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82ND YEAR.



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POLITICIAN AT A DISCOUNT.
One becomes very suspicious of the Toronto Municipal Loan Association. The name suggests that it has some connection, remote or direct, with the municipality, but this is not apparent. It is an institution which is being incorporated under a private legislative enactment, the purpose of which is to loan money, in \$100 sums, to the people of Toronto on their personal possessions. It has an attractive look, at the outset, as Mr. McNaught, M.P.P., the sponsor of the bill, said that already nearly a thousand applications had been received, and over three hundred and fifty had been acted on. Loans made to the extent of \$30,000 had been made. The point of greatest note is this, that the association gets incorporation under a provincial charter free of expense. The usual fee of \$100 has not been exacted, because, as G. H. Gooderham, M.P.P., announced, "the object of the company is purely patriotic." To demonstrate this fact it is intimated that the company will charge upon its loans "one per cent. a month," "twelve per cent. a year! And some rich men call that patriotism."

COMMISSION SUPERVISION.
Perhaps the Council did not intend it, and perhaps it did, and in voting that the Hydro-Electric Commission negotiate with Mr. Campbell for power, voted at the same time that Hydro-Electric supervision shall generally prevail. The Commission's officials are in the city, suggesting three things, (1) the changing of the public accounts so that they will harmonize with the receipts of other places, and that a comparison of figures can be made at any time; (2) the application of the rule adopted by the local Commission, on the recommendation of the Hydro-Electric Commission, regarding depreciation percentages; and (3) the adjustment of sundry matters which necessarily crop up in the transformation of plants from one condition or one plan of management to another. The Utilities Commission desired this relationship with the Hydro-Electric Commission because of the advantage which had from the expert advice which the latter afforded, and certainly its engineers and accountants should be the very best available. Incidentally, of course, the various contracts of the Utilities Commission are subject to revision by the Hydro-Electric Commission, and that of the street railway for the purchase of power will be considered as well as the contract of Mr. Campbell for the sale of power. Under all the circumstances the city should be well advised.

FALLING ON A FELLOW.
Mr. Cockshutt, M.P., is an unfortunate public speaker. During the last election he made a statement that will go on echoing down the years, and to the effect that on \$9 a week a working man could live almost in affluence! He has been asked to demonstrate his ideas many a time, and has not yet done so. In the Commons this week he moved a resolution the effect of which was to put the trade of the country, so far as the foods were concerned, under the control of the government. It was a remarkable proposition for a high protectionist to make, and it was hammered out of shape and right by so distinguished a member of his own party as Sir James Aikman. Mr. Cockshutt enjoys exceptional privileges or benefits from the tariff on his plums, and he was reminded by Sir James that he had no

more reason to suggest that the Government should put a restriction on the products of the farm, than it should put a restriction on the products of the Cockshutt plow works. The motion was defeated, of course, and Mr. Cockshutt was so depressed over his experience that the premier was moved to say a few words on his behalf. Since then the Cockshutt ratings (confidential), and announcement of an increase of prices, in consequence of the tariff, have been a matter of public comment.

CRITICISING THE CRITICS.

The report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada has been published, and it will be read with considerable interest, because of the information which it contains. Two items call for some comment. The first is the suggestion, under the heading, "Syllabus of Instruction," that the Royal Military College, in order to keep abreast of the standards and requirements of the universities, should have the advice of an educationalist from one of these other universities, and one who would keep in constant touch with the commandant throughout the year. This authority on education, it is added, should be a member of the Board of Visitors, and he should be chosen from the staff of Queen's University.

This is an extraordinary recommendation, and for the reason that the Royal Military College is a unique institution, and without a competitor or an equal in the whole of Canada. Its function originally was to educate the young men who had an ambition to enter into the military service, and with a mental and physical equipment which was based on a training peculiar to this College. It was designed to fit them for any duty to which they might be assigned. Later the curriculum was widened or amended so that greater prominence was given to the training which qualified the graduates for successful service in civil and engineering and other non-military walks of life.

Now the syllabus of the Royal Military College is unlike the syllabus of any other college, and one can see the impropriety or imprudence of a member of the staff of any other college or university presuming to pass upon its work or its professors. Were any representative of the staff of the Royal Military College to undertake, even by invitation, to criticize the staff of Queen's University, or advise with regard to their duties, he would appear to be guilty of very great presumption, and, in like manner, were any staff-member from Queen's University to assume to direct or supervise the work of the Royal Military College staff, he would be regarded as an intruder. The recommendation of the Board of Visitors must, therefore, be esteemed as impracticable as well as unpopular.

The second reference is to the pensioning of the staff, which, it seems, had been proposed. The visitors regretted that nothing had been done by the government—respecting previous recommendations upon this subject. But, as an alternative seemingly, they recommend something that has not a parallel in the records of this or any other educational institution. It is that "these gentlemen" (the civil professors), "be appointed in future for one year, or for a short term of years, and not indefinitely, as at present." And the idea is based on the theory that this course of annual employment is "followed effectively in high schools, collegiate institutes, and universities." There must be some serious misunderstanding here. Professors of colleges and teachers in the high and public schools are not hired on the annual plan. Some teachers are employed for a time, or temporarily, in order that they may give evidence of their ability, and this being established their engagement continues from year to year indefinitely. In Kingston a method has been adopted of dropping teachers in the high and public schools who are not satisfactory. They are not notified, on a certain date each year, of their re-engagement, and they know what that means. But the Whig cannot recall the time when even this mild manner of dropping a teacher has been tried. The recommendation of the Board of Visitors with regard to the old, tried, and efficient members of the Royal Military College staff is one that would take the spirit out of any good man, and if the government wants the highest and the best service from its professors it will not in any way, periodically or otherwise, express a want of confidence in them. In order to break the heart of any man, to rob him of his snap, his energy, his ambition, it is only necessary to intimate that he is marking time, and that at the end of any session he may lose his standing or his head.

One thing more. A professor may in time fail, and he will realize it. He can be quietly retired. But it is not necessary, as in the case of the city engineer's office, to disturb the whole staff, to put them under a cloud, in order that one may be reminded of his appointment.

If there is to be a fair this fall the show buildings must be repaired, and they are dreadfully dilapidated and belong to the city.

The remount scandal is looming up large. The premier is out of the House a good deal. He is said to be sick of the revelations. It is not surprising.

If the merchants believe that a fall show is of advantage, in a business sense, they should co-operate with the farmers in getting the exhibition buildings ready.

A correspondent of the Canadian Courier intimates that the Canadian soldier's failing is his want of respect for his superiors. He does not say, "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," as a man who likes to do it.

The railway commission is not ready to surrender, at sight, to the railway companies and their plan of advanced freight rates. The public's counsel has little to do when the commission is so alert in the interest of public justice.

"Go ahead, never mind the expense," is the command Powell, of dressings fame, received when he went into the war supplies contract. And the Militia Department afterwards demurred when he made only 31 per cent!

In Kingston there were, in 1874, some 97 taverns and 25 shops in which liquor was sold. In 1915 the tavern licenses numbered 15 and the shops 6. And, apparently, just as much liquor was sold. The fewer in the business must be making money.

The Toronto News, on the authority of its Ottawa correspondent, says that the remarks of certain liberal members have been purged from Hansard. Hansard would be improved by the elimination of many things that are said by even members of the government, but without these decorations it would not be a faithful record of what had taken place.

The Ontario government is taxing the people on account of its deficit, a mill on the dollar of their assessment, and sparing the nickel industry the net income of which had grown from \$2,629,000 in 1907, to \$6,386,799 in 1913. Suppose it did pay a royalty of \$40,000 in a year. The profits were \$4,000,000. And the crown sold the mine originally for \$240.

PUBLIC OPINION

A Warning.
Galt Reporter.
It's all right to be looking for robins and other signs of spring, but keep the snow shovel handy.

A Suggestion.
Montreal Mail.
The British Admiralty might use some of those prison ships to "break trail" for the warships through mine-infested waters.

British Superiority.
London Advertiser.
Germany's 10,000,000 soldiers loom large until one considers that one volunteer-plus British pluck equals three conscripted men.

A Just Mistake.
Toronto Star.
The increased tariff on British goods entering Canada was a mistake, and the sooner the fact is admitted and the mistake rectified the better.

Tabbing Goes On.
Toronto Globe.
Penitentiary horrors are still disgracing Canada, but they are said to be modified. There is no hoisting, but tabbing is still perpetrated. The change shows at least a consciousness of official guilt.

Official Extravagance.
Montreal Gazette.
The United States postal service is accused in the press of sending a man from Washington to Guam, in the South Pacific Ocean, at a cost of over a thousand dollars, to inspect office with revenue of \$125 a year. Inspection is sometimes counted a very important thing, more important than economy.

Remedy Is Sea Power.
Westminster Gazette.
Modern nations cannot go back to the self-sufficing idea, unless they can find some means of reducing their populations. Our remedy, and our only remedy, is sea-power, and at the end of this war we shall have to take strong measures to guard ourselves against insidious and unlawful attacks from under the sea, as well as definite challenge upon the sea.

**KINGSTON EVENTS
25 YEARS AGO**

Minister of militia offers to lease the city the land of the Murney tower lot (now Macdonald Park) at \$1 a year. Weather so cold to-day that workmen had to stop cutting ice in harbor. Collegiate Institute Board consider plans for a \$30,000 building. Fire and Light committee offered Wesley Church, Brock street, for a fire hall. Lot at corner of Frontenac and Princess streets sold for \$975, by ex-Ald. Adams. Misery not only wants company, but hunts for it. A lot of times we take foolishness for forbearance. The gossip's tongue and feet never seem to get weary.

IN THE LIGHTHOUSE.

The Boy Whose Business It Was To Blow the Fog-horn.

Picture a long, unfinished gawk of a youth of 18 with the bones of a man, the flesh of a boy, and the face of a child. Upon the thin, shabby shoulders of this boy place the rest at least, for his father's life—or livelihood, and the support of the family. In other words, his father's job is at stake.

The scene was at the recent session of the Dominion Wreck Commissioners to inquire into the grounding of the C. P. R. steamship Assiniboia on Cove Island, one thick night last July. In the examination that followed was disclosed a picture of life at a lighthouse station on the upper lakes. An island—a few acres of rock with some scrub bushes—a little island in the water and sky, with two or three dots of neighboring islands, and the distant blue of the mainland beyond. A wooden lighthouse tower painted white, and a dwelling house at the foot of it, a wooden platform about the base and around the house, and a board walk leading to the boiler house where steam was made to operate the compressed air fog horns—the "fog house," as the boy called it. Under the boiler a fire was kept banked in fine weather, with 20 pounds of steam up, as per Government regulation. The compressed air tanks which operated the horn must also maintain 20 pounds pressure. These were all of the works of man within sight or sound.

Picture the boy of a summer night, on a lonely island in the midst of the lake, he alone, of all human beings, in the world of darkness alive and awake, watching that the tower light burn clearly, and the stars shone down from the sky. If the sky grew clouded, then must he keep a watch upon the "Flower Pot Light," and the gas buoy 12 miles out the channel, for if these lights were shut out it meant fog. And then must the fog horn send its blasts out into the night to warn lake captains off Cove Island Rocks and Bad Neighbor Shoal.

"When did you go on duty?" asked the Wreck Commissioner.
"At seven o'clock," replied the boy.
"The evening."
"Yes."
"And when were you relieved?"
"My father came on about one o'clock."
"Pretty lonely out there on the island, wasn't it?" suggested the Commissioner.
"There were plenty of us there," replied the boy.
"How many brothers and sisters have you?"
"Eight."
"And what time did they go to bed?"
"About ten o'clock."
"I see, and you had a good time skylarking with your brothers and sisters until ten o'clock?"
"Yes, pretty good."
"I see. And when they all went to bed and left you in charge—pretty lonely wasn't it?"
"Not so very."
"You were the only one up and awake, weren't you?"
"My mother was generally around."
"How late did she stay up?"
"Until twelve o'clock."
"What was she doing—keeping you company?"
"Working," replied the boy.
"I see; and there were eight of you?" replied the Wreck Commissioner, thoughtfully.

To a long series of questions seeking discrepancies between his story and that of his father, the boy betrayed a pathetic caution in his answers, sometimes maintaining a silence painfully protracted. Despite the youthful caution of the lighthouse-keeper's son, however, the evidence went to show that the fog-horn at Cove Island was silent the night the Association went up or the shell of Bad Neighbor Shoal until half an hour after the accident.

Prospectors Join Holland.
Many old-time prospectors and soldiers who had been in the north country have flocked to the Borden Machine Gun Battery, under the command of "Eddie" Holland, V.C., and prospector. The soldiers are the very pick of the country as to physique and experience, and they are being put through a thorough training in Montreal and will be a mighty fit aggregation when they move to the fighting line.

Their equipment is said to be one of the very best ever produced in America. The armored cars are the very latest model and are protected thoroughly with steel and are said to be bullet proof as far as small arms are concerned. The cars are the product of one of the foremost automobile concerns on this continent. They can develop a speed of 60 miles an hour and are noted for their phenomenal "get away" abilities as well as their great power.

The outfit is as complete as money, brains and experience can devise and all those who have inspected it expect that the Borden Battery will give a splendid account of itself on the fighting line.

To Use Oil on Engines.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has announced that contracts have been let and other arrangements made for the installation of crude oil as locomotive fuel on their passenger engines to be operated between Prince Rupert, B.C., and Jasper, Alta., a distance of 713 miles. It is expected that this installation will be complete by next June. The announcement does not cover the use of oil-burners on freight engines; it is understood that these will continue to use coal, at least for the present.

Barristers at the Front.
Out of 2,300 barristers at the Paris Bar, 1,500 are fighting in the French lines; forty-one have been killed, thirty-two wounded, and twenty-one made prisoners.

Misery not only wants company, but hunts for it. A lot of times we take foolishness for forbearance. The gossip's tongue and feet never seem to get weary.

BIBBYS SPRING APPAREL

Men's Blue Suits, \$15.
Hand tailored from pure wool, worsted or Cheviot. These Suits cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than \$18.00.

Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, \$15.
Tailored by experts in the new two and three button models; look like \$20 Suits. Perfect fit guaranteed.

Men's Grey Worsteds Suits, \$15.
The real genteel Grey Worsteds in two or three piece style suits. Several shades to select from. Hand tailored. The Best \$15 Suit Values in Canada.

Men's Tweed Suits, \$12.50.
New Tartan Plaid Tweeds, new English models; plain or cuff bottom trousers. Would be good value at \$15 or \$16.50. Bibbys special price \$12.50.

Men's Tweed Suits, \$10.00.
Grey speckled patterns; brown plaids, plain brown, all neat patterns; good colorings, smart models, designed by artists in the business. Sizes 34 to 46.

Men's Tweed Suits, \$8.50.
A good quality Canadian Tweed in pepper and salt effects. Cut in the favorite three button models. Fashioned after the more expensive garments. A dandy suit for the price.

Men's New Hats, \$2.00.
The new Flat Crown Soft Hats, several heights of crown; new shades with fancy binding and bands. Blues, browns and greys. Sizes 6 5/8 to 7 3/8.

Men's Sample Hats, \$1.
Twenty-five dozen Men's Soft Hats, Fedora style. These Hats are worth \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00; while they last our price will be \$1.00.

Men's Fine Shoes, Bibbys Special \$4.00.
Bench made Shoes, Tan or Black Blucher, or Bals. New style toes, new lasts. A genuine \$5.00 Shoe at Bibbys for \$4.00.

Boys' Suits, Special at \$4.00.
For boys 6 to 10 yrs., in neat pattern Tweeds; Norfolk style with bloomer pants.

Boys' Suits, Special at \$5.00.
Norfolk or reefer styles, plain or bloomer pants, all new patterns, for boys 10 to 15 yrs.

Boys' Suits, High School, Special at \$7.50.
Sizes 30 to 35; real beauties.

Bibbys

Wanted

1. Loan of about \$4,000 on Farm Property, worth \$15,000, and assessed for 13,500
2. A purchaser for Farm of 200 acres, about four miles from Kingston.

T. J. LOCKHART,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Kingston, Ont.
Phone 1035 or 1020.

Boots for the Boy

The Boy going to school needs good strong FOOTWEAR at this time of year. WE HAVE THEM.

OUR BOYS' BOX CALF AND GRAIN LEATHER BOOTS AT

\$2.50

Are All Solid Leather.

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FOR DRINK HABIT

So uniformly successful has ORRINE been in restoring the victims of the "Drink Habit" into sober and useful citizens, and so strong is our confidence, in its curative powers, that we want to emphasize the fact that ORRINE is sold under this positive guarantee: If, after a trial, you get no benefit, your money will be refunded. ORRINE costs only \$1 per box. Ask for Free Booklet. G. W. Mahood, corner Princess and Bagot streets.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE

One and a Quarter Millions of Men Available.
London, March 4.—The Australian Commonwealth statistician has furnished figures to show the number of men available in Australia, according to the Defence Act. Allowing 20 per cent, as the proportion that might be omitted as medically or otherwise unfit, and dividing the men into five classes, the result is as shown in the following table. Class I. includes all unmarried men of 18 years and upwards, but under 35; Class II, from 35 to 45 years (unmarried); Class III, 18 to 35 years (married); Class IV, 35 to 45 (married); and Class V, 45 to 60:
Class I. 525,850
Class II. 87,250
Class III. 232,150
Class IV. 232,250
Class V. 326,700
Total 1,412,200

URGES SULTAN TO PEACE.

His Nephew Would Have Him Welcome Allies as Liberators.
Athens, March 5.—Prince Salah-ed-Din, nephew of the Sultan, and third in succession to the Ottoman throne, sent a telegram from here to Sultan Mehmed V, exhorting him to save the Turkish nation by welcoming the French and British as liberators and conclude peace.

Motor Bicycle Will Fit Your Wheel

Combine business with pleasure. You can attach this motor to any bicycle in five minutes. Will run 20 miles per hour and 100 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Treadgold Sporting Goods Co.

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USE CRAWFORD'S COAL