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MANITOBA'S GREAT CHANCE.

The political campaign in Manitoba will be a short and merry one. The nominations took place on Friday last. The polling will be over on Friday next, and great will be the surprise if the Norris Government be not sustained by a large majority. The Liberals must be credited with letting in the light upon the greatest political rascality of which any Government in Canada has been guilty, and the people ought to show their appreciation of that work and of their desire for a new and honest administration.

The Conservative papers make much of the fact that the old and corrupt crew have been abandoned. The old ministers have not come out of their hiding since scandal overwhelmed them; but their allies are active, and there is nothing to show that they have repented of their sins and undergone any change of heart. Among the alleged lily whites—what a name for besmirched politicians!—are the men who were willing to follow Roblin through any political scheme, who, up to the last, did their best to keep the Roblin Government in power. Some of their candidates helped the now repudiated ministers to throttle the Liberals and prevent them from exposing the iniquity of which they profess to be ashamed.

Under Sir James Aikins the cleansed or kalsomined Conservatives expect to make a good showing. Behind him, and as the most active force, stands Hon. "Bob" Rogers, who, in anticipation of an early Federal election, is doing what he can for the reconstructed but unrepentant Conservative party. Every one knows wherein he excels. He was a great force in Manitoba so long as he was a member of the Government, and had to do with the management of its election machinery. He represents still the lubricant which is so much in demand about this time, and it is in view of this that the Liberals are counselled to be particularly active, alert, and observant on polling day.

GERMANY WANTS PEACE.

"Blessed be he who first offers the olive branch," constitutes the text of the Pope's plea for peace. The chances are that Germany may earn it. There is reason to believe that her drive into Poland is meant for theatrical effects. The Kaiser desired to be in Warsaw on the anniversary of the war, to review his conquests thus far—into France, Belgium and Poland—to indulge in a little vainglory, and then pass out the word that he was ready for 1916.

Now is the accepted time for peace for Germany—if she is to get out of the horrible pit into which militarism has rushed her, with a remnant of her reputation for greatness though the garment must be ragged enough. His Majesty the Emperor will not personally say he wants peace, but deep down in his heart he must long for it, since he must see that the Allies are gathering, not losing, strength and must, in the long run, win out.

The gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding sure. The period of unpreparedness in France, Britain and Russia is passing away. Organization in all these countries is transforming them, so far as war supplies are concerned, and the next anniversary will see the world relieved of the hideous nightmare which German culture has forced upon it. Germany would like peace now. It would suit her people, since they are

suffering from the terrible strain that has been upon them. It would suit the Socialists who are rebelling against the German policy of aggrandisement, and demanding that the war shall cease.

PAUSE AND REFLECT.

There remains one further purpose to be served by expert organization among the Allies. The desire is to establish a board of representative men who will meet in France and control the trade of neutral countries. It has been made clear that some of the small powers have been betraying the Allies by sending to Germany the articles—the enemy must have for the manufacture of explosives—vegetable oils, fats, oil-seeds, cotton, and other things. Some of these articles were supplied through Italy before she entered the war. When she became an ally she asked for counsel as to what she should close out of her ports and refuse a passage through her territory. There was an absolute agreement upon the matter.

There was one proposal on which all the Allies were agreed. It was that they should let the neutrals enjoy all the freedom they formerly possessed, and to the limit of their needs for home consumption. They should not have, however, more than the average quantity of certain articles used in the three preceding years. The export of these raw materials was forbidden by France in February. Russia and Italy followed a similar course in June. Britain has had the subject under advisement, but so far has not yet spoken. The issue affects her more than any Ally. She hesitates about declaring American cotton contraband while she is so dependent on U. S. factories for munitions. More than any other power the Mother Country must pause and reflect.

WASTE IN THE ARMY.

The London Mail is a bitter and somewhat unreasonable critic of the various departments; that is, it is disgruntled and sees nothing good in the whole conduct of the war. In one respect it is gaining the public attention and arousing the public support. It is opposed, and very vigorously, to any waste in the public service. It has announced that it will be glad to get from any source reliable information which it can use without violating the confidence of those who are acting upon its advice. In this way the Mail is in receipt of hundreds of letters daily, and they contain food for thought. The expenditure of Britain daily upon the war, is \$3,000,000, and it will be very much larger unless everyone who is serving the Government economizes. For instance the Mail finds that many postal officials are making a pretence of doing military duty and are clothed and fed and paid as members of the army postal department while they draw full pay as members of the civil service. Public opinion is protesting against the dual stipend and against holding positions in the post office which can be filled quite as well by women.

There have been gross abuses in the medical department. Men have passed who were physically unfit, and they have, after a brief service, been relieved of duty while they remain on the pay list, and their families are enjoying themselves as never before, on the maintenance and patriotic funds upon which they draw. There are others who are wasteful in the matter of clothing. Some men have got as many as three complete outfits in nine months, and some as many as five in eleven months. In the billeting of soldiers the greatest imposition has been practised, and the Mail has been given the names of many who are becoming rich through grafting. In destroyed food the greatest scandals have occurred. "There is hardly a big camp or collection of camps in the country," says the Mail, "regarding which we have not received complaints of food wasted, burned, sold, destroyed, and given away."

Are these experiences confined to England? Hardly. There is a disposition to waste, and sometimes it is occasioned more through the poor-cooking than through the quality of the food. Any one cannot prepare food for the table, and the soldier is entitled to rations which are appetizing and which, when assimilated into the body, will make him strong. The cook is the essential. Such an one is being specially selected in England and such an one must be specially selected in Canada if our young men are not to feel that there is some humiliation in serving their country. The Government sees that good food is supplied. Why should it not go further and see that it is properly cooked.

The Montreal Gazette refers to the Manitoba Conservatives who in a couple of months have "come back." Have they been away? What have they done to merit the confidence of the people? Changed their name? Yes, but they are the same old crew and under the influence of the same old crooks!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

British Columbia's Attorney-General, in appearing before a public assembly to discuss the policy of his government requested a police body-guard! A sign of the man's great popularity. An experience without a parallel.

The Conservatives of Manitoba expect to win the support of the temperance electors by reviving the Macdonald Liquor Act of 1909. Fifteen years ago the party humbugged the people with this measure. They cannot be humbugged with it a second time.

Canadians in England are referred to as "the millionaire soldiers." Why? They are paid \$1.10 per day, while the pay of the other nationalities runs thus: English, 28c; French, 62c, and German, 65c. Some ground for Canadian distinction on pay day.

In a Boston church on July 4th over a hundred men and boys signed cards pledging themselves never to enlist or "to assist any army or navy in murdering their brothers."—Montreal Gazette.

These were not of the German persuasion. They were not even of the hyphenated variety.

The hope is expressed, by a Conservative paper, that if the Conservatives of Manitoba "do not get altogether back" they will be strong enough to make the Government keep its pledges. We can all say that. Let us hope the Province will not be without a strong and active opposition.

Nothing has come of the Wannamaker scheme of buying back Belgium from the Germans and presenting it to the refugees that used to call it home. Germany will have to pay \$100,000,000 for destroying Belgium in place of setting \$100,000,000 to surrender it. Wannamaker may be very earnest, but he is "too previous."

PUBLIC OPINION

Oh, But Will They? (Ottawa Journal.) If the Germans don't take Warsaw now, they might as well begin to sue for peace.

Another War Price. (Montreal Mail.) Mr. Bryan asked for \$500 and 50 per cent. of the gate receipts for an address. Another price has come up "as a result of the war."

Canada Made Good. (Chicago Economist.) Canada has been the phenomenon of the Western Hemisphere in the past ten or fifteen years. In no other part of the world has there been so much progress in recent years, nowhere else so much profit in the pursuit of ordinary occupa-

tions or the investment of capital. Canada has made good.

An Inspiration. (London Advertiser.) Napoleon carried his armies much farther into Russia than Warsaw and then met defeat. And there are no Napoleons on the Kaiser's staff.

Which Is King? (Belleville Ontario.) In the States there is a saying that "cotton is king." According to Lloyd George, in England coal is king. Long live King Coal!

Plucky Policemen. (Hamilton Times.) There is something wrong when we find married policemen, with families, resigning to go to the front, and their places on the force being filled by single, able-bodied men.

Recalls Slander On Dr. Bland. (London Advertiser.) The Conservative papers are endeavoring to disconnect Hon. Robert Rogers and Manitoba. They would have the public believe that Manitoba became corrupt only after Mr. Rogers' beneficent influence was removed. In support of this theory, it may be recalled that Mr. Rogers recently whip-lashed the minister who declared that Manitoba was "rotten."

KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO

The cheese market is very dull. Buyers cannot understand why the price is so low. The market must be overcrowded. The following have been appointed drum majors: J. Scott, 14th Battalion Band; J. Steele, for Orange Young Britons, and J. Fowler, of the True Blues. H. Stratford has a copper dated 1734.

Conscription. Chicago Tribune. The hatred of enforced service is as great in Great Britain as it is here, but there and here the logic and worth of conscription are being seen in a new light. The volunteer system is hideously unjust, and it may be disastrously ineffective.

The shirker is a burden which the willing patriot has to carry. The forces raised by voluntary enlistment represent the flower of the nation. They contain the men from whom the nation means the most, who give it its best reason for being a nation, and these men have a right to the support, compelled if not given voluntarily, of the citizens who will obtain the benefits from their sacrifices.

Absolutism is sometimes just where democracy is unjust, and in great national emergency an illustration of this is given. It is unjust in a critical war to permit an individualistic system to cover the comforts and protect the profits of men who exempt themselves from service and gain by the sacrifices of the volunteers. Arthur H. Carlisle, Belleville, died on Sunday, aged 81 years. He was a Methodist and a bachelor. Miss Isabelle Potts, a maiden lady, aged seventy-seven years, died in Thurlow township on Monday.



WOMEN SHELL MAKERS. Picture shows a common scene in a British shell making factory, where women are engaged in place of men who have been released to go to the front.



AT ANY PRICE. The more I watch that foolish war, and wonder what they're fighting for, the more I read of crimson rain, and endless windrows of the slain, the more I hope that war may cease; the more I boost the dove of peace. They say that fellow isn't nice who whoops for peace at any price; he lacks all patriotic pride, he has a tishorn soul inside; they quote that wheeze Sir Walter said, "Breathes there a man with soul so dead," and say the chap will cut no ice who talks of peace at any price. But ere I'd see my brothers killed, my uncles with cheap bullets filled, my cousins sent across the Styx, my married aunts piled up in ricks, I'd let some bully twist my nose, and lean his weight upon my toes. I'd gladly wade around in shame, and think I played the wiser game. The price of peace can't seem too high to one who sees those legions die, where Europe's crimson rivers flow through blasted lands that shriek of woe. "Oh, Peace, long may you hover here, even though the cost is pretty dear! One glance at Europe should suffice to show you're cheap at any price!"

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FARMS For Sale. The following are some of our farm bargains: 20 acres Price \$1,000; 200 acres Price \$2,000; 100 acres Price \$2,600; 200 acres Price \$3,200; 85 acres Price \$3,300; 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 \$6,000; 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. Phones 1035 or 1020.

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