

The British Whig 82ND YEAR.



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AN INSPIRATION.

The experiment in Britain is worth trying in Canada. The cablegrams announce that rather than be forced into military service—and many regard the registration of eligibles as the first step in that direction—many young men hasten to the recruiting stations and offer their services. Canada's Government may be moved to resort to a similar expedient in order to wake some people up, to give new life to the recruiting. Late advices from the Old Land, and from some of the Canadians now at the front, go to show that the war is now regarded most seriously. It promises to be not only a long and serious strain upon the resources of the Empire; it is likely to test the strength and endurance of the British people to the limit. Under the circumstances it is necessary that everyone should realize just where he stands. He is simply confronted with a great issue which imperils the life of the nation as well as the life of the individual.

Hon. Adam Beck is accused of operating against the purchase of mounts in Canada for the British and French war service, and Canada has lost millions of dollars as a result. Sir Adam's excuse is that he is protecting Canada's horse supply. The explanation may be satisfactory.

CRITICISING THE CHURCH.

The Whig was not disposed to treat seriously the letter of Rev. Samuel Sellery, of Napanee. It had not "libelled" the Methodist Church in any way. And yet without some note, however brief, it might be supposed there was no reply to make to the reverend gentleman.

Anyone who is interested may consult the Whig of Thursday last and read again the article headed "A Call to the Church." He will see that it is largely composed of a quotation from the letter of Pte. Mellroy, of Ottawa, written for and published in the Christian Guardian. In this article complaint is made with regard to the attitude of the Methodist Church toward its soldier representatives at the front. It was not the Whig that conceived or expressed the "cruel" idea that the Methodist preachers and laymen were adding to the hardships of the Empire's defenders, but a Canadian artilleryman now doing duty in France. He was moved to say biting things because of something he had read in the papers on the tobacco question.

The Whig does not suppose for a moment that this young soldier meant in his letter, written hurriedly and probably in a trench, to libel the Methodist Church of Canada or any member of it. He had read that which did not appeal to his judgment, and he expressed himself in strong and forceful language.

The Christian Guardian made due allowance for the position he occupied and for the motives that actuated him. The Whig has, therefore, no apology to offer to anyone under the circumstances and has certainly no apology to offer to Rev. Samuel Sellery, of Napanee.

SOME RADICAL PLANS.

Some guarantees which have been asked from the British Government are surely remarkable. The farmers have been advised to sow heavily in 1916 so as to provide for the greater reaping and be prepared for any eventuality with regard to food. Britain has never essayed to raise all the food her people consumed, but she can raise a great deal more if her

people demand it, following the example of Germany which has been tilling and cropping vast areas which have hitherto gone uncultivated or been devoted to lawn, to pasture, and to pleasure.

A special committee, dealing with the subject, has demanded these things: (1) A fixed price for the wheat which the farmer will receive in 1916, regardless of what the market justifies; (2) a duty upon the imported wheat; (3) the purchase of agricultural machinery equal to the requirements of the times and in excess of the machinery which will probably be made in Britain. These radical suggestions will come before the Parliament when it meets in September. They involve the departure from England's trade policy, and, if conceded, may be the beginning of many other changes which the war provokes. They mean more than that, namely, the adoption of protective features of a most distinctive kind.

The German Government can undertake anything, no matter how extraordinary or contrary to general policy. But government in Germany is not of or from the people, and the common people have very little to say about it. The contrast is presented in England where the masses have been consulted so much about Government measures that anything of a revolutionary character must be submitted to them with the risk of having it rejected. In several particulars British opinion has changed somewhat since the war began. He promises to be changed a good deal before peace has been proclaimed.

RECRUITING IN QUEBEC.

The open hostility and public rioting have ceased in Quebec, but the recruiting is not popular, though it has been greatly improved since Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made his personal and patriotic appeals to the French Canadians. In speaking at Sherbrooke he said that if he were a young man and had the health which he now possessed, he would not hesitate to take the musket and fight for freedom as so many of his fellow countrymen are now doing. His message in brief was this: "The peril is at present great. We must not remain under a false impression of security. If we must win, we must be worthy of freedom and must be willing to fight for it." Strong speech, but not any stronger than the circumstances justify. Canadians are waking up and slowly enough to the seriousness of the conflict with which Britain is engaged, and Quebecers cannot feel that they are less concerned about the outcome than the people of the other provinces. Race and religion do not change or affect the situation.

The recruiting is not prevented now as it was some time ago in Montreal, and yet there is an undercurrent of active and hurtful opposition. Mr. Bourassa is the inspired of it, as one can assume from the public writings of J. B. Lefebvre. He refers to Laurier and Lemieux as gentlemen who have risen to high and honorable places in Canada, but "they have allowed themselves to get out of touch with French-Canadian thought and opinion." The critic continues: "We honor and respect them as having achieved fame in the political world, but we are following the good and practical advice of Mr. Henry Bourassa."

Bourassa is discreetly keeping in the background, but is stimulating his followers to resist the movement of the day and especially the movement of our military men towards the defense of the Empire. Fortunately the following of this misguided man is not as numerous as it used to be, and the damage he is able to do in a public way is exceedingly limited. Mr. Lefebvre would have the people outside of Quebec believe that the French-Canadian recruits are those who "owing to lack of employment" are forced by financial necessity to enlist and have their families protected by the Government and Patriotic Funds. There are no doubt some who are thus influenced, but the majority are influenced by patriotic motives and they are to be honoured for it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The poor man's breakfast table has not of late increased very much. The foods that cost \$6.61 in 1912 can be purchased in 1915 for \$7.10. Fuel and light are higher. The total expenses of a family of five were \$14.01 in 1912, as against \$13.58 in 1915.

The Norris Government in Manitoba will permit the Temperance Party to suggest a prohibition bill, but it must be referred to the people for approval before it is passed by the Legislature and becomes operative. A plebiscite at an early date will permit the people to say what they think of the liquor traffic.

The Toronto News suggests that Hon. Mr. Blonden make a tour of the Province of Quebec in the interest

of recruiting. Let us see. Was it not this gentleman who talked of shooting holes in the Union Jack? A nice recruiting officer he would make!

American aviators who have been crossing over the boundary line and spying out Canada had better beware. The British Ambassador at Washington has counselled them that if they do not avoid encroachment, serious incidents may happen. Will the warning be effective?

The man who is to be commiserated with in these times is the farmer, who has a great crop which cannot be safely harvested. The Commissioner of Agriculture in Ontario says the damage by recent storms must reach \$20,000,000. There is hardly a doubt of this.

Mr. Rowell's suggestion, that the Legislature meet in Ontario and pass a Prohibition Act, to be later submitted to the approval of the people, will not be acted upon. The Ontario Government is not disposed to take aggressive action on the liquor question. It will depend upon the activities of the Ontario License Commission to meet the demands of the people for the time being.

PUBLIC OPINION

Me Unt Gott.

(Toronto Star.) The murderer of the Lusitania victims continues to rave about the Almighty being on his side.

Good Reason.

(Montreal Mail.) The press does not say who were the chief mourners, recently, when Haiti installed a new President.

While Horses Last.

(Toronto Telegram.) Germany will never triumph while Nova Scotia has an aged equine to lay upon the altar of Britain's safety at about \$175 per lay.

What a Prize!

(Watford Herald.) Italy is going to have a hand in forcing the Dardanelles. Can't blame any nation for desiring to be in at the killing, when the prize is Turkey.

Cause And Effect.

(Montreal Press.) The Militia Department may have to stop the contribution of machine guns until recruiting catches up. In any event, the guns are useful as a pace-maker.

Less Whiskey Drunk.

(Toronto Globe.) Canada at one time counted her distilleries by the score, but there were then no four-million-dollar estates. And this is not an argument that frugality and wealth advance through a reduction in the number of distilleries.

New Public Demands.

(Ottawa Journal.) Official announcement is made that now more than 2,000 machine guns are provided for by public subscriptions in Canada. Also announcement is made that a new canvass for the Patriotic Fund will soon have to be made. Verbum sap.

KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO

Formation of Historical Society urged. Sir John A. Macdonald writes that he will try and attend Kingston's big fair.

"Peeping Tom" is annoying ladies on a certain street at night. A heavy rain fell in Kingston. Epidemic of typhoid at Tete de Pont Barracks. Oats selling at 38c a bushel and fall wheat at 90c to 95c.

Montreal Lady Injured.

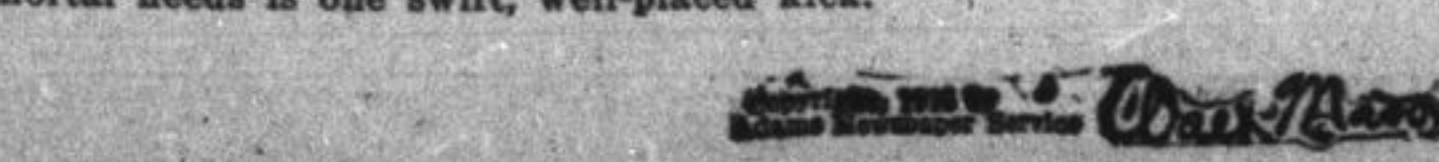
New York, Aug. 17.—Miss Catherine Osborne, aged twenty-four, of Montreal, a pupil nurse at a hospital at Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street, was struck by an automobile driven by Isidor Goodman, of No. 405 East Sixth street. Her skull was fractured. Goodman was arrested.

Many a man imagines that there is only one honest man in the world. Some girls are relegated to the spinster class because of their cuteness. When a homely girl has her picture taken she acts as if she considered the artist responsible for her looks.



THE BLUES.

Presentiments of ill sometimes oppress a gent; his heart receives a chill, he's full of discontent. All things, he grimly feels, are going to the dogs, and in his head the wheels are badly slipping cogs. To perish in the ditch his plans predestined are; it is no use to hitch his wagon to a star. Vague fears depress his soul, and naught can comfort lend; the poorhouse is his goal, the Potter's Field his end. The good old sun may shine and lighten up the globe, but still he will repine, and fret and tear his robe. The birds may sing their songs—he hears not the refrain; he's brooding o'er his wrongs, his sorrow and his pain. He sulks around his home until his wife could wish to bat him on the dome with some old chafing dish. A widespread gloom he breeds, he makes his fellows sick; and all this mortal needs is one swift, well-placed kick.



RECORDS BROKEN.

Rogers Pass Tunnel Now Caps All Previous Achievements.

Rapid progress is being made by the Canadian Pacific Railway in driving the Rogers Pass tunnel in British Columbia. In November last the record for this tunnel was 817 feet and during January it had advanced to 932 feet.

This remarkable progress, made in a pioneer heading, driven through a mica schist, is accounted for by the steady improvement in the air drills and drill steel used, as well as in the system employed.

As recently as January, 1908, the record for Europe and the world was still held by the Simpson tunnel with a monthly average of 685 feet, and in January, 1908, the record for the American continent of 449 feet was made by the Gunnison tunnel of Colorado, in a heading 8 1/2 by 12 feet, which ultimately reached 824 feet a month when driving through very soft shale.

The Loetschberg tunnel in Switzerland was well under way in January, 1908, but the maximum for one heading by then was only 558 feet. This was, however, far eclipsed later on by the remarkable advance of 1,013 lineal feet in a 31-day month in the same tunnel through limestone.

It is true that in 1906 one shield of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad reached 965 feet per month, doing as much as 308 feet in one week, but as this was in very soft Hudson sand and not more than 23 per cent. of the excavation was admitted to the tunnel, the remainder being pushed up into the river bed by the shield, it is not considered a fair comparison with the solid rock records.

Nothing approaching the Simpson record was reached in hard rock in America until the Walkhill tunnel, of the New York city aqueduct, advanced 523 feet in Hudson shale in September, 1910, but this record was broken three times by the Elizabeth tunnel of Los Angeles aqueduct, with 604 feet in 30 days, and the Jawbone tunnel advanced 1,061 feet in very soft rock on the same undertaking.

It remained for Canada to lead the way on the American continent in hard rock tunnels, and the Mt. Royal tunnel, in Montreal, for the Canadian Northern Railway, reached the satisfactory record of 810 feet for June, 1913, in Trenton limestone with dikes of hard rock. Now this record is outdistanced.

In these recent records on the American continent the European system of mounting the drills on a horizontal bar, with or without a drill carriage, has been adopted, and as this permits the drills being set up before the muck pile is removed, it is possible for at least two shifts to be fired in an eight-hour shift. A large amount of high percentage powder per cubic yard is required to break the rock into small fragments and scatter it well along the heading floor to give time for two rounds of drilling in eight hours, especially as each round pulls an average of five feet.

OTHER PLACES AND MANNERS.

Hon. Pierre Leblanc Knew Election-eering in the Old Days.

Hon. Pierre Evariste Leblanc, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, re-enters the public life of his Province after a retirement of six years, follows his defeat as M.L.A. for Laval County, which he had represented continuously for twenty-four years, the final four as leader of the small Conservative minority in the Quebec Legislature. In the good old primitive days, the standard rate for dollar cash in hand, with a drink of wine along with the campaign, but he found that he had something to learn when he was called upon by his party to do some electioneering in the Eastern Townships, which are largely settled by the descendants of English and Scotch pioneers. At the first house which he visited he found the men folk away, and a buxom housewife in possession. Explaining his mission in courtly and persuasive fashion, he ventured the hope that the local Conservative candidate might count upon receiving the vote of the master of the house. The lady, for answer, extended a broom and work-worn palm, and, slapping it vigorously with the other hand, exclaimed: "John Jones votes for the man who first puts a ten-dollar bill in that hand, and he doesn't vote at all unless I get it!"

French Gains At St. Mihiel.

Paris, Aug. 16.—Despatches late yesterday afternoon indicate that the French made further gains near St. Mihiel. The situation is quite near Ypres.

Bibbys Men's and Boys' Departmental Store. \$10 Suit Specials. Perfectly tailored clothes. Genuine Home-spuns in several shades of Grey, Brown and neat stripes. Two and three piece styles. Plain or cuff bottom trousers. Sizes 34 to 44. \$5.00 and \$6.00 Panamas—Your choice of any Panama in the store for \$2.75. SHOE SALE—The celebrated Just Wright Shoes, \$5.00 and \$6.00 values, for \$4.50. Bibbys 78, 80, 82 PRINCESS STREET.

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

Cushion Sole Shoes for Tender Feet. All Men and Women are looking for Foot Comfort and we are prepared to supply it with a pair of soft, easy fitting Cushion Sole Shoes. WOMEN'S CUSHION SOLE SHOES, Button and Lace Styles, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50. MEN'S CUSHION SOLE SHOES, See Our Special at \$5.00. J. H. SUTHERLAND & BRO. The Home of Good Shoes.

August Sale! Big Reductions On Men's and Boys' SUITS! Now is your chance to get your Boy's School Suit at a very low price. 100 pairs Men's Pants, regular \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, now only \$1.98. Don't miss it; also a big stock of Rain Coats, Gents' Furnishings, Trunks and Suit Cases.

SPECIAL SALE Running and Outing SHOES. Blue, low; reg. 90c For 75c; Blue, high; reg. \$1.25 For \$1.00; White, low; reg. \$1.25 For \$1.00; White, high; reg. \$1.50 For \$1.25. These are fine when you are on the boat or out camping. Treadgold Sporting Goods Co. 88 Princess Street, Kingston.

Barnet Lipman, 107 PRINCESS ST. The Up-to-Date Clothing and Furnishing Store. German troops have invested Novo Georgievsk. "Violet Cream" at Gibson's. General Von Moltke, former chief of staff Bering, has been awarded the Order of Four le Merite.

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