

SANG AS THEY LEFT

CHEERED TENOR, WHEN HE MEGAPHONED "AULD LANG SYNE."

Peace Delegates Tell Of Scene At Avonmouth—Germans Are Using Weeds And Make Bread From Beans, Nuts, Potatoes And Rice.

New York, July 12.—"We work by day and weep at night," was the remark of a German woman in a hospital in Berlin to Miss Angela Morgan, the poetess, and Miss Rebecca Shelly, delegate to the recent Woman's Peace Congress at The Hague, who arrived home on the Holland-American liner Rotterdam.

Following the adjournment of the congress, at which Miss Shelly was the youngest delegate, she and Miss Morgan went into Germany "to get the German point of view." Miss Morgan expressed it to-night at the Woodstock.

"Between Rotterdam and Avonmouth," said Miss Morgan, "three British ships were torpedoed in the path of our ship, including the Leyland liner American. We passed through the wreckage of the sunken ships during the time that we were detained we saw submarines, Zeppelins, torpedo boat destroyers and other machines of war and witnessed the departure of the steamship Franconia, now a British transport, with 3,000 men and young soldiers on board, bound for the Dardanelles.

"In connection with that we were witnesses of a most inspiring and saddening incident. On the transport the young soldiers were cheering and shouting all the day long. One night, as by common impulse, they all burst into the strains of "Tipperary." They sang it through and there was silence for a minute, then suddenly, from our ship Vernon Styles, the American tenor, who had been singing at the Saxon court, singing through a megaphone, burst into the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." Following that he sang "Annie Laurie." It was perfectly beautiful. As his voice died out across the water another period of silence fell and then, from the throats of the 3,000 young men about, there came a long, ringing cheer."

In Germany the two young American peace advocates had several dispiriting experiences.

"We were in Berlin at a soup kitchen," Miss Shelly said, "and were talking with a friend when the woman in charge of the kitchen approached and said, not unkindly but with deep weep.

"Please do not talk English, I cannot bear to hear it." "We learned later that she had lost in the war her husband, her sons and her two son-in-laws. Every male member of her family had fallen."

"There is a wonderful spirit everywhere in Germany," Miss Morgan continued. "The soldiers sing as they march away, the children and grownups sing in the street. The whole people seem to be living in a state of wonderful spiritual exaltation."

"The women of Germany are united in the efforts to do the work which was abandoned by the men when the summons to war came." Miss Shelly said, "Twenty different kinds of plants which formerly were regarded as weeds have been adapted to food uses. The only shortage of food that we saw was in bread. And to supply this shortage they have resorted to the most ingenious devices. For instance they made bread now from beans, chestnuts, almonds, potatoes and rice. And as to the methods of cultivation there is not a foot of soil left untilled. Travelling through the country by train we found that they had cultivated the land right down to the side of the railroad tracks."

Neither Miss Morgan nor Miss Shelly saw signs of an end of the war. There is dissension among the women's clubs of Germany because some sent delegates to The Hague.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN CHINA

Many Lives Are Reported Lost in Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Washington, July 12.—Loss of many lives as the result of unprecedented floods in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, China, was announced today in a despatch to the State Department from Consul-General Cheshire at Canton.

"Unprecedented floods. Great distress among the Chinese in the interior of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Many lives were lost. Shameen flood—two or three feet. There is a total cessation of trade and railroad traffic. Contributions to suffering humanity urgently needed at once. Kindly inform the Red Cross and Christian Herald."

Shameen is an island in Canton harbor, on which foreign concessions are located.

ADMIRAL BOTHA.

Major-General Hughes Sent His Congratulations.

London, July 12.—"I send you my congratulations and the admiration of my soldiers, who have carried the badge of Canada into the battlefields of Flanders for liberty." This striking message was cabled to Hon. Louis Botha by Major-General Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, who fifteen years ago met the South African Premier as a foe. Major-General Hughes had always admired Botha when fighting him. There was no harm now in admitting, said Major-General Hughes, that he had written an article in the Cape Times, during the Boer War, on "Britain and Boer," the main theme of which was that the two peoples then engaged were the last who should be fighting each other, and he felt that the leaders had been forced into war by the populace.

An Amateur.

Polly—He doesn't know anything about the little niceties of paying attention to a girl. Dolly—Why, I saw him tying your shoe string. Polly—Yes; but he tied it in a double knot, so it couldn't come untied again.—Judge.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

The Prices Paid At The Various Centres.

Toronto, July 12.—The market was strong for choice butcher cattle at the Union Stock Yards this morning. There was good demand for milch cows. Sheep trade was quiet; lambs a little lower; hogs easier. Receipts: 3,337 cattle, 288 calves, 1,201 hogs 708 sheep.

Chicago, July 12.—Cattle: Receipts, 21,000. Market weak. Native steers, \$6.80 to \$10.30; western steers, \$7.30 to \$8.40; cows and heifers, \$3.30 to \$9.30; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.

Montreal, July 12.—(West End Market) Receipts—Cattle, 850, calves 500; sheep and lambs 700; hogs 1,800. Trade was slow but prices of cattle were a quarter of a cent per lb. higher than on last Monday's market.

Buffalo Cattle. East Buffalo, July 12.—Cattle, receipts 5,500 head; dry feed, active; grass fed, slow; prime steers, \$9.50 to \$10; shipping, \$9.75 to \$9.40; butchers, \$7.25 to \$9; heifers, \$6 to \$8.60; cows, \$3.50 to \$7; bulls, \$5 to \$7.

BRIDEGROOM ADMITS FEAR. On Wedding Morn He Didn't Want Marriage. In Woman's Home Companion.

"Suppose the cursed weakness, my sickness, were to follow me through life. Suppose I were to find that my love was not strong enough. I was twenty-five; we would probably be married forty years. Forty years—the thought staggered me."

Love's Meeting. Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

"I didn't read my titles clear to mansions in the skies. For this green earth where Love has birth, so beautiful to see, Was more than dreams of Paradise and Heaven enough for me."

The text, "Love one another," came sweetly home that night. And, dreaming in her face, I said: "He's got the gospel right!"

"I'll never wear a crown for that where saints and angels sing! The music of the old-time hymns went soaring up above— Went in a dream to Heaven, as on the wings of Love."

"I didn't seek the Mourner's Bench, to ask for counsel there, For Heaven and Earth seemed singing, and Joy was everywhere. Light in the shadows of Life's night, for which a soul gave thanks."

"This not so far to Heaven, what'er the bright stars say, For hand-in-hand, the glad way home, Heaven met us on the way! And the text, 'Love one another,' makes music in our days And shall, till Time has led us to the parting of the ways."

Appreciation. "Has your wife a sense of humor?" "Sure. I told her all the automobile jokes I could and now she wants one of the automobiles."—Washington Star.

HAS GREAT PROMISE

BRITISH SEE GREAT POSSIBILITIES IN WRESTLED TERRITORY.

Mineral Resources Rich—May Become One of the Finest Ranch Countries in the World—Agricultural Outlook Good.

New York Times. Much speculation has been indulged in as to the value as a possession of the immense territory of German South-East Africa, wrested from the Union of South Africa foras it since May, 1915. Six times the size of England, being about 332,450 square miles in area, and including Ovamboland, Damaraland, and Great Namaqualand, and sparsely populated, it has been described as a wilderness with a fertile tract only here and there.

A South African authority described recently in the Cape Times its dominant physical features as follows: A slowly rising, sandy coast belt; a high interior plateau, broken by isolated mountain ranges and stony kopjes, and a gently falling eastern strip of sandy country which merges in the level expanse of the Kalahari Desert. The average height of the uplands is about 5,000 feet.

The climate on the whole is healthy and eminently suited for Europeans, though malarial fever is prevalent in the sub-tropical north. Before the war it supported a white population of 14,830 people, with some 250,000 natives.

The territory's three great natural sources of wealth are minerals, pasture land and agriculture land.

Great Mineral Wealth. Says the authority above quoted: "The mineral wealth of the territory is the most considerable source of prosperity since 1908, and it is certain to be an important factor in the future development of the country. The diamonds and immense quantities of the precious stones of the Kalahari sands of the Namib. The fields extending from Conception Bay (100 miles south of Swakopmund) to Angra Juntas, a distance of about 260 miles, but they are intersected by many places by hills and ridges and tracts of water known as the various producing companies. The majority of which are German, hold a fifty years' lease from the German Colonial Company, and together held about 5,000 natives and colored men. From 1908 to the end of 1913 some 108 tons of \$35,522,000 had been recovered.

"How long will these fields last? The experts differ, as, owing to the vast extent of the country over which the diamondiferous gravel is scattered and the varying depths of the deposits, it is extremely difficult to estimate the life of the deposits. At present has been variously put at eight, fifteen, and twenty years. New deposits may be discovered, although extensive prospecting operations have not resulted in any finds for some time. Volcanic pipes containing the well-known diamonds have been found in the Gibeon, Bechuanaland, and Keetmanshoop districts, but careful tests have shown them to be barren of diamonds."

Dr. Versfeld, who has given some attention to the geological problems of South-west Africa, ventures to affirm the discovery of diamonds in the region of the "primary deposit, or primary deposits, lie buried beneath the sea somewhere off Pomona." At the same time he says that "a long and prosperous career may confidently be predicted for the industry" in South-west Africa.

Next to the diamond fields the copper mines rank in importance. The value of the copper exported in 1913 was \$1,982,180. In the opinion of experts, there is no doubt that the country will supply copper and copper ores in increasing quantities for many years to come.

Prospecting work has been done in connection with gold, tin, iron, lead, sulphur, etc., but the results have been somewhat disappointing, although immense deposits of iron and tin ores are known to exist. A seam of coal has been found, and the Germans had begun to exploit immense layers of white and colored marble of excellent quality.

Pasture Land of Great Value. The second source of wealth in the territory is the pasture land. Dr. William Macdonald, the South African agricultural expert, who visited the colony a couple of years ago, described it as a land of enormous agricultural possibilities, destined to become one of the finest ranch countries in the world.

Dr. Rohrbach, the German Imperial Emigration Commissioner, and a well-known writer on economics, wrote about it as follows: "From the Orange River in the south to the Kunene in the north, and from the Namib in the west to the Kalahari in the east, its vegetation and conformation are those of a sub-tropical steppe and grazing country, which is marked out by Nature herself for cattle raising."

Dr. Rohrbach estimated the grazing land to be equal in area to that of the German Empire in Europe and capable of carrying 3,000,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep and goats, and believed that the land would be able to maintain a population of several hundred thousand European settlers.

However this may be, the big land companies there have made little or no effort to attract settlers. Only 1,336 farms were in private hands in 1913, and 192 of these were lying idle. When the war broke out a census showed that the country carried 206,643 head of cattle, 543,447 sheep, 516,904 goats, 15,916 horses, and 13,618 mules and donkeys. It is prophesied that a big future lies before the country as an exporter of meat, hides, wool, and karakul fur. It is pointed out that as Walvis Bay is comparatively near to Europe, with a direct steamship service to British

ports, a lucrative industry can be established in frozen cattle and sheep.

Its Agricultural Possibilities. As to the agricultural lands, the 1,330 farms mentioned above comprise an area of 33,484,015 acres, but of this huge area only 13,000 acres are actually under cultivation. This is surprising in the nature of the soil and the dryness of the climate. Four-tenths of the cultivated land is in the well-watered Grootfontein district, while another three-tenths is in the Windhuk district.

Meatles, potatoes, lucerne, melons, vegetables, grapes and tobacco are the principal articles grown. Much might be done by improved methods of farming and by means of irrigation, since the land is quite fertile. The Germans had planned a great scheme of irrigation. The Landesrat, as a beginning, made provision in the Supplementary Estimates for 1913-14 for extensive schemes in connection with the Fish River. Huge reservoirs were to have been constructed, with an indefinite number of minor works such as dams and weirs, and great benefits were expected from these measures. Until such schemes as these are carried out agriculture will continue to play a very subordinate part in South-west African industry.

Development of the territory heretofore has been hampered by a dearth of capital and official restrictions, for the Government policy of settling the land has been characterized by a vigorous application of the principle of Germanization. British occupation of the country surely will lead to far more rapid development with an influx of capital, especially for exploiting its mining possibilities.

When First European Landed. It is interesting to recall in connection with the conquest of this immense territory that it was on the shores of the Bay of Bartholomew that in 1486 the Portuguese explorer Diaz effected the first recorded European landing on African soil south of the Equator. He set up a marble cross on a prominent spur on the south side of the bay, which in consequence bears the name Pedestal Point, though the cross has long since been removed. But it appears to have stood undisturbed for three centuries. In 1825 it was still there, but broken. Apparently it was still seen from the sea in 1844, for Morel, writing in that year, describes Pedestal Point as "a high bluff point rendered conspicuous by a marble cross erected on the summit in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz." Places are now at Lisbon, and a fragment in the South African Museum; the rest has disappeared.

Diaz named the bay Angra dos Ilheos—the bay of the islets—with reference to the chain of islands which make it almost land-locked. This name soon gave place to Angra Pequena—the little bay—by which it was generally known until the German occupation. Since that time the bay has been officially called Luideritzbucht, in honor of the merchant Luderitz, to whom its occupation was immediately due. It is extremely likely that under the British regime its former name of Angra Pequena will be restored.

Gananoque

July 12.—In connection with the Orangemen's celebration yesterday a dancing stand was erected at the town park and was made use of by the members during the evening when a fine musical programme was rendered. The feeding of the vast concourse was no light matter. Beside the local hotels, the Young People's Association of Grace Church, the A. Y. P. A. of Christ Church, the Ladies of Harmony Lodge No. 15, Daughters of Rebecca, and other local organizations furnished hot meals at reasonable rates. The day was also put to good use by the Red Cross workers who from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m. tagged the assemblage to their hearts' content, upwards of 200 being added to the exchequer, the sum was divided among the soldiers' tobacco fund, the nurses fund and the regular Red Cross work. Lyndhurst Lodge L. O. L. also made a good sum in like manner for its new hall in that village.

On Sunday afternoon, Miss Florence Bishop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bishop, Stone street north, while in bathing with others up at the sand beach near Lindsay's Point, got out beyond her depth and had it not been for the proximity of young Harry Cole, an excellent swimmer, she would undoubtedly have lost her life. She was taken from the water in an exhausted condition but is all right now.

W. T. Halliday, King street, patient at Kingston General Hospital for some time past, has returned home and is able to attend to his duties.

Mr. and Mrs. William Scally, Kingston, are spending a short time in town guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Whitmore, Garden street. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony English, Pittsburg township, were guests of the latter's father, William Salter, Garden street, yesterday.

Mrs. William Ward and two children, Montreal, arrived here this week for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McKella, Garden street. She was accompanied by Miss Margaret Robertson who will spend some time here.

Miss Fanny Zivian, King street, spending a short time with relatives in Toronto, has returned home accompanied by her sister, Miss Jennie, to make a very busy summer, short time here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Zivian, King street.

The Archbishop's Wit.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is taking a very keen interest in our new armies, is extremely fond of chess, a fact which once caused him to make a very witty remark. At the opening of chess congress he said: "Although I am not a brilliant player, I can claim to represent all the pieces except the pawn. I have a great deal to do with kings and queens, I have lived in two castles, and I am probably the only man living who is both a knight and a bishop."

THE WHIG'S JUMBLE.

A General Review of Country District and Local News.

"Buy soap" at Gibson's. Raspberries, 15c. Carnovsky's. Searchlight excursion, Thursday, July 15th, 7.45 p.m. William A. Munro, Picton, aged ninety took part in the Belleville Orange Celebration. Grand Trunk gross for the first week of July is \$990,278, a decline of \$57,728, or 5.5 per cent. from last year.

"Talcum powders" at Gibson's. Guelph has engaged F. McArthur, Regina, as its city engineer at \$2,500 a year. E. J. Holland, who resigned, received \$1,600. Three years in penitentiary was the sentence imposed on Guillaume St. Marie, postal thief, Ottawa. St. Marie stole \$6.25 from 600 letters.

"Buy toilet soap" at Gibson's. Select musical programme of all latest popular music by band of 38th Batt., Thursday, July 15th, per SS. Thousand Islander. Leaves 7.45 p.m. Doctor Gets Five Years. Winnipeg, July 12.—The jury hearing the case of Dr. Russell Dumas and Mrs. Mand Dumas found the prisoners guilty of one count, that of "using instruments unlawfully." Justice Metcalf sentenced each to five years in the penitentiary. Dr. and Mrs. Dumas were charged with forming an illegal operation on a Mrs. Jos. phs.

Cruelty To Servants. While Jane, the new maid, was taking her first lesson in arranging the dining table, someone in the basement kitchen put something upon the dumb-waiter below. "What's that noise?" asked Jane, quickly. "Why, that's the dumb-waiter," responded the mistress. "Well," said Jane, "he's a scratch-in' to get-out."—Collier's.

CANADA'S S.S. LINES

FINE WATER TRIPS STEAMER Thousand Islander THURSDAY AND SATURDAY 1000 ISLANDS AND RETURN Lv. 2.15 p.m. Home 8 p.m. Fare 50c MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS Thursday and Saturday—Lv. 7.45 p.m. OGDENSBURG, N. Y. Each Friday—Lv. at 3.30 a.m., calling at 1000 Island points. Fare to Islands, \$1.00. Ogdensburg 75c. SS. AMERICA—To Cape Vincent, Sunday, at 7 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., making four 1000 Island groups on afternoon trips. Fare 50c. Week-end to Watertown—\$2.00. MEALS ON BOARD.

HOW TO GAIN WEIGHT A POUND A DAY.

This man and woman who would like to increase their weight with 10 or 15 pounds of healthy "stay there" fat should try eating a little Sargol with their meals for a while and note the results. Here is a good test worth trying. First, weigh yourself and note your own weight. Then take Sargol—one tablet with every meal—for two weeks. Then weigh yourself and note the results. It isn't a question of how you look or feel or what your friends say and think. The scales and the tape measure will tell their own story, and most any thin man or woman can easily add from five to eight pounds in the first fourteen days by following this simple direction. And best of all, the new flesh stays put. Sargol does not itself make fat, but mixing with your food it turns the fats, sugars and starches of what you have eaten, into rich, ripe fat producing nourishment for the tissues and blood—prepares it in an easily assimilated form which the blood can readily accept. All this nourishment now passes from your body as waste. But Sargol stops the waste and does it quickly and makes the fat producing contents of the very same meals you are eating now develop pounds and pounds of healthy flesh between your skin and bones. Sargol is safe, pleasant, efficient and expensive. Send for Sargol in Kingston and vicinity sell it in large boxes—forty tablets to a package—on a guarantee of weight increase or money back.

The Well Gloved Woman. No woman is well dressed who is not well gloved. A mistake in this small article of attire may mar an entire costume. Summer has its distinct glove fashions just as it has its cooler dresses and low shoes. The woman who wants to be correct must know what these fashions are and where they can be had. And the best guide will be the advertising columns of the Whig.

KINGSTON THE CITY OF NOW. Beautiful Canadian City, Best University and Schools, Best Military Academy, Choicest Summer Resort, Finest Fishing Grounds, On the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario. Daily Excursions through 1000 Islands, 3 Miles of Water Front, 45 Acres of Beautiful Parks, Coolest Place in Canada, Excellent Sites for Factories. An Ideal all round City. CALL UP KINGSTON. Keep in mind the "Community Builder" cartoons and articles which appear each Saturday.

EVERY ABLE BODIED CANADIAN HAS A SACRED DUTY TO PERFORM AT THIS HOUR. IT IS TO ENLIST FOR OVERSEAS' SERVICE. Kitchener Calls for Men, and He Wants You. What are YOU going to do about it? On YOUR DECISION rests the future of Britain, Canada and the cause of common humanity. If You Are Willing to Serve and Save Your Flag and Country ENLIST At Once In The New 59th Battalion, C. E. F. Good Pay, Subsistence, and a Share in the Patriotic Fund. Apply at 14th ORDERLY ROOM, Barrack and Bagot Streets, or in CAMP to LIEUT. COL. DAWSON, O. C. 59th Battalion