

The British Whig



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TOUCH OF PATERNALISM.

There is value, sometimes, in the paternal form of government. The German emperor has long since been recognized as the main power for good or evil in his empire. Occasionally, as in art and industry, he gave his mighty influence on the side of progress, and great was the advance made. Again, and as the fit or mood swayed him, he gave his influence on the side of evil, and great was the mischief done. His order for the general and complete destruction of the country through which his army passes exemplifies his attributes. The czar of Russia is similarly all-powerful, and when, no doubt on the advice of his ministers, he issued a ukase, prohibiting the use of liquors by his army and navy, great was the astonishment. Nor is the reform a limited one. Asked about its nature he intimated that he is a prohibitionist on general principles and that he is against the use of alcohol as a beverage on any account. The empire takes its cue from the man who rules it. If he is satisfied that total abstinence is a good thing for his people he will have them practice it. Changes like this, so sudden and complete, are not possible when reforms are of slower growth.

WHICH WOULD YOU PREFER?

The Berlin Tagblatt, which reflects the mind of the Germans, and especially the mind of the ruling classes, discusses the possibilities of Russia winning in the war. Britain, as the world's dictator, has reigned long enough in the opinion of the Tagblatt, but it would be infinitely worse if Russia became the dictator. Which suggests that comparisons are sometimes odious. A speaker at a military meeting in Kingston is said to have expressed the thought that he would prefer to live under German than American rule. What people think of such a sentiment, coming from a public man, one cannot imagine. The Americans are our neighbors. Canadian trade with them, and under the undervalued tariff, to a larger extent than ever. The Americans are referred to as our "cousins," as a people with whom we are on the most friendly terms. There is not the remotest possibility of any break in the harmonious relations that exist between Canada and the United States. It is absurd, therefore, to discuss it. The question may be raised academically. Which would Canadians prefer, if a change were necessary, the Americans or the Germans, as their rulers? Ninety-nine out of every hundred would answer, the Americans. The public man who said he would prefer the Germans is peculiar in his taste and judgment.

A DEAL IN OFFICES.

Hon. Mr. Nantel is foxy. He realized that it was only a question of time until he had to get out of the federal government, as he was no use in it, and succeeded in sliding into a seat on the Railway Commission. By the way, this Commission is one of the most powerful public bodies in existence. It has the facilities and mostly through the freedom with which it can act to do business quickly, to reach conclusions without delay, and render the most important decisions. Every member of it, in order to share the service it performs, should be most competent, or a man specially fitted for his duties. It may then be asked, what qualifications has Mr. Nantel for the position to which he has dropped from the Inland Revenue department? The answer may be, the qualifications which Hon. Mr. Bernier, his predecessor in both the department and the Commission, possessed. No. Mr. Bernier is a clever man, of large

view and splendid administrative capacity. There is no comparison between them. Mr. Nantel, of no use in the government, gets a place on the Railway Commission, which is too big for him, and makes it clearer than ever that the chairman of the Board is, in the opinion of the government, the greater part of the Commission, and willing and able to carry any load in connection with it.

BRITAIN'S GROWING ARMY.

The announcement from London with regard to Britain's third army call is authoritative, and it is a relief to the uncertainty which has prevailed as to the number of men the mother country is putting in the field. The statement is this: "Seven hundred and eighty thousand men have responded to Lord Kitchener's third call for men. I am assured that 1,200,000 men are under arms, either going or ready for war, in the United Kingdom. This does not include the responses of Canada and other dominions overseas or the gallant army now on the fighting lines." This disposes of the reports that have been current and dealing with the very small number of men actually comprising what the German Kaiser has sarcastically called Gen. French's miserable little army. The rapidly growing force which Lord Kitchener is whipping into line is really the finest army that Britain has ever produced, and it is not surprising that it is making a record for itself. It is growing, too, in size, notwithstanding the regrettable wastage, at a time when the German army is diminishing, and finding its recruits in the old men of the land and the men that, under conscription, are to be exempt. Verily the minister of war knew, from experience, what was before him. His counsel was to prepare for a long and vicious war, but one which would, eventually, turn in favour of Britain.

THE STRAIN OF WAR.

Two great men, as influential as they are active, speak with marked candour on the financial outlook of the world. The financial problems are serious and startling. In Britain the chancellor busies himself in inciting the people to do "business as usual," to launch out in new enterprises, to create work and wages, to cause employment and earning power, and to save every dollar for the crisis of the future. "Do what you can," he urges, "to keep your markets and your men active, but remember that the country that can pay its bills, that can raise the money when it is wanted, in the emergencies of war, and especially the last few millions, is the country that will win." The great Pitt, by his financing, did as much as Wellington and Blucher to win the battle of Waterloo. Lloyd-George quite as much as France may win the battle of the Aisne and the Marne.

From Paris comes the second voice in a discussion of the financial situation. The question of the hour is, Who will pay for all the losses of this terrible war? The allies say Germany, and perhaps they are right. But when, or how? The cost will be at least \$3,200,000,000, or sixteen times the indemnity which France had to pay to Germany in 1870. M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the French financier, estimates that the seven powers engaged in the war are spending \$240,000,000 a month. They are not only depleting their treasuries, but will have to borrow, if the war lasts six months, \$1,000,000,000. Germany, if she had to, could raise or pay \$1,000,000,000. If the war goes on for a year—no one can foresee how it is to be financed, Paris is paying \$300,000 a month for its unemployed and \$12,000 a month for its wounded. And the war is young yet. How long can the city stand the strain?

One writer put the issue fairly. Said he: "The main question is how the mass of war debt of the future is to be met. If it is not to lie as a crushing burden on the next generation the country must be enabled to bear large increases of taxation." But this will be possible only if the tremendous economic crisis which has hitherto followed great wars can be avoided, or at least softened, by a bold state policy of industrial, agricultural, and commercial development.

Does this not suggest greater efforts on the part of every one to help in local conditions so that the strain of the war will fall as lightly as possible upon the community?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Presently it will not be a case of "No German need apply," but "No German need be seen." His place on the sun will be filled by some one else.

Will the British flag be allowed to fly in the vicinity of the Inland Revenue department, in Ottawa, now without having holes bored in it? Will it be safe when Mr. Blondin is around?

In a recent criminal trial in London, England, two unnaturalized Germans served upon the jury. Think of it! And thing, also, of the improbability of two unnaturalized Britons serving upon a jury in Berlin!

So Mr. Blondin, according to the Montreal Star, "though untrue, is in-

telligent, vigorous and generally well regarded." Very mild, and non-committal. The Star is guarding itself against a later experience.

One wonders whether the venerable senators are displeased because the church is so powerful in Canada as to defeat the agitation for a divorce court. The church may not accomplish all it aims at, but it has made its influence felt upon this question.

First Aid should be taught in school. The knowledge, under this head, should be universal. The low mortality from the wounds on the battlefield is due to the prompt relief which is rendered by comrades in arms. Every one should know what First Aid means.

The new British battleships can send, from their fifteen-inch guns, projectiles that weigh a ton, and carry from ten to twelve miles. One of these days Sir John Jellicoe may be tempted to practice on the Zeppelin hangers on the Island of Heligoland, and in that way start things moving.

The Hamilton Spectator seems to be annoyed because the Globe refers to the conservative demand for an early election. What about its own protest? What inspired it? What induced some rebel on its staff to hurl a shrapnel shell into the government caucus?

The Montreal Star refers to Hon. Bruno Nantel, as "a great unassuming man of respectable antecedents," who retires from office "without any great pretension in regard to politics." The honorable gentleman may not have asked for this certificate of character, addressed to whosoever it may concern, and it is just as well.

Henry Mayers Hyndman, a leading socialist for thirty years, supports the triple entente in this war, because it is a war of defense, not as some have erroneously stated in America, "a capitalist war." Germany, he avers, has been aggressive, offensive, and barbarous in its action. "She has menaced the world, and embroiled and degraded the fatherland. Germany must bite the dust."

Public Opinion

Never! London Advertiser. The Kaiser will never attempt the invasion of England while Sam Hughes is there.

A Fool Bird. Hamilton Spectator. Turkey is certainly a fool bird, and deserves its neck wrung. It would be more of a weakness than a strength in Germany.

They Must Retreat. Toronto Star. Not a German shall be left standing in Belgium. The sooner they retreat the more of them there will be to go.

A Fair Fight. Montreal Herald. Fight for the world's freedom and the world fights with you. Fight for absolute world domination and you fight alone.

Reckless Eating. Toronto News. An unpleasant brother has printed in a paper where thousands can read it a recipe for making Haggis. After reading it carefully we decide that a Scotchman does not care what he eats.

A Deplorable Thing. St. Catharines Standard (Can.). It would be most deplorable at this time for conservatives and liberals to wage a bitter election contest such as usually characterizes Canadian politics, and it would be a spectacle that should cause every Canadian to hang his head for shame.

Doesn't Know It. Syracuse Post-Standard. The French, who removed Von Moltke from his office as chief of staff a month ago, have now wounded him in battle, captured him, witnessed his death and buried him; but (so strict is the censorship) the general probably doesn't know it.

Kingston Events Twenty-Five Years Ago

Engineer McCullough, of the fire department, has purchased a fine cocker spaniel from the Brantford kennels.

John Hall went up to Snake Island on a shooting expedition and bagged plenty of game.

Steamer Quinte was burned to the water's edge, and four people lost their lives. The terrible calamity occurred three miles from Deseronto, while the vessel was on the way to Picton with passengers, mail and express.

Not The Same Thing.

Washington Star. "A great deal of what we call pleasure is largely imaginary," said the ready-made philosopher. "I suppose so," replied the man, who was working on his automobile. "Now, wouldn't you like to be able to take a long ride without having to worry about speed limits or spark plugs or tires, or anything at all?" "I should say so!" "Well, here's a street car ticket."

She Misjudged Him.

New Haven Register. He—You seem surprised that I have asked you to marry me. She—Yes; I've been proceeding all along on this theory that you had not the courage to do such a thing.

IN NEW ONTARIO.

Progress of Settlers in Clay Belt Is Remarkable.

To a person from old Ontario the push and pluck of the settler in New Ontario is a tonic well worth inhaling or imbibing—at least, you can take it as hot air or you can imbibe it as a stimulant, says John N. Lake in Toronto Globe. Certainly, no careful observer can fail to notice that the greater part of the people are under forty-five or fifty years of age; few grey hairs are seen amongst them, but virile, energetic and optimistic characteristics are shown. It has been my good fortune to visit several times a small portion of this interesting section of our province during the past three years. My first visit was soon after the great fires of 1912, when I pushed through to Cochrane and found the town in disconsolate old, "casting ashes on their heads" in their despair, but were planning how best to secure temporary comfort while rebuilding, which has now been accomplished to some good extent.

But my objective point being Uno Park (which had passed on my way north), I soon returned to that station on the T. & N. O. Railway. Here I found three fine settlements—one at Uno Park, another at Milberta, and five miles directly west, and the third at Hanbury, five miles east of Uno Park. The new settlers had been in from ten to fifteen years and already in many cases had large clearings and good buildings equal to their requirements. I saw fields cleared of stumps, fenced with wire or timber; crops in good condition; in some cases fairly heavy stocks of cattle and horses; besides everything to make their families comfortable, and many stretches of good roads, with churches and good schools convenient.

Take an example: An old acquaintance of mine from Oxford county had located near Milberta, eight years before with quite a family, including two stalwart sons. In that time they had cleared up ninety acres, fenced it with wire, built a frame house worth \$1,500 and a new bank barn, 40 x 58 feet, which he said was none too large for his crop. He had a good herd of cattle and several fine horses, and plenty of water and wood. Adjoining this farm I saw in bloom the finest field of timothy that I had ever seen in Ontario. This month I made another trip, my objective point being east of Uno Park to Hanbury neighborhood, which brought me near the boundary of Quebec province. I found a section fully equal to the Milberta and Hanbury sections, with a slightly different character of soil. The clay seemed closer to the surface. A tenderfoot like myself might think it was not so good as Milberta, but the residents said they had equally good crops as the other, and certainly the neighborhood looked prosperous. The country was well cleared in every direction, and you could see for miles. Three churches grace this district. The Presbyterians and the Anglicans each have a small church in which service is held once each Sunday, while the Methodists have just completed a fine church, 26x40, with a large porch, stone basement, with concrete floor and a fine furnace.

Chinese Sympathy. The other day a British reserve living with his family on Upper Park Toronto, received the call to work longer with the Germans. He decided to take his wife and children to England to stay during his absence. He found the "most convenient" arrangement for them was leaving Montreal the following day. But it was mid-week, and the family wash was at the Chinaman's. The lady went over to the laundry. The "boys" shook their heads—the wash could not be sorted out before Saturday came in. "Your husband going to the war. Velly brave man. We work all night to get your laundry." Next morning it was brought home by the "boss" himself. "How much?" "Nothing. Your husband go to the war. If you stay here all winter me wash all the clothes for the family. Not a cent."

What a contrast between this foreigner's practical sympathy and the raised prices that too many of our own merchants are charging, without a shadow of justification.—Montreal Herald.

To Help Settlers. The Canada Gazette states that, owing to the widespread failure of crops in the Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge land districts, it has become necessary for numerous of the settlers to leave their lands for the purpose of securing employment, and the intervention of the Government has also become necessary to provide such settlers with work, and in some instances to prevent hardship to themselves and their families.

The Government has, therefore, decided that the time of all homesteaders in these districts spent in employment elsewhere, this year shall be counted as if they performed the residence duties.

Big Fish Story. The biggest pike that was probably ever taken from a stream in this section was brought into town recently by Messrs. James Skelton and John Lockhart, who corroborated a big fish story by producing the goods, and causing the Doubting Thomases to restore their faith by sight. The fish, which measured 3 1/2 feet and weighed 21 pounds, was caught in the Mud River, Greenock, by Mr. John Cassidy, of Chesapeake, and required the combined efforts of the Chesapeake and Walkerton talent to land it. Served on a side dish, it later played a big part in reducing the high cost of living in certain quarters here.—Walkerton Herald-Times.

Recognized Relationship. Troy Times. "Even animals show their feeling," remarked Dr. Wolf Hopper, the comical, to a friend the other day. "Only recently an animal showed me gratitude. I was wandering along a stream in the country when I met a cow in great distress. Her calf was drowning. I plunged into the water and rescued the calf and the grateful cow licked my hand." "That wasn't gratitude," replied the friend. "The cow thought she had twins."

Philadelphia "Coke" savagely in the list of cities of women smokers, Chicago being the leader.

Great Britain has more than 500 women medical students, while France has only 300.

Bibbys Sale of Overcoats The Store That Keeps the Prices Down MANY MEN ARE BEGINNING TO LEARN THAT WE ARE VERY MUCH IN THE SHOE BUSINESS Very Strong in sizes 5, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7 Men's Shoe Sale \$4.00 and \$4.50 Shoes for \$2.75 Patents, Tans, Gun Metals and Velours, Blucher and button styles. Workingmen's heavy weather boots, tan and blacks; storm tongue; all sizes, 6 to 10. Sewed and pegged soles.

Overcoat Specials The Harvard Fall Overcoats \$10.00 Black, Grey and Fancy Cheviots The Chamberlain \$12.50 English Cheviots, three-quarter length, fly fronts, silk velvet collars. Sizes 34 to 44 The Senator \$15.00 Medium weight, suitable all-around coat, fabrics fine English Vicunas, Oxford grey cheviots, silk velvet or self collars; satin sleeve linings; all sizes. \$15.00 Suit Sale Hand tailored suits, nobby Scotch Tweeds, English Worsteds, English Cheviots, Nobby Blue Vicunas, Rich Blue Worsteds. THE BEST \$15.00 SUITS in Canada The Tourist Ulster \$15.00 Military or shawl collar, blue or grey Chinchilla cloth, beautifully made.

Try Bibbys for Underwear at Close Prices Bibbys Sale of Overcoats

MAIL STRIKE IN BRUSSELS

Curious Situation in Capital of Belgium.

London, Oct. 23.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail, who has returned from Brussels, gives new details of the life there. He says: "A fortnight ago hundreds of Belgian postal clerks struck, declining to work longer with the Germans. On the same day all the post-boxes were placarded with a German poster telling the people to call for their letters. Hundreds of Germans have been imported to take the place of the strikers."

All the grounds at the palace of Laeken, one of King Albert's summer residences, are occupied by troops, but the palace itself was only occupied for three days by the officers. During their occupancy, however, much damage was done to the pictures in the palace. The officers had their dinners brought in from the hotel, and paid for them with bills that were signed by a rubber stamp belonging to King Albert, which was taken from the King's desk.

The restaurants of the hotels are being used for the distribution of Iron crosses. The correspondent was present at a banquet to army officers given in one hotel by the general staff on October 15. They spread out a large map of London and remarked on the location of the Bank of England, the war office and parliament. The officers now speak of attacking London before taking Paris.

The correspondent while in Brussels saw a traction trench digger for the first time. It is a kind of motor plow and digs a trench four feet deep and four feet wide. It is also used for grave digging.

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Announcement? As I have decided to vacate my present premises in the early spring of 1915, I am now prepared to make reductions on any monument that I have in stock. If it is your intention of purchasing it would be to your advantage to buy now. J. E. MULLEN Cor. Princess and George Streets Phone 1417. Kingston.

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