannot stay her hand. She accepts the duty of the hour, and presumes to discharge it in that spirit which makes her sons on land or ocean invincible.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

With the Germans it is a case of do or die. France had to pay Germany a billion dollars after the war of 1870. What will Germany have to pay France if she loses in this great war? One result of the war may be the decision of the warring powers to put the Krupp out of business. The armament makers are also the makers of war. The British government some time ago entered into a contract for oil

which was severely criticized. Now it transpired that Britain was very wise and her oil burning battle craft will not run short of fuel.

It is a question of whether the Portgual contingent or the Canadian contingent reaches the scene of war first. Lloyd's will very willingly gamble upon the issue.

The outgoing militia man, on active service, can arrange that his pay, which he does not need and cannot spend, shall be turned over to his wife and family. The civic committee should see that the married man makes this arrangement.

A bank clerk in Montreal, who had got away with between \$50,000 and \$100,000, from the Merchants' Bank, and at a time when money is real scarce, goes to prison for two years. The sentence another is likely to receive for stealing a paper of pins.

Now that Mr. Hanna is home it is hoped the Ontario government will decide what it is going to give Britain in this war. The premier is not well. He must be excused if he cannot act quickly. But the other ministers ought to wake up and do something at once.

A trade commission, to cost annually a couple of million dollars, more or less, but probably more, is the latest. Costly? Yes. But if it can serve the people, and protect them like the Interstate Commission, it may be a very profitable investment for the Yanks.

The government has made ample provision for the payment of the men on active service, for their compensation if hurt or disabled, and for the pensioning of the widows. The thing it has not done is to make ample provision for the men thrown out of employment through the contingencies of the war.

PUBLIC OPINION

A Great Response.

Montreal Herald. Canada called for 20,000 troops to send to Britain's aid. One hundred thousand volunteers is the answer. That is the spirit of Canada!

A Great Surprise.

London Advertiser. General Nelson A. Miles, of the United States army, says this will be the world's last war and its greatest. The hundred years' war between France and England cost nearly two million lives.

Short On Terms.

Toronto Star. The British people are very fond of giving pet names to their idols. In the last war they talked intimately and affectionately of "Bobs." And now it is "K. of K." and "J. J." meaning Kitchener of Khartoum and Sir John Jellicoe in command of the fleet.

No Time For Bickering.

Ottawa Journal. Various newspapers have been spitting about emergencies and things. Let's drop that. Canada is in the face of enemies of the empire. The time is fitting only for hand-clasps between men of all parties. Liberals and conservatives alike we are British.

Keep Things Normal.

Montreal Le Canada. It is the duty of our manufacturers and our merchants to maintain normal conditions in Canada in order that we may feel the least possible effects of the war in our intimate affairs. The good of the country demands this.

Kingston Events 25 YEARS AGO.

The mayor placed a round robin for a grant of \$300 to the Midland fair before the aldermen individually. All signed but one.

Turkey thieves are giving citizens a great deal of trouble. The first shipment of cheese from the Arden factory this year has been rated "Gilt Edge" in the Liverpool, Eng., cheese market.

RED CROSS AID.

The Money Continues to Reach the Treasurer.

The Red Cross subscription list found to date: \$100—Miss Agnes Richardson. \$10—J. L. Whiting, Dr. G. W. Myka, 86—Mrs. Hague. \$5—Mrs. A. Shaw, Mrs. Walter Fleming, Ottawa; Mrs. C. Bennett, Miss Dalton, Mrs. Hemming, Misses Robertson, Mrs. W. A. Mitchell. \$2—Robert Creighton, Mrs. L. W. Gill, Miss Rogers, Miss Muckleton. \$1—Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. E. Young, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Winch, Mrs. Stenes, Miss Richardson, James Campbell, Mr. Geach, Dr. Bristow, Miss Mowat, Mrs. A. VanLaven.

Various sums less than \$1 from Portsmouth—Mrs. Davidson, Miss Short, Ray Baker, Miss Campbell, Miss Henstridge, Miss Cochrane, C. V. F. Southcott, Mrs. Melver, J. Atkins, B. Sears, Mrs. Graham, Miss Bridgion, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. McMaster, Mrs. McGuire, Mr. Eaford, E. Drawbridge, Mr. Hogan, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Ford, E. Baiden, Mrs. Liddle, Miss Hartick, Mrs. Marks, H. Baiden, J. Scally, Mr. Smart, B. Baiden, Mrs. R. Baiden, Miss York, Mrs. Colehead, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Caughey, Mrs. Evans (thirty-five names), \$12. \$6—Mrs. Hunter. \$5—Mrs. McAllum. Previously acknowledged, \$477.25; total cash to date, \$666; total expenditure to date, \$454.25; cash balance, \$211.77.

A MOVEMENT STARTED

TO ASK UNITED STATES TO STOP GREAT WAR.

President of Hungarian Woman's Suffrage Association Heads the Movement.

London, Aug. 27.—Madame Neszika Schwimmer, president of the Hungarian Women's Suffrage association and press secretary of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, after interesting a number of prominent London women in a movement for peace has left Liverpool for New York where she will endeavor to interest American women in a movement to have the United States mediate and stop the European war.

Madame Schwimmer will work in New York in co-operation with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Alliance, and she has the backing of the National Suffrage organizations of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, and the British Civil Union for the right understanding of international interests.

PARKHURST ANGERS GERMANS.

Commerce Chamber Protests to President Against Minister's Attack.

New York Times. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was the subject of a communication mailed to President Wilson by the chamber of German-American Commerce. The part of the Parkhurst letter which drew forth the complaint read as follows: "When a mad dog runs amuck, the policemen shoot him on the spot—not by way of revenge, but as a humanitarian contribution to the security of the public. Now has a more rabid creature, than Emperor William ever run amuck through the peaceful and prosperous domain of Europe? The policeman makes no argument with the dog and enters into no compromise with him, but deals with him in exclusive regard to the requirements of society, and simply blots him out as a public menace, dealing with him exactly as Germany dealt with Poland at the time of the partition; deals with him as Germany meant to deal with France in the war of 1870, when she intended to impose a war indemnity so heavy, and so to cripple her military means of offense as to crush her as a military power and render Germany invulnerable from the side of France.

Now the same kind of medicine that Germany has administered to Poland and France is exactly the kind that should be administered to her. It may not be necessary to strangle her, but her claws should be clipped and fortifications dismantled to render her teeth filed, and enough of her harmless, and as heavy a war indemnity imposed as will not drive her to absolute penury. This policy should be adopted in no spirit of revenge, but in pursuance of a policy essential to universal security, comfort and well-being. Anything less than this will necessitate the eventual repetition of the present tragedy.

In his letter to the president the chamber says: "It seems to us that no Indian savage was ever animated by more brutal spirit than this Christian minister. Can it be expected that the men of German birth and descent with red blood in their veins will remain cool and passive if confronted with continuous provocations of which this is a flagrant instance? Is there no way of preventing malicious and vindictive affronts of this character? Let us assure you that the very moment these outrages of German feelings are stopped all German resentment for protective purposes will instantly cease. We are not the aggressors and only on the defensive, but we cannot be expected to have no self-respect.

"It is an outrage to permit such things to be printed," said Heinrich Charles, secretary of the Chamber of German-American Commerce, "and we hope and believe that the letter to the president will prove to them that such unparliamentary utterances of those of this minister are not to be tolerated."

A Famine in Germany.

Toronto Globe. Industrial paralysis and famine face the German people if they are ringed about by foes able to prevent importation. In the year ending December 31, 1911 the last full year included in our trade and commerce returns, it is shown that the importations of dairy products were from all countries 229 million marks (a mark being worth a little less than twenty-five cents); of barley, 462 million marks; wheat, 398 million marks; coffee, 251 million marks; fruits, fresh and dried, 160 million marks; bran, 150 million marks; rice, 87 million marks; oats, 74 million marks; raw cotton, 618 million marks; hides and skins, 455 million marks; seeds, 430 million marks; raw wool, 373 million marks. There are a few of the larger importations of foodstuffs and materials of industry Germany has been securing from abroad. Deprived of them her economic condition must within a few months become desperate. Britain's sea-power is strangling German industry. The nation is losing its ships, its colonies and its commerce, and confronted with the dread spectre of famine when the harvest now being reaped is consumed—will inevitably turn upon and rend the military caste, the members of which have so lightly risked Germany's industrial future for generations in the gamble of a great war.

An automobile party, composed of Joseph Frad, Dr. Black, W. G. Rogers and W. F. Martin, Gananoque, motored to Kingston on Wednesday morning, and returned the same evening, after visiting friends. Douglas E. Wark, business manager for the Royer-Vincent stock company, which plays at the Grand Opera House for three days, Sept. 2nd, 4th and 5th, was in the city on Thursday morning.

Bibby's advertisement for boys' suits, featuring 'Bibby's' brand, 'Men's Suits, \$8.50', 'Workingmen's Shirts', 'Men's Cap Sale', 'Wool Socks', and 'Men's and Young Men's Suits'. Includes contact information for Bibbys.

Advertisement for 'THE KINGSTON BUILDERS' SUPPLY CO.' located at 2nd Floor, Room 4, King Edward Building.

Advertisement for 'For Sale OR To Let' property, including a large list of farm properties for sale and a grocery store for rent.

Advertisement for 'T. J. LOCKHART', located at Clarence & King Sts., Kingston.

Advertisement for 'Thomas Copley' with telephone 987, offering services like drop cards and repairs.

Advertisement for 'It is Not Necessary To Have a Large Amount of Money' by 'HORACE F. NORMAN', Real Estate and Insurance.

Advertisement for 'CRAWFORDS COAL' with the slogan 'THERE'S HEAT IN EVERY LUMP'.

Advertisement for 'Cheap Auto Tires' and 'Bibby's Garage' with phone 201.

Advertisement for 'FLOUR' and 'COAL' by 'Booth & Co.', Foot of West Street.

Advertisement for 'LIEUT. COL. A. E. ROSS' temporarily filling the position of P.M.O. at Valcartier.