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FOR WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING.

"If I am asked what we are fighting for I reply in two sentences. In the first place to fulfil a solemn international obligation which, if it had been entered into between private persons in the ordinary concerns of life, would have been regarded as an obligation not only of law but of honor, which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated. I say, secondly, we are fighting to vindicate the principle which, in these days when force, material force, sometimes seems to be the dominant influence and factor in the development of mankind, we are fighting to vindicate the principle that small nationalities are not to be crushed, in defiance of international good faith, by the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering power. I do not believe any nation ever entered into a great controversy—and this is one of the greatest history will ever know—with a clearer conscience and stronger conviction that it is fighting not for aggression, not for the maintenance even of its own selfish interest, but that it is fighting in defence of principles, the maintenance of which is vital to the civilization of the world."—Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, in the House of Commons, August 6th, 1914.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DICTATION.

One dislikes to think it, but the fact is pressed upon him that the Germans in the United States, and the German-Americans, are making studied efforts to create trouble between the United States and Great Britain. The German Government, advised no doubt by its enemies in America, demand that the United States shall be much more vigorous with Great Britain than it has assumed to be. The German Government, in other words, does not hesitate to insinuate that the United States is more amiable in the discussion of trade and treaty issues with Britain than it is with Germany. And there is a design in this. It is to force the United States if possible to modify its demands in connection with the Lusitania outrage. The answer of the American press, reflecting in advance of opinions of the Government, is that the United States is not accepting any advice from Germany in diplomatic affairs, and that President Wilson expects a reply to his last note which will be direct and satisfactory.

Has Mr. Bryan anything to do with this intriguing of the Germans in the diplomatic conversations which have been carried on between the United States and Britain? The question has been suggested because of the fact that the head of the German-American Alliance in San Francisco is a Bryan man, and he has been insinuating in his references to the President. The activity of the German politicians everywhere indicates that they are turning the war into a political issue. In the next national election the German-American vote will be cast against any one who appears to favour the Allies in this fight.

Some of these days the Wilson party will be compelled, in self-defence, to expose the new phase of German diplomacy and German financial influence, and the reckoning will be a serious one.

England faces conscription. The North faced it in August of the second year of the Civil War, says a Syracuse paper. It had to be faced then. England may as well have it over.

HE PLAYED THE GAME.

The election of Friday gives a special significance to the telegram of Hon. Mr. Caldwell to Hon. Mr. Rogers, when the Winnipeg scandal exploded. "This means more to you than appears on the surface; would advise you to take measures to protect." And Mr. Rogers at once got busy. The capital did not see much of him between that date late in June and August 10th when the pent-up feelings of the people, in unstimulated indignation, found expression at the polls. Yes, Mr. Rogers knew what the smash-up of the Manitoba Government meant. It involved the loss of his prestige and power in the prairie province. Hence the haste with which he rushed off to Winnipeg, to personally inspect the situation and decide what could be done.

Mr. Rogers fortified himself with the best legal advice. The C. N. R. Company, and the G. N. W. Company put their facilities and staff at his disposal. The Federal Government was at his back, while he played his great game of politics. The Roblin Government was beyond redemption. It was therefore abandoned, like a broken ship upon the rocks, and new leaders were chosen. Sir James Aikins and Mr. Sharpe, M. P., made sacrifices when the resigned their seats in order to serve Mr. Rogers and save the party.

Mr. Rogers stayed on the job himself, as chief engineer of the party machine. Nor did he cease his labours until the people destroyed his rejuvenated party and its plant. It is not likely that he can for many a day, if ever, recover his power in Manitoba. But he will receive credit for one thing—he played the game for all he was worth, and he played it until the end.

FAULTY SCHOOL TRAINING.

As a response, apparently, to the article in the Whig upon manual training and household science, some one very kindly sends the editor a copy of the Regulations of 1912. These the editor has seen and perused several times, and he has perused them again with strengthened convictions. Here is a pamphlet which the Education Department has published presumably as a guide to school boards, and it is not followed nor enforced.

It is declared, in the Introduction, that Manual Training and Household Science are regular subjects of a modern public and high school general course, that they form a "necessary part of the liberal education which every boy and girl should receive." It is declared, further, that "they are cultural," and "they are also practical." We quote:

"The Manual Training and Household Science courses begin in the Kindergarten and are continued throughout all the forms of the public schools and the lower schools of the high and continuation schools, and the courses in the fifth forms and the lower schools are organized in accordance with local conditions. After the introductory courses in the lower forms of the public schools, courses in wood-working and wood-turning and the associated drawing, and in hand and machine sewing, cooking, and sanitation and hygiene are sufficient for the purposes of a liberal education. The forging and the machine-shop practice, with their associated drawing, which are now generally taken as the part of the Manual Training course, properly form a part of technical and industrial courses; but, except where comprehensive technical or industrial courses have been established, these subjects are for the present permitted by the Department of Education as extensions of the Manual Training course and are included therein for the purpose of distributing the Legislature Grant."

In this publication directions are given with regard to the accommodation and equipment required for Manual Training and Household Science, and we confess that if these directions were carried out there would be some chance for effective instruction in these two departments of modern education.

But they are not. The Education Department should guide the School Boards when they undertake to comply with the regulations, and permit of nothing which is inadequate or unsuitable with regard to teaching and equipment. The Manual Training and Household Science Departments of Kingston are surely such as the Education Department can approve, and for two reasons: (1) When they were established the department did not see that they complied with regulations, and (2) there has been nothing helpful since in their supervision.

There have been instructions, but what have they amounted to? A "grouch" or a "kick," but no definite instruction to School Boards as to the demands of the hour, no inspection that can lift the institutions out of the ruts and to a plane where higher and better service may be expected. The visits to the Household Science Department are made by a man who cannot be regarded as an expert, and whose heart cannot be in this work. No, the Whig has nothing to retract with regard to the Manual Training and Household Science in Kingston. They are what they ought to be. Who is to blame?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

War business first.

The little Jap is doing his bit to assist the Russian Bear in preparing for the great "come back" act.

One need not go into Lake Ontario to get wet these days. One can get wet by merely standing around.

The most expensive institutions are the schools and how very slight concern they cause to citizens generally.

A year of Teuton effort was given to the capture of Warsaw. And now that they have it, the Teutons find they can make but little use of it.

The Brockville Times declares that the inspiration of the late Sir James P. Whitney still lives in the Hearst Administration. That's just the difficulty. The Hearst Administration is trying to do business on the Whitney reputation.

PUBLIC OPINION

Canada's Load. (Detroit Journal.) "Canada is certainly bearing her burden of Empire with her men and her money."

Cast Iron Conscience. (New York Herald.) "The Kaiser's boast that his conscience does not trouble him about this war proves pretty conclusively all that has been suspected about the Kaiser's conscience."

Sure To Stand. (Lloyd-George.) "Stand by your country now that it has risked its honor, its life, in the most chivalrous cause for which any nation ever went into battle."

German Philosophy. (Toronto Globe.) Germany's reply to the United States over the illegal sinking of the William P. Frye is that they did not do it, but are willing to pay for it if America agrees that they did not do it.

Before The Election. (Hamilton Spectator.) Sir James Aikins, the new leader of the Provincial Conservative party, has, without doubt, made an effective campaign and has drawn a far larger degree of support than any one could have expected.

KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO

Six clerks are required to handle the mail at Thousand Island Park. Water in the Rideau canal went down four feet in the last four days.

Firemen on the steamer Canadian went on strike for more wages today, and were dismissed.

IN MARINE CIRCLES.

The Movements of Vessels in Kingston Harbor. The steamer Fairmont, owned by the Montreal Transportation Company, which has been on ocean service since early in the season, is expected at New York in the course of a few days, after being at sea for the past two months.

The schooner Sheboygan, which was reported lost on Lake Ontario, has arrived at the penitentiary wharf, and is unloading a cargo of coal.

At the M. T. Co.'s wharf, Tug Emerson arrived with barges Hamilton and Burnham loaded with grain from Port Colborne, and cleared with two grain barges for Montreal; steamer advance passed down grain-laden from Port William to Montreal.

The schooner Horace Taber is in the Davis dock for repairs. The schooner Arthur arrived at Grove Inn wharf with coal.

The schooner Bertha Calkins cleared for Oswego to load coal. Steamer Haddington passed down 1 p.m. Monday; steamer Rosedale is due up 9.30 p.m. Monday.

Child Nearly Run Over. A child about four years of age living in Portsmouth, had a narrow escape from being killed by a motor car on Saturday afternoon at about four o'clock. One of the large cars was going up the asylum hill just in front of the bake-shop owned by Mr. Krause when the child suddenly ran in front of the car. The motor-man saw the child in time to plug the car, and by that means the life of the child was saved.

Firemen Were Called. On Saturday evening at 8.35 o'clock, the firemen were called to the home of James Graham, 22 York street, where a slight blaze had been discovered. It was extinguished before much damage was done.



WILLIEWAUGHTS

When corks are popping and youths are yawning a bacchanalian song, we graybeard fellows, old, worn, worn, remark, "They're starting wrong." The voices raucous that jeer and mock us, and sing of joy to-day, will wail in sorrow, some dark to-morrow, for chances thrown away. For wine's a mocker, a plexus shaker, that ruins nerves and brain, it sets beads aching, and hearts a-breaking, and fills your bones with pain. Strong drink is raging, and when you're agog, you realize this truth; oaths being handy, you curse the brandy and gin you drank in youth. Old age discloses emurped noses, and hands that shake and twitch, and maudlin grousches, and midnight couches in alley or in ditch. The gilded fellows whom wassail mellowed in gilded booze saloon, some day may grovel in squalid hovel, and pray for just one prune. Where are the singers, the gay humdingers, who with me drank and spied? In countless numbers they have their slumbers out in the Potter's Field. The fellows gifted, who nightly lifted the glass, where folly flies, who might have risen—but died in prison with none to close their eyes.

LATEST WAR TIDINGS

Chief of Police Glasenapp of Cologne, Prussia, to-day was appointed to the head of the police department in the conquered city of Warsaw.

The London Morning Post declares the attitude of Sweden toward Russia and the latter's Allies for some time past was revealed elements of a disquieting character.

A woman's war economy league has been formed in London the object of which is to help the Government in the present national crisis by urging the women of the country to pledge themselves to certain definite restrictions on their expenditure during the war.

In the Argonne the Germans twice repeated attacks around Hill 213 but were repulsed. Bombardment in the forest of Apremont continues. German attacks on Scrattamannels pass and the road from Honebeck were stopped by French sweeping fire.

General Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian army, reports that in the Piava sector his troops are establishing themselves in positions and repulsed two German attacks supported by artillery, which was reduced to silence. The Italians won a stubborn struggle in Carso taking 140 prisoners.

Attacks on Kovno and Ossowetz fortresses by using aphyxiating gas, by the Germans, have begun. Fighting continues between the Dvina and Niemen Rivers without any change of front. Desperate enemy attacks Serock region were repulsed by the Russians.

Fighting of extreme violence is occurring in the Vosges mountains. All German attacks were repulsed. Minor German advantages were gained in the Argonne.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent learned from an unimpeachable source that the Kaiser made peace proposals in Russia last week through the King of Denmark. The answer stating that peace negotiations could not be considered at the present time.

Berlin announces the occupation by the Germans of Serock at the mouth of the Bug and capture of forts near Novogorodsk. The occupation of the east bank of the Vistula near Warsaw.

Constantinople officially announces a land and sea attack on Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula admitting the loss of ground but claiming the capture of trenches in another engagement.

At Petrograd, it is semi-officially reported Germany has made Russia offers of separate peace, which were spurned.

The Russians are steadily repulsing the Germans at Ossowetz and near Dwina River. The German Crown Prince's army received a severe beating at the hands of the French.

Three large ships and seven fishing boats have been submerged in the sea.

The Italians are now firmly established at Doberdo, within a short distance of Goritz.

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FARMS For Sale The following are some of our farm bargains: 20 acres Price \$1,600; 200 acres Price \$2,000; 100 acres Price \$2,000; 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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