

"MADE IN CANADA"



**ARROW**  
Soft COLLARS

2 for 25 cents

Small, Handy & Co., Inc. Makers, Sales Dept., Montreal

**Cooked Meats**

We have the very best in Cooked Hams, Jellied Tongue, Jellied Hocks, Pressed Ham and Veal, Bologna and Head Cheese.

P.S.—All our meats are kept ice cold in our modern refrigerator counter away from flies and dust. No missing—no handling. Orders sent to any part of city.

**J. E. B. GAGE,**  
Phone 51, Montreal Street.

**The New Route to Western Canada**



T. & N. O. R. Y. Grand Trunk Railway System

**TORONTO-WINNIPEG**

Via North Bay, Cobalt and Corbeon

ROUTE OF INNUMERABLE MARVELS

Finest Equipment, Splendid Roadbed.

**Lv. TORONTO 10.45 p. m.**  
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY

**Ar. WINNIPEG 3.50 p. m.**  
THURSDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY

Connecting at Winnipeg with C. T. P. Train for Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and intermediate points.

Through Tickets via the "Canadian Rockies at their best"

**TO PRINCE RUPERT, ALASKA, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE and SAN FRANCISCO**

Timetables and all information from any Grand Trunk, Can. Govt. Rys., or T. & N. O. Railway Agents.

**The Retort Courteous.**

"Ha, ha," sneered the lawyer in court, "you doctors are all alike. Your operations are always successful, but your patients die."

"Sometimes that happens," said the doctor calmly, "but we doctors have nothing on you lawyers. You win great victories for your clients, but you get all the money."

**MADE - IN - CANADA**

There is no institution in the Dominion more Canadian than The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

It was incorporated under the statutes of Ontario in 1869 as The Mutual Life Assurance Company.

It was given a Dominion charter by an Act passed in 1878, but was still known as The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company.

It received a new name by an Act of the Federal Parliament in the year 1909, and has since been known as The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Its investments of nearly \$25,000,000 are exclusively Canadian; the lives insured are Canadian only. It is strictly a Canadian Company assuring Made-in-Canada contracts.

**S. BOUGHTON, Agent,** PHONES 610 and 501, 60 BRICK STREET.  
THE ONLY MADE-IN-CANADA MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY.

**Going Out of the Lumber Business**

Balance of stock going at bargain prices.

A nice lot of Hemlock, 2x4, and one inch Sheet-ing. Some job lots very cheap.

Also a little of everything—Oak, Elm, Birch, Maple, Cedar Posts, etc.

Private Sale to commence on Saturday, August 21st.

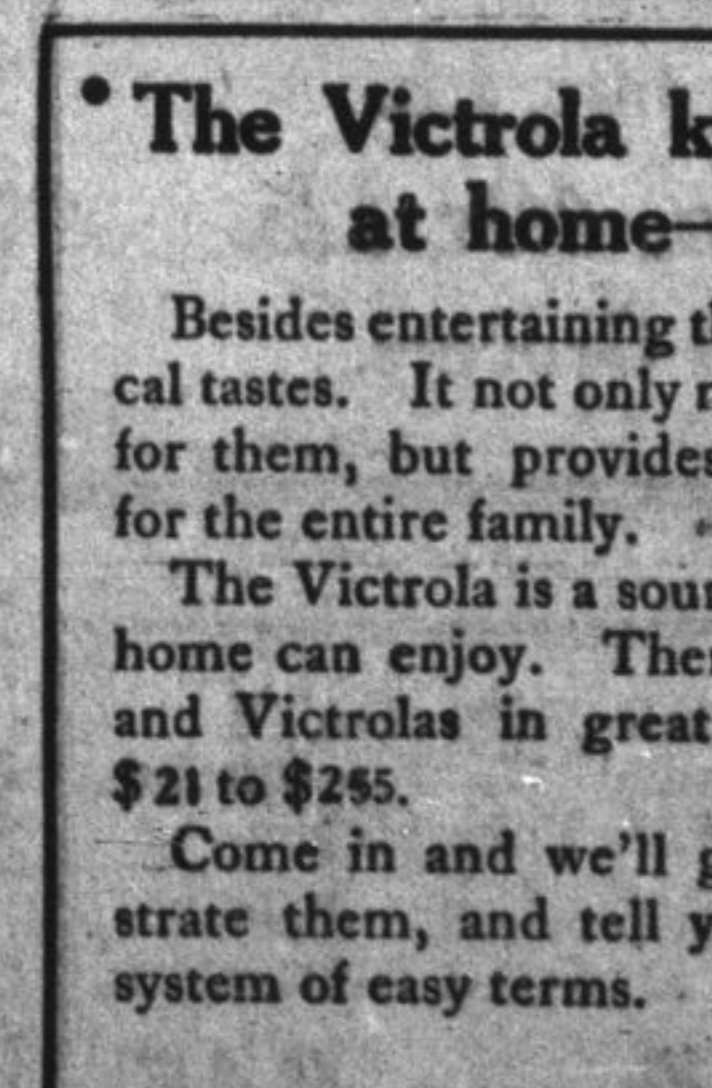
**WALLACE LUMBER YARD, Stephen St., Phone 1191**

**The Victrola keeps the children at home—and happy**

Besides entertaining them it develops their musical tastes. It not only makes home more attractive for them, but provides music and entertainment for the entire family.

The Victrola is a source of pleasure which every home can enjoy. There are Victrolas and Victrolas in great variety from \$21 to \$295.

Come in and we'll gladly demonstrate them, and tell you about our system of easy terms.



**C. W. Lindsay Co., Limited,**  
121 Princess St.

**THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADDRESSES REICHSTAG**

**Says Germany Never Aspired to Rule Europe.**

**FINDS BRITAIN GUILTY**

**GERMANY WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT, HE SAYS.**

Until Enemy Nations Ask Peace From Their Own-Guilty Governments And Till Road Is Free For New Europe.

Berlin, Aug. 20 (by wireless to Sayville).—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, in a speech yesterday at the opening of the Reichstag after a recess since May 30th, retraced the history of the European events leading up to the present war. He unveiled what he said were attempts made by the enemies of Germany to conceal the whole truth from the nations-at-large and from their own people.

"I never have concealed anything from the representatives of the German nation," the chancellor added, "I never had anything to conceal."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, discussing Poland's future, said: "The present occupation of Poland is the beginning of an evolution which will lead the country, freed from the Russian yoke, towards a brighter future and able to develop its industrial and national character."

The speech begins with a review of the present military situation, the chancellor adding: "Since you assembled at the last session great things have happened. Again all French attempts to shatter our west front have failed in spite of the reckless waste of human lives of the 'trouche'."

"Italy, our new enemy, who thought she could easily take her neighbor's coveted goods, has been splendidly repulsed in spite of a numerical superiority and has made an immense sacrifice in human lives. 'Unshakable and unshakable stands the Dardanelles front.'"

"We greet our faithful allies and extend special greetings to the exalted ruler of the Danube, the monarch who yesterday entered upon his eighty-sixth year."

"We ourselves have taken almost all Galicia and a large part of Poland, Lithuania and Courland, and our lines everywhere, far advanced into the enemy's countries, stand like walls. We ourselves have a strong army free at our disposal for new enterprises."

**Look Proudly Into Future.**

"Proudly and without fear we look into the future."

The chancellor insisted that the nations at war with Germany were attempting to deceive their people regarding the present real situation, thus, as he declared, incurring "heavy blood guilt," and denounced what he declared to be a "campaign of calumnies," conducted against Germany.

"Our enemies," declared the chancellor, "pretend that Germany was prepared for this war, since during its first year she was victorious, while her enemies, innocent and peaceful, were unprepared."

The chancellor recalled newspaper articles published in the spring of 1914 at what he said was the instigation of Russian war ministers, in which it was declared that Russia was completely prepared for war. He recalled also the words of Sir Edward Grey in the British Parliament stating that in the event of war Great Britain's war preparations would enable her to protect commerce to and from her shores.

**Reference To England.**

The chancellor in a sensational statement quoted the words which he declared Sir Edward Grey spoke to the German ambassador to London, when the latter took leave of the British foreign minister after the beginning of the war in August in 1914.

"Sir Edward Grey," said the chancellor, emphasizing his words, "said that war between the two countries would make it possible that the conclusion of peace he could render us more valuable services than had England remained neutral."

The chancellor explained that he interpreted these words to mean that England desired the friendship of a beaten weakened Germany as a counter influence against powerful Russia, England would be ready to use such a Germany—a weak country without industry and without a navy.

The chancellor's report of this scene in London caused a profound sensation in the Reichstag.

In conclusion the chancellor said: "Germany has never aspired to a European hegemony. Her ambition was to excel others in the works of civilization amidst the peaceful competition of large and small nations. We do not desire the nations driven into war by their governments, but we have forgotten our former sentimentality. We shall continue to fight until those nations ask peace from their own guilty governments and until the road is free for a new Europe, delivered from French intrigues, Muscovite lust of conquest and British tutelage."

**Accident To An Auto.**

An automobile used as a taxi met with an accident near Elgin on Wednesday and is now undergoing repairs. It is reported that the driver was indulging in too much speed and his steering gear broke, throwing the car into a ditch and against a tree.

**THE WHIG'S JUMBLE.**

**A General Review of Country Districts and Local News.**

"Tread Easy Powder" means foot comfort. Sold at Gibson's, 100 eleven quart baskets, large duchess apples, 30c each at Gilbert's store.

H. Cunningham, piano tuner, 21 King street. Leave orders at McAlley's Book Store.

Mrs. H. Fisher, Portsmouth, leaves on Friday for England to join her husband, who went overseas with the Queen's dressers.

Special sale of cancelled library books for 25c, at Gibson's Red Cross Drug Store.

The death of Miss Jane Frost, Belleville, occurred at the family residence. Deceased was born in Toronto twenty years ago.

"Page & Shaw 'Bon Bons,'" Gibson's.

Read all the news in the Whig's second section. There is local, social and telegraphic news in abundance.

The death took place at Soperton, on Wednesday, of Richard Cronkite, Athens. He passed away suddenly at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ira Judd. He was seventy years of age.

"5c baby cough syrup" 15c, Gibson's.

The double residence, at Madoc, belonging to D. E. K. Stewart, and occupied by the families of Mr. Stewart and Mrs. A. W. Coe were destroyed by fire. Mr. Stewart himself was seriously burned.

"Page & Shaw 'Bon Bons,'" Gibson's.

Justice Merrill passed away in Thurlow, on Wednesday, at the age of ninety years. He was a farmer by occupation and lived at Moira, prior to his removal to Thurlow. He had been in ill-health about two years.

Special sale of cancelled library books for 25c, at Gibson's Red Cross Drug Store.

A quiet wedding took place Wednesday evening, when Margaret E. eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Galbraith, Bellamy's was united in marriage to Sidney G. Easton, Lyson of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Easton, Row's Corners.

\$1.50 and \$1.25 library books for 25c at Gibson's Red Cross Drug Store.

**Reward For Frank Lynchers.**

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 20.—Governor Harris offers \$500 reward each for the apprehension of the first five of Leo M. Frank's Lynchers. The Georgia law prohibiting the executive from offering more than \$2,500 reward in any one case.

100 eleven quart baskets, large duchess apples, 30c each at Gilbert's store.

**A "BURNING SHAME."**

Canada's Fire Loss Is the Heaviest in the World.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin (Ontario) Board of Trade the following facts were brought out in a resolution passed on record:

The fire loss per capita in Canada is greatly in excess of that of any other civilized country in the world, and our national position in this regard is constantly becoming worse instead of better, until at the present time our Canadian fire losses, in proportion to population, are approximately six times greater than those of Great Britain, France, or Germany, with a correspondingly high rate of insurance premium; and in the past ten years the average annual loss in ten British cities has been but 50 cents per head as against an average annual loss of \$3.55 per head in ten Canadian cities from Halifax to Vancouver, with an average rate of premium in the British cities of but 22 cents per \$100 of insured value as against an average of \$1.46 in Canadian cities.

The fire losses of \$14,000,000 paid by Canadian companies in 1913 would at the British rate of premium be reduced to \$2,360,000, thus bringing about an annual saving of nearly \$12,000,000, which, in every decade, would amount, with compound interest, to more than the Dominion Government's contribution thus far for war purposes; it being equally true that this huge sum represents perhaps less than half of the annual losses directly or indirectly resulting from fire, thus justly representing us in the eyes of European countries, on the one hand, as a nation of incendiaries, and, on the other, as absolute incompetents, and fully authorizing the verdict that the result is not only a national criminal waste, but also a "burning shame."

In the United States, though their rate of loss is considerably lower than Canada's, the National Fire Protection Association of that country, in a recent report, referred to their "reckless and unceasing waste" as an "impoverishment of the nation."

Our own losses are continually deplored and lamented, not only by our insurance companies, but by the public generally, and remedial action is continually urged along Provincial lines, as yet without avail.

The Canadian Commission of Conservation has achieved excellent results in the conservation of our national waterpowers in the great reduction of forest fires along our railways, has initiated a movement for conservation on broad national lines for city planning, and has sought out and applied means to conserve our national resources in other directions, thus making it indispensable that they have the organization to take up this most important and directly beneficial feature of national conservation with every prospect of success.

The Berlin Board of Trade requested the Canadian Commission of Conservation to take up this matter as a special duty, and to work with expert assistance for formulating recommendations to the different Provinces, and directing an effort in Canada to approximate gradually to the European standard; and concerted action in a movement of this kind is more likely to bring results.

**No Got a Car.**

The latest Ford story is a true story and touches Toronto. It concerns the new Ford car now driven by Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Editor of The Globe, Toronto. This car, a five-passenger touring car met Dr. Macdonald on his arrival from Detroit at the Union Station some days ago, and carried with it instructions to remain with him.

While in Detroit Dr. Macdonald addressed a meeting at which Mr. Henry Ford was present, and later visited at the home of Mr. Ford. So greatly impressed was Dr. Ford with the eloquent message of Dr. Macdonald's address that to express his appreciation, he said to Dr. Macdonald: "On your arrival in Toronto there will be a car to meet you at the station. Kindly consider it yours." (Or words to that effect.)

Dr. Macdonald returned to Toronto, and sure enough the shiny new touring car was paving impatiently at the entrance in charge of a chauffeur from the Ford works.

**Funeral For a Dog.**

In a casket lined with white satin, his paw folded, "Laddie," beloved pet of Mrs. Edward H. McAndrew, lay in state last night in the parlor of his late residence, 549 Carlaw avenue, Toronto, while over a hundred mourners paid their last respects before the remains were forwarded to Vermont for interment at the birthplace of the deceased.

Beside him lay his collar and leash, the mug from which he had drunk, an old shoe beloved of Laddie, and a piece of rope with which, 14 years ago he, then a puppy, had played, treasured in the family ever since.

Mrs. McAndrew stood to receive the visitors in separate sorrow beside the body of her dear pet. She had raised him, trained him, brought him across the blue, loved him for 14 years and finally lost him through the inevitable ravage of old age.

**Gave Life for Empire.**

Without the satisfaction of having gone to the front, or the glory of dying in battle, Harry Robbins Seale of Toronto gave his life for his country as truly as any Canadian soldier who met his death from shrapnel or German gas, when he died at St. Michael's Hospital a few days ago.

Early in July, having a day off from his work with the Don Valley Brick Works, he went to the Armouries and volunteered for active service with the 10th Royal Grenadiers. His doctor told him that before he enlisted he must have a varicose vein removed from one of his legs. Accordingly he had that operation at St. Michael's Hospital, but died a couple of weeks later of blood poisoning.

Special sale of cancelled library books for 25c, at Gibson's Red Cross Drug Store.

Ideal harvesting weather was reported from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

**HARVESTS IN ONTARIO**

**A REVIEW FOR THE PAST FORTY YEARS.**

Recent Rains Have Sprouted Large Percentage of Ontario's Greatest Wheat Crop—How Other Crops Stand.

Four weeks ago the farmers had the brightest prospect of any year in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. To-day, with 30 per cent. of the wheat sprouted, the barley and oats in the balance, conditions have changed very much for the worse.

Good cultivation, clean seed, proper rotation and fertilization, are all important, but favorable weather counts for more than all combined. We give a summary of adverse weather conditions during the last forty years:

1876-6 were both ordinary years, good weather and big crops.

1878. Seeding started on April 1st, was well advanced by April 28th. It started to rain on a Sunday and rained for three weeks. Early sown grain was a good crop; that sown after rain was worthless. Burning, dry weather followed the long wet spell, and the ground cracked open. Hayling was progressing well when on July 3rd a terrific storm came, and acres of hay were flooded down to Lake Ontario. Then a wet spell came in wheat harvest, sprouting most of the wheat. The general election was on September 3rd that fall, when Sir John A. Macdonald came to the country with the National Policy. A terrible storm came on September 5th, clearing all the dams and bridges from the Credit River from Cheltenham to Port Credit. Oldtimers speak of this as the flood that swept away the McKenzie Government.

**Wheat Too Soft to Sell.**

Wheat that fell too soft for sale. One day is still spoken of in Oakville when the grain buyers—McDougal, Johnston, and Wales, refused to buy a single load of wheat, advising the farmers to go to Warcup's mill. He also refused, and up the seventh line there drove a procession of disconsolate farmers with loads of wheat no one would buy. This wheat was sold in the winter for 65 cents per bushel.

In 1879-80 there were good crops and favorable weather.

1881—Good crops, wheat \$1.50, barley \$3; finest fall on record. Serious fires occurred along railway tracks.

1882—A wet spell at end of harvest, did not do any serious damage.

1885—Very wet in wheat harvest; slight damage from sprouting.

1896—A very wet spring.

1887-88-89—All saw good harvest weather.

**A Prophecy That Failed.**

In 1890 a general provincial election took place on June 6th. There was a terrific rain on the night of June 5th, and there were prophecies that Mowat would be drowned like McKenzie. These did not come true, however. Hot, dry weather immediately after made a poor harvest.

1891—2-3 were ordinary years.

In 1894 there was a wet spring. One week in May the farmers claimed they did not see the sun, for a week. There was a poor harvest.

In 1895 there was an early warm spring, and consequent wonderful growth. A frost on May 12th ruined the grass, making the worst year in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. A dry summer followed, with very little grass. Hundreds of cattle in Ontario died the following winter from starvation.

1896 saw ordinary weather; good crops.

**Rain Spoiled Fine Crops.**

In 1897 there were the best crops for years. Wheat and alike were especially good. A hot spell in harvest ruined most of the alike, and wheat was badly sprouted. Some was cut, as was sprouted so badly that great piles could be seen all over the fields in passing.

The years 1898 and 1899 were very dry.

In 1900 there were splendid crops, but it was very wet in oat harvest, and considerable damage was done.

1901 saw a wet spring, but good harvest weather.

In 1902 there was a very early spring; plowing began on March 17th, and most of the seeding was done by March 28th.

In 1903 there were good crops, but it was very wet at the end of harvest.

There was a very wet spring in 1904, and little seeding was done until May. There were heavy rains in harvest time.

In 1905 and 1906 saw good crops and favorable weather.

There was in 1907 a cold, backward spring, with poor hay and grass crops.

The year 1908 had a very wet spring, with poor spring crops.

In 1909 and 1910 there were good crops and weather.

The summer of 1911 was very dry, with poor pasture and light hay.

**Oats Completely Destroyed.**

Good crops promised in 1912, but abominable weather came along in the oat harvest. Hundreds of acres were completely destroyed. September and October were both very wet months. The farmers claim that the worst job they ever had was plugging through the mud to haul the corn to the silos.

1913 was a good year, nice harvest weather.

1914 also saw good crops and good weather.

This year promised the largest and best crop in the history of the province, but by August 13th, owing to heavy rains, thirty per cent. of the wheat sprouted, and fifty per cent. the crop was still in the fields. Barley dead ripe, about ten per cent. cut, ground too wet to run binders on. Loss bound to be heavy. The oat crop is ripe and little damaged. If crop could be cut in a few days. The heavy rain of Thursday, however, makes a serious problem, and another week of rainy weather would practically mean the loss of the crop. Corn has recovered splendidly from the recent storm and is growing well. Potatoes on clay are beginning to rot.

**The Port of Profit**

Lincoln used to tell a story of a Mississippi river steamboat that had a four-foot boiler and a "seven-foot" whistle. Every time the boat blew its whistle it stopped. His steamboat was great on "attention getting" but poor on progress.

The advertising steamboat has lost interest in the mere noise of whistles. Its owners have ceased to measure results by sound. They are insisting that quick transit to the Port of Profit is to be their test of efficiency.

And so advertisers are turning to newspapers for their voyage to the desired harbor.

Two Bonds of unquestioned merit at unusually attractive prices

**Government of Province of Ontario**

Due 1st May, 1925. Interest 1st May and November. Denomination \$1000.

**City of Toronto**

Due 1st July, 1915. Interest 1st January and July. Denomination \$1000.

Full particulars on request.

**A. E. AMES & CO.**  
Investment Bankers Union Bank Building, Toronto Established 1889

**McINTOSH BROS'**

**End of Season Cut-Price Sale**

**Starts**

**Saturday**

**August 21st**

**BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS!**

Now is the time to prepare the boys for school, and ours is the stock to select from. We have our new fall lines in and a better showing will be hard to find, with prices that must please even the closest buyers.

**Starting at \$2.98**

We show a splendid strong suit in Norfolk style, sizes 24 to 28, made in neat shades of grey and brownish mixed Tweeds; full cut bloomers. The same line in larger sizes, 29 to 34 and 35, for \$3.98

**STRONG ON THE FOLLOWING PRICES.**

We bought heavy this year to sell at \$4.50-\$5, \$6 and \$6.50. There is a splendid range of patterns at all four prices, and you can dress your boys in smart suits at moderate prices.

We are the originators in this city of the Children's Soldier Suits, made of Khaki Serge, same designs as men's; ages 3 to 10 years only, \$3.50. Exceptional value. Dress your boy as a soldier to remind him of his father at the front.

**LOUIS ABRAMSON**  
336 Princess Street. Kingston, Ont.