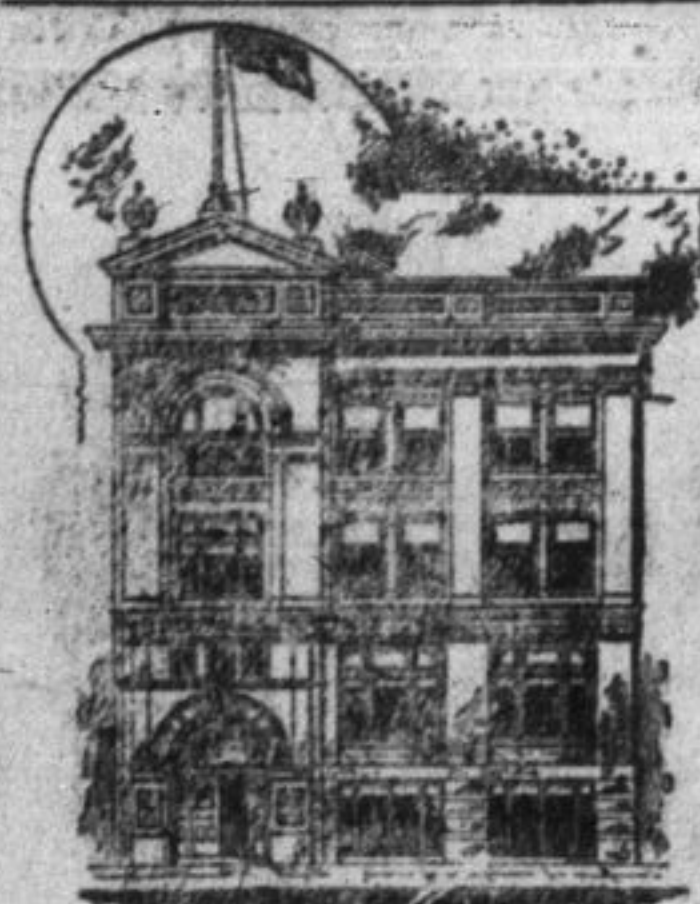


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SEVENTH YEAR.



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REGULATING CURRENT PRICES.

The advance in the cost of living, the unnecessary advance in many cases, suggests that Canada must appoint a Commission of far-reaching power. This Commission should be large enough and energetic enough to deal heroically with all who, under the pretense of war-charges, would oppress the people with high prices. The necessities of life have been mercifully passed by the government in its new taxes, but, apart from the tariff, and not in consequence of it, prices of foods have been advancing, and a Commission could ascertain the cause of this, and, if uncalled for, put an end to it. Over in England "war prices" became alarming at the very outset of the campaign, and, before circumstances had made any changes in the supplies or the cost of them, the government appointed an efficient Commission. It announced, publicly, the prices that should prevail for certain goods, and immediately there was a compliance with orders. The trade realized it could not trifle with the Commission. Something like this is an absolute necessity in Canada. The Department of Commerce could, by the selection of a government official in each business centre, make itself familiar with market conditions and issue a manifesto which would put an end to the present impositions.

MARRIAGE IN THE COURT.

The New York papers have had long and readable articles on the Kleist-Breitung case, in which a young man, who married the daughter of a rich man, clandestinely, sees him for \$250,000 for the alienation of her affections. The case will fall the young man, because the evidence shows that the father of the bride, who had reason to be dissatisfied with her choice, seems to have tried to make something out of him, without success. The young woman, a notorious, frivolous girl, forced her attentions on the young man, a gardener, and courted him. So he alleged, and her letters bear out that impression. The father, assuring himself that the marriage had really taken place, sent for the young man, in order to find out what his expectations were. The young man had no trade, and no education. He had no plans, no future. Mr. Breitung sent him to Mexico, to work in a mine, and to advance so that in time he could become an engineer. He disliked his job and left it. Failing to inspire Kleist, the father-in-law gave his daughter the opportunity to face the world with him, penniless or planless, or repudiate him; and she turned her "hubby" down. It is a sad case, humiliating to all who are connected with it, and carrying a serious lesson to a lot of young men and women.

Marriage, under humble circumstances, is all right, when the parties to it can, by industry and ambition, overcome their handicaps. Many a young woman, of the right kind, has made a man of her husband, because she has helped and inspired him to reach his aims. But a man without gumption in the matter of selection. Girls should exercise some presumption in the matter of selecting life partners.

THE SEED GRAIN ISSUE.

A crisis is surely on in the North-West, in Southern Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta, in consequence of the changed attitude of the government on the seed grain question. It will be recalled that the crops in large areas of these two provinces failed because of the drought in 1914, and when the real situation became known the government, while in a pa-

ternal mood, made a generous promise. It had in mind the tillage of a large tract of country in 1916, in order to meet the demands for increased production, and the Commissioner of Immigration was authorized to make certain announcements.

They were to the effect that bona fide settlers who had lost their crops in 1914, good clean seed in the spring—wheat, oats, and barley—would be supplied, starting about the middle of February. The seed would be furnished at cost, and payment would be secured by liens on the unpatented lands. The owners of patented land would be expected to give notes, payable, at 5 per cent. interest, on January 1st, 1916. Now that assurance was definite enough. It was given in October and with it before them the farmers disposed of the poor grain they had, the grain which was unfit for seed. Recently they were shocked to learn that seed could only be advanced to the owners of unpatented land, and in the regions which had suffered through the drought.

The defence by the government, made in the Commons by Hon. Dr. Roche, is not acceptable. This defence is that the government did not go so far as the Commissioner of Immigration in October. Whether it did or did not is a matter of no importance. The fact is that the farmers of the west, thousands of them, accepted the letter as gospel, and they are without money and seed grain, and in a desperate condition. They must be helped. In a sense their plight is as pitiable as that of the Belgians.

So far \$6,000,000, it is said, has been spent on the seed for the drought district. But the money is secured. The government will not be out by the transaction. Dr. Roche says it will cost \$11,000,000 to meet all the demands of the west. Suppose it does. The seed must be supplied. A promise must be kept and the more cheerfully when, through liens and notes, the cost of the service can be recovered later.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Not a very good year in which to float a thirty million loan on account of good roads. Couldn't this scheme not stand over for another session?

Abolish the local license boards and inspectors! Not very likely. Mr. Hanna will have to do some clever work in order to reconcile the party to the loss of its best and biggest wheel in the political machine.

A fine of \$250 in each case will be a lesson the sellers and buyers of liquor will not forget should an inspector of the Inland Revenue Department come of these days finding that the Tariff Act is not being obeyed.

Innocent men hanged by some miscarriage of justice. That is bad. A good reason why the death penalty should be abolished. Not even one man should lose his life by mistake, misapprehension, or misapplication of the law.

A church in Baltimore has opened its parlours on Sunday afternoon for the meetings of young people who are boarding out and are without "courtship places." Such is one way of adapting the church to the needs of the people!

The local government asks for power to close the licensed places under order-in-council "should occasion warrant it." Imitating Manitoba where Sir Rodmond is posing, at present, as the big policeman, and very busy in the interest of law and society!

Capt. Dow, of the Lusitania, put the issue very neatly when he said that if his ship was to be torpedoed by German submarines and go down the Americans aboard would rather be flung the American than any other flag. Dow must have kissed the blarney stone.

One wonders how much the revenue of the province and county has fallen on because of the depression which set in before the war and has been simply accentuated by it? Some of the items that have been collected from the people should be called "hard time taxes."

Mrs. Langstaff, of Montreal, a graduate from the law department of McGill College, with honours, cannot practice in Quebec. This is on the ground that it would be "an infringement of public order and a violation of the law of good morals and public decency." (Decision of Judge St. Pierre). The Canadian Club of Kingston should give her a chance to defend herself.

WILLING TO OBEY.

A woman stopped at a counter in a busy shop one day and said she wished to look at some blankets. The tired-looking assistant pulled down a blanket after blanket from the shelves until there was only one left upon the top shelf. Then the woman pleasantly remarked: "Well, I was only looking for a friend, and didn't expect to buy." "Well, ma'am," the assistant replied, "if you think she is in that other blanket up there, I'll take it down for you."

PUBLIC OPINION

Even in the game the Germans show their lack of the true sporting spirit by poisoning the shells.

Well Defined

A genius is a man who can unfold and fold a map in the back of an historical work without tearing it.

Why Is That?

When it comes to giving out contracts for war supplies tory Toronto seems to have mighty few friends in the dominion government.

Gone, Friend

Canadian troops at Salisbury Plain keep their wet canteen, but no doubt they would all like to see the place go "dry."

A German Joke.

Von Bernstorff maintains that hydro-aeroplanes are warships because they can float on the water. The gull has the same ability, but nobody would call it a fish.

War is Hell.

No less than 1,500 mines have been picked up in one week by trawlers employed by the British government. It gives an excellent idea of German activity in this hellish phase of warfare, regardless of cost.

KINGSTON EVENTS  
25 YEARS AGO

St. Andrew's new church dedicated by Principal Grant.

"Leo the Royal Cadet" produced at opera house.

County Council committee appointed to ask City Council to repeal market forestalling by-law.

J. T. White went west on a trip. Public school property committee considering doing away with stoves in schools.

TWO THOUSAND YEARS OF WARFARE ON MEUSE.

Valley Of River, Through France, Belgium and Holland, Scene of Many Battles.

The valley of the Meuse river, extending through France, Belgium and Holland, and up and down whose course 2,000 years of intermittent warfare has been waged, forms the subject of a statement given out by the National Geographic Society. "Above every other valley, that of the Meuse has become a battlefield. At Liege, on the Meuse, the first great battle of the war broke forth and the struggle biased and scared all along the picturesque splendor of this wild, rugged-banked stream, directly southward through Belgium into France. According to the way by day dispatches, some of the most fierce efforts are still raging on its banks, Liege, Namur, Dinant, Givet, Sedan, Stenay, Verdun and St. Mihiel—each name recently become familiar to Americans—all lie along its course.

"Three countries share the Meuse. It rises in France, flows northward through Belgium, crosses the Dutch frontier, sweeps westward through Holland, and empties into the North Sea. Its journey to the sea is one of 580 miles, of which 460 are navigable.

"The valley of the Meuse for ages has been a channel for the ebb and flow of armies. It might be said to drain one vast, historic battlefield. Caesar pursued his path into the unknown, barbaric North. The wild Teutonic tribes pressed down between its banks toward the wealth of Rome. Christian Europe has been settling its differences along the valley of the Meuse by force of arms down to the present day.

"In the Forest of Ardennes, the Meuse flows through a country rich in romances of Charnemagne. Vineyards and hop-gardens lie further along its banks, and then it washes great industrial cities, gathering to itself the ashes, rust and acids of factory and furnace waste. Finally it drifts through the saltlands of Holland, supplying the numerous canals which lazily divide the plains.

"Here and there, as between Namur and Liege, it cuts a narrow passage between wooded hills and cliffs, their difficult sides dotted with pretty villages. Just before reaching the sea, the Meuse, here the Maas, divides, one branch flowing west, and the other mingling with the Rhine to empty past Rotterdam at the Hook of Holland.

"In the beginning of its course, the valley of the Meuse is a wide meadowland. It then breaks itself a gorge, fringed with broken, tangled banks. There is a wealth of scenic beauty along its way. Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, is said to have caused 800 people to be drowned in its waters. But the river has long since forgotten the good Duke's sprightly slaughter in a present time more stirring, more titanic and far more costly in human life."

To Liberate India.

We are engaged in a war of life or death with England. Great actions against England are in progress, and to a great extent already exposed. We may, therefore, be candid: There is no German who does not go into this war with the hope that India will become free. Never in the last centuries has such an opportunity for the liberation of India occurred, nor will the chance come again in future centuries. Let us hope that the Indians in their own country will make history.

The 70,000 Indian troops on French soil are in no way qualified to make history to the satisfaction of the English. Only free men and free nations make history.—Volenschie Zeitung.

AN ADDITIONAL \$500

GRANTED BY CITY COUNCIL FOR THE BREAKWATER

Winter Carnival Committee Given Permission To Erect Flags and Banners Over the Streets.

The City Council last night, on motion of Ald. Graham, voted \$500 additional for the completion of the work on the King street breakwater. A month ago, \$1,000 was voted, so the total cost of repairing the breakwater will be \$1,500.

Ald. Wright asked the chairman of the Board of Works if it was true that worthy men, owning a piece of property, were refused work on the breakwater, and jobs given only to men with families who did not happen to own property. He had information that such was the case, as a man, who possessed a piece of property, had complained to him that he was refused work.

Ald. McCann said that such a rule should not be followed, for in many cases men who owned property had it mortgaged for all that could be raised on it, and were as worthy of employment as those who did not control their house and lot.

Ald. Graham replied that between twenty-seven and thirty men had been given work on the breakwater and their conditions were carefully enquired into. One man who had been given employment was released because it was found that he owned a couple of farms and a winter of horses.

The council gave the Winter Carnival committee permission to erect flags and banners across the streets, subject to the approval of the fire chief and city engineer.

In attendance at the meeting were: Mayor Sutherland, and Aids. Bews, Cooper, Chagnon, Graham, Gillespie, Gardiner, Kent, Littor, McCann, Newman, Nickle, O'Connor, Peters, Richardson, Stroud, Wright, White and Wormwith.

These communications were read: Children's Aid Society, asking for a grant.

Hugh E. Doyle, asking permission to place pole at a distance of six feet from sidewalk.

Thomas Mills, furrier, applying to lease the fair grounds, at \$100 a year, for five years.

R. J. Wilson and others, against the pavement of Princess street, between Clergy and Barrie streets.

Finance Report

These recommendations of the Finance Committee were adopted: That the city solicitor be authorized to inspect the plant of the Reliance Moulding company, and if he reports that they are producing merchantable goods that they be refunded the amount of their deposit, viz. \$300, in connection with the expense of holding the election.

That the following accounts be paid: Board of works—Pay list to Jan. 28th, \$56,554.87, pay list, breaking stone, to Jan. 29th, \$13,485.75; pay list to Feb. 4th, \$249,967.75; pay list, breaking stone to Feb. 4th, \$6,707; John McIntyre, rent, \$100.

Police—The Bell Telephone company, rent, \$13; Carroll & McMullan, overcoat (P. C. Armstrong), \$30.

War expense—Pay list of foremen to Jan. 31st, \$79,98.

Law expenses—T. M. Asselstine, fees, \$120; W. J. McKendry, claim for damages, \$50.

Election expense—Nomination for school trustee, \$6; Standard Printing & Publishing Co., advt. \$15.00.

Contingencies—City registrar, registration, \$2.25; Jas. Eason, removal of dead animals, \$1.75; D. A. Givens, stamps, \$10; Thomas McAuley, stamps, \$10; J. P. Hanley, pauper passes, \$9.25; registration births, marriages and deaths, \$241; Kingston Brick and Tile Co., brick, \$9.60; John McIntyre, rent, \$100.

Fire and Light—Anglin & Co., supplies, \$32.54; Chown & Co., supplies, \$37.62; James Grant, hay, \$16.32; L. W. Murphy, salt and linned meal, \$5.20; N. C. Polson & Co., soap, \$8.50; S. G. Turpin, chair seats, \$1.25.

Board Of Works.

These Board of Works recommendations were adopted: That notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the by-laws the request of E. P. Halligan to construct an entrance into a proposed plumbing shop at 110 Queen street be granted, provided that the applicant makes proper provision for the safety of the public against accidents or injuries by erecting a suitable railing and also providing a iron plat door to cover the entire excavation at night.

That notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the by-laws, the application of Hugh Doyle to place a pole in connection with his sign at a distance of six feet from the sidewalk be not granted, but that he be allowed to place said pole at a distance of seven feet from the walk.

Death of Mrs. Joseph McDonnell.

The sorrowful intelligence reached Wolfe Island Tuesday night, Feb. 8th, of the death of Mrs. Joseph McDonnell, of Chicago, formerly Miss Hannah O'Brien, daughter of James O'Brien, of Wolfe Island. The remains arrived in the city on Wednesday and were taken by Frederick Reid undertaker to her former home at John O'Brien's. The funeral was held on Thursday morning to the Church of the Sacred Heart, where a solemn requiem mass was sung for the repose of her soul by Rev. Father J. E. McNeil. The remains were placed in the vault for interment in the spring.

Deceased had suffered for ten weeks from a complication of diseases. She was thirty-two years of age and was a loving wife and mother. She leaves a husband and two sons, Clarence, aged twelve and Mortimer, aged ten, also a father and four sisters, and two brothers, namely, Minnie, Nora, Louise, Loretta, George and John, all of Wolfe Island. The pall-bearers were: James Morgan, Thomas Maloney, John Murray, John McDonald, Victor Hogan, William Dignam.

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Keep a little delatone powder on your dressing table and when ugly, hairy growths appear, make a paste with a little of the powder and some water, apply and let remain on the hairy surface for 2 or 3 minutes, then rub off, wash the skin and the hairs have vanished. This treatment is quite harmless and rarely more than one application is required, but to avoid disappointment care should be used to buy the real delatone.

Farms For Sale

Acres	Price
400	\$1500
20	1000
10	500
100	3000
75	3200
50	3500
100	3750
100	4000
200	4500
140	4750
150	5000
121	6000
95	6000
500	7000
410	8000
250	10,500
260	10,500
990	2400

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CAKES OF ALCOHOL FUEL

Mixed With Soap It Is Easy To Carry.

The French commissary department of the army has lately distributed to men on guard in the advanced trenches solidified alcohol which is easily lighted by a match, and burning without a visible flame, giving out sufficient heat to warm up rations.

From the chemist's standpoint solidified alcohol is still in existence, all efforts to arrive at this result at ordinary temperatures having failed. The availability of a so-called solidified alcohol is due to the genius of the smuggler. About ten years ago a man conceived the idea of crushing grated white soap in a mortar and mixing with it its weight in alcohol. In this form the alcohol passed the customs inspection as soap and a subsequent simple process of distillation restored the alcohol to its natural state.

This was the process taken up by the army to furnish soldiers in the trenches a convenient, inconspicuous means of heating their food. Nearly a hundred thousand bags of flour, comprising a portion of Canada's food gift to Britain, was taken out of storage at Belfast harbor. Over ten thousand bags will be used among the Belfast poor. Large consignments were also despatched to Ulster and other provinces.

The Last Call For  
**Sutherland's Big Red Letter Shoe Sale**  
We have decided to continue our sale another week. If you have not secured your supply of fine footwear at less than wholesale prices, NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.  
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