

The British Whig



Published Daily and Semi-Weekly by THE BRITISH WHIG PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED.

J. G. Elliott, President; Laman A. Gullis, Managing Director and Sec.-Treas.

Telephone: Business Office 222; Editorial Rooms 223; Job Office 225.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Daily Edition) One year, delivered in city \$6.00; One year, if paid in advance \$5.00; One year, by mail to rural office \$2.50; One year, to United States \$3.00; Six and three months pro rata.

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TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE H. E. Smallpiece, 21 Church St. U. S. REPRESENTATIVE New York Office, 225 Fifth Ave. Frank R. Northrup, Manager. Chicago, Tribune Bldg. Frank R. Northrup, Manager.

NUMBERING THE PEOPLE.

So Britain is to have a numbering of her people, and for the purpose of knowing who they are, how old they are, and in what way they are occupied. There is to be such a registration as France and Germany had before the outbreak of the war. These countries had no description. They had an official system which had been perfected during many years of practice, and when war was declared every man slated for service within the bounds of the Empire and the Republic found his place and reported for duty.

Britain had such a system with regard to her horses. A department of the War Office knew how many animals it could call out for army service at any time, and the declaration of war had hardly been made when there was a mobilization of horses without a parallel. A similar mobilization of men would have put Britain on an equality with Austro-Germany, though she would have been unequal to the alliance in one respect, viz., of munitions of war. Britain could not be expected to meet on an equality the power that had been building up its huge military machine during a period of forty years, or, to be more precise, since the Franco-German war.

A registration of the people will enable the Government to distinguish the foreigners, and especially those whose presence may at any time become a menace to the Empire. John Bull is being characterized of him that he is not suspicious of his fellows. They may take advantage of him, and when he realizes it and acts he punishes the offender in the proper way. But he will put up with a great deal before he becomes resentful. Hence, the imposition, the danger, the annoyance from which he has suffered. Somewhat late in the day the British Government is taking steps to protect the Empire from the malevolence which is the outward expression of the hateful Hun.

The men who chatter about peace at this juncture should be muzzled. There can be no peace while his Imperial Majesty, the German madman, is at large. Some one has pictured him as the occupant of St. Helena, but he is not yet a prisoner of war.

PROVISION AGAINST TREATING.

The drink traffic has been a menace to the success of the British arms in this war. Lloyd-George discovered this long since and essayed to apply a cure. He failed in this. The working classes would not brook interference with their liberties. He tried the doctrine which the London Mail says is so effectual, and which is preaching with regard to munitions, namely, that of publishing the facts broadcast, and he was called to account. Certain classes in the industrial community accepted his statement as a reflection upon them, and they resented it.

The King and his Ministers suggested the power of example. They became teetotalers while the war was on. Still no change. The masses were not convinced of the necessity for general prohibition. The great power behind the obstruction was that of the brewers and distillers. They had to be spared or left alone. Hence the issue was halted for a time. But it has been revived under a new name. The trade remains under state control. There is a Central Liquor Board which has under a special act complete charge of the traffic. This Board is all-powerful. It can restrain, limit, or prohibit, as it sees fit, or as the cir-

cumstances suggest. Above all, it can stop the treating; and when some men cannot invite their fellows to the bar and clink their glasses and croon their songs and exchange the gossip of the hour, the liquor has lost its taste or flavour.

Yes, Lloyd-George is a canny and a cunning man. He could not get his heart's desire in a great sweeping and decisive measure, one that put 'tipping out of the question by the stroke of a pen; but he has got what will answer the same purpose—a complete check upon the consumption of liquor and in places where it will do the most good.

A VERY SERIOUS QUESTION.

What is the country going to do with the unemployed? That is the question that is burdening our Governments. There is land a-plenty, more of it than can be worked. In Germany the paternal government lays out a plan and the people do the rest. They ask no questions. They have great faith in their Government. They feel that they have no right to question its wisdom. That is the result of their training. The German idea will not grow and develop in Canada, but something of Germany's application and efficiency can be copied.

Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, has the most comprehensive scheme of using the unemployed. He believes that Canada must sooner or later—and the sooner the better—have a great scheme by which all the immigrants, all in the country and all who come to it who are agriculturally inclined, may be interested in the cultivation of the land. But the Governments must co-operate as they have never done before. They must save their resources in immigration expenses. They must study the men who come to Canada and place them where they can do the most good. They must do more than point the way to farm life, or indicate the Province or part of the Province where a location can be had. They must see these people comfortably settled and started in home and nation building. Hence they must be assigned to land, given the seed and implements with which to work, and the instruction or inspiration which will start them off with some hope of winning out.

The Hon. Mr. Scott is right. Canada has overdone its civic life and undertaken to build up the industries they must have in order to give to the people employment, and it has borrowed capital for municipal and industrial enterprises to such an extent that the annual tax in interest alone is about \$140,000,000. This burden is more than the people can carry reasonably. Too much attention has been given to civic life and all that it implies, and not enough attention to farm life; and the soil is the source of the greatest wealth. To it the masses must look for profitable occupation.

When will the Governments get together and recognize what the country lacks in this crisis? The question of the hour is, What is Canada going to do with and for its people? One hundred and fifty thousand of its best men have gone to the war. Their places must be taken in the fields and in the shops. The millions must be fed. The land must be tilled. How, and by whom?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Why should the shoe manufacturers receive unreasonable profits on their goods? asks the Toronto News. Why should the soldiers go without boots? There should be some way of bridging the difficulty.

Hon. Mr. Burrell has plans for improving the farmers' lot in the way of producing and marketing his stock and goods. Mr. Burrell is a farmer's man, and his efforts in their behalf will be very much appreciated.

The G. N. W. telegrams at Winnipeg were destroyed because the Company, says Mr. Lash, did not want them scanned or criticised by any outsider. But the western manager of the C. N. R. got copies of them. Which is a circumstance the Commission should look into. What had he to do with the secrets of our public men?

Some people are becoming quite pessimistic over the war. It is too big for them to comprehend. They have been reading the news that gives them the blues. It may be well to tell people how badly they are off, or how badly their soldiers are equipped, sometimes; but a daily dose of this kind of thing is dreadfully depressing.

Rumor has it that Sir Richard McBride will drop out of politics and accept a public office from the Government of Canada or the Government of British Columbia. What he desires is a comfortable place in which to recline for the balance of his life. What, suffering from the tired feeling? And after a three months' rest in Europe? Surely not.

If they must face "national service" in Britain—if every available man in the British Isles must go—we will be content with an amount of volunteering that is only one-fourth of the proportion of volunteers in the Mother Country which

has been found fatally insufficient?—Montreal Star.

Is there any scarcity of men in Canada? Has not the Militia Department got as many as it wants? Have not all the calls of the Minister been quickly responded to? If so, what does Canada want with conscription?

PUBLIC OPINION.

Getting It Hot. (Toronto Star.)

Mr. Bryan asked for the judgment of his country, and the entire press of the Republic is throwing it at him like a shower of bricks.

Suppose They Do. (Guelph Mercury.)

In Paris there are barbers who made a business of shaving dogs. There will always be a danger of cutting the bark.

Classier Executions. (London Advertiser.)

The Kaiser announces that he will personally sign all death warrants for spies hereafter. That will make the execution so much classier.

Did Some Good. (Oswego Times.)

Some people seem to disparage Bryan's work as Secretary of State, in spite of the fact that he made several diplomats and drank grape juice.

Getting Into Armour. (Hamilton Times.)

We are told that there will be no election just now. But Mr. White does not say so, nor does Mr. Meighen and in the meantime the Hamilton Tories are arraying themselves in shining armour.

Germany's Chances Going. (London Daily Telegraph.)

The conditions are much less favorable for a really determined (air) murder-raid than they have been for some months. We do not say that such a raid will not be undertaken; but we do say it is inexplicable that it should, if fully intended, have been postponed until now.

KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO

Open cars have been put into operation by the street railway company.

The farmers are looking for the best crops in years.

The trip to Toronto of the 14th Regiment on Dominion Day will cost \$1,150.

VON HINDENBURG'S VIEW

All Galicia By June 30th and Peace With Russia.

London, June 29.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says: "Papers from Austrian and German sources show that the troops under Field Marshal von Hindenburg were assured by their commander that: 'We shall enter Warsaw, June 23th, Galicia will be entirely cleared of Russians by June 30th, and after that peace can be concluded with Russia.'

"Virtually all males between the ages of fifteen and fifty left Lemberg before that city fell. Besides supplies of grain, oil, copper and other commodities, the Russians removed the valuable historical contents of the museum and art galleries before the evacuation."

GAGGED ON ZEPPEL NEWS

Dutch Newspapers See German Legislation At Work.

The Hague, June 29.—via London.—Dutch newspapers express considerable annoyance concerning a new order issued by the Netherlands Government prohibiting Dutch reporters from mentioning within twenty-four hours the passage of Zeppelin, dirigible balloons in the neighborhood of Holland territory. This order, as in the case of previous similar ones, such as that removing all Belgian refugees from the province of Zealand, ostensibly to prevent smuggling, and another forbidding Dutch subjects to approach within fifty yards of the frontier, is attributed by the newspapers to activities of the German Legation at the Dutch Capital. The journals argue that the orders place a serious restriction on Dutch liberties.

NEWS AGENT FINED

Convicted Of Selling Liquor At Belleville Station.

Belleville, June 29.—Roy Catherwood, Toronto, a news agent was before Magistrate Masson convicted of selling liquor without a license and a fine of \$300 and costs was imposed. On the early morning train on May 30th, Catherwood at the station here sold to two Government liquor detectives whiskey, which they paid for, and drank in the presence of the accused.

If all men should be placed on an equal footing to-day, it wouldn't be long before one half was pulling the other half's leg.

Willard's Wife Dying.

Buffalo, June 29.—Mrs. Jess Willard is dying of quick consumption, say Buffalo physicians who examined her yesterday. They declare she cannot live more than a month. She will go to the Willard home at Emmet, Kansas.

Her husband, the world's champion heavyweight pugilist, has a contract with a "Wild West" show playing here, and begged for release, but the management refused.

Rippling Rhymes

Wet weather. All spring the rain came down again, and hills grew into rivers; the bullfrogs croaked that they were soaked till mildewed were their livers. The fish were drowned, and in a swoon reclined the muskrat's daughter, and 'e'en the snakes, in swamps and brakes, hissed forth, "There's too much water!" And all my garden, the peas and beans, that I with toil had planted, a sickly host, gave up the ghost, the while I raved and ranted. The dew of doom hit spuds in bloom, and slew the tender onion; viewed the wreck, and said, "By heck!" and other things from Dunyan. All greens of worth drooped to the earth, and died and went to thunder; but 'twixt weeds all went to seeds, no rain could keep them under. When weather's dry, and in the sky a red-hot sun is burning, it gets the goats of corn and oats, the wheat to waste turning; the carrots shrink, and on the blink you see the parsnips lying, but weeds still thrive and keep alive, while useful things are dying. It's strange and sad that critters bad, both vegetable and human, hang on so tight, while critters bright must perish when they're blooming!

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PLANTS OF GERMANY

TURN OUT MUNITIONS AT A FEW ERISH PACE

There are No Labor Troubles, because Workmen Fear They Would Be Sent To The Front.

London, June 29.—A "neutral" correspondent, just returned from Germany, in an article in the Chronicle yesterday, describes the German organization for the manufacture of munitions as follows: "It is in towns, particularly industrial towns, where one sees how entirely the German nation is organized for war. Into these towns an enormous number of men have been drafted from the country to work in factories, which are humming day and night with activity to keep up the supply of all things necessary for the fighting line.

"In general, the relations between capital and labor there have experienced notable amelioration. Indeed, the impression one gains in travelling about Germany is one of absolute settled industrial peace, but I know this, has only been secured because all parties know that the first signs of dissatisfaction would be treated 'with the utmost rigor of the law.' "At some of the largest factories men are often at work 15, 20 and 20 hours on a stretch, with only short intervals for rest. It is said that though there are ample stocks of all kinds of ammunition, there is noted daily and nightly feverish haste in factories where it is made. "The Government has not officially taken over the factories, but there is a clause in the contracts which fixes rates of wages for every grade of workmen, so that any questions of increases that the men might raise are out of the hands of the employer, and he points to the fact that both he and the workman are in the hands of the state. Strikes are therefore unknown, a further deterrent being the knowledge that any man who does not do his utmost without murmuring will quickly be embodied in some regiment 'destined for the hottest places at the front.

"In factories where Government work is being done, wages are high, and even in the few cases where wages of certain unskilled workmen have fallen, the men are allowed to work practically until they drop to make up by more hours what they have lost by lower rates. "There is keen competition to obtain work in the factories working for the state, and the men engaged in these know almost certainly that for some time at least they will not be sent to the front, which seems to be the chief dread underlying all other thoughts and feelings. "For work on Sunday wages are fifty per cent. higher than the usual rate. The men are encouraged to work on Sundays and overtime on week days, and the prices of food are so high that they need little suggestion. Where women have taken the places of men, their wages are in most cases lower."

GERMANS HELD IMPOTENT

Russians Are Masters Of South Bank of Dniester.

London, June 29.—A despatch to the London Daily News from Petrograd says: "When the Russians evacuated Lemberg, the Germans sought to send powerful columns immediately to the chief crossing of the Dniester, but the Russians were waiting for them there and they have entangled first Pflanzler's, the Linsingen's and now Bohm-Ermoll's armies. The enemy is losing thousands of prisoners to the Russians every day.

"It was the intention of Mackensen and his colleagues when they had occupied Lemberg and both banks of the Dniester, to swing immense forces northeastward into Central Poland, where they would join the army active on the Narw river and at Przasnysz in North Poland; but the continued Russian victories on both banks of the Dniester has kept the main armies four days in practical pause outside Lemberg. Any new plan will have to be a drastic reduction of the original scheme. It is impossible to disregard the Russian army while it masters the entire south bank of the Dniester."

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FARMS For Sale. The following are some of our farm bargains. 30 acres Price \$ 0.00 200 acres Price \$2,000 100 acres Price \$2,000 200 acres Price \$2,500 65 acres Price \$3,500 50 acres Price \$3,500 114 acres Price \$3,750 100 acres Price \$4,000 120 acres Price \$4,750 150 acres Price \$5,000 150 acres Price \$5,000 200 acres Price \$7,000 200 acres Price \$10,500 400 acres Price \$24,000 For particulars consult T. J. LOCKHART, Bank of Montreal Building, Kingston. Phone 1025 or 1026.

Oxfords and Pumps At a Big Saving to You. We have decided to continue our Low Shoe Sale for a few more days, and we offer Big Bargains in this seasonable footwear. Men's \$5.00 Oxfords Now \$3.75 Women's \$5.00 Pumps and Oxfords Now \$3.98 Women's \$4.00 Pumps and Oxfords Now \$2.98 Special One lot of Women's Patent Colonial Pumps, with Grey or Sand color cloth back, the season's newest style. Special price \$2.25 One lot of Women's Low Shoes and Slippers, odd sizes (mostly small) \$1.00 Rubber Sole Shoes not included in this sale. J. H. SUTHERLAND & BRO. The Home of Good Shoes.

PRICES CUT IN TWO Special Sale Of Men's and Boys' Clothing. Prices cut in two. Never such offerings have been in this city. A lot of samples Men's Fine Shirts, regular \$1.25, on sale 69c. Also a big line of Rain Coats, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Suit Cases. Inspection invited. Don't Miss this Chance. Barnet Lipman, 107 Princess Street. The Up-to-date Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Store. Cook's Cotton Root Compound. A safe, reliable, vegetable medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free Pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Opposite Water)

ROLLER SKATES. Let your boy or girl have a pair of Roller Skates while they last at these unheard of prices: Regular 75c. styles for 50c Regular \$1.50 styles, for \$1.00 Regular \$2.50, ball bearings \$2.00 Treadgold Sporting Goods Co. 88 Princess Street, Kingston.

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