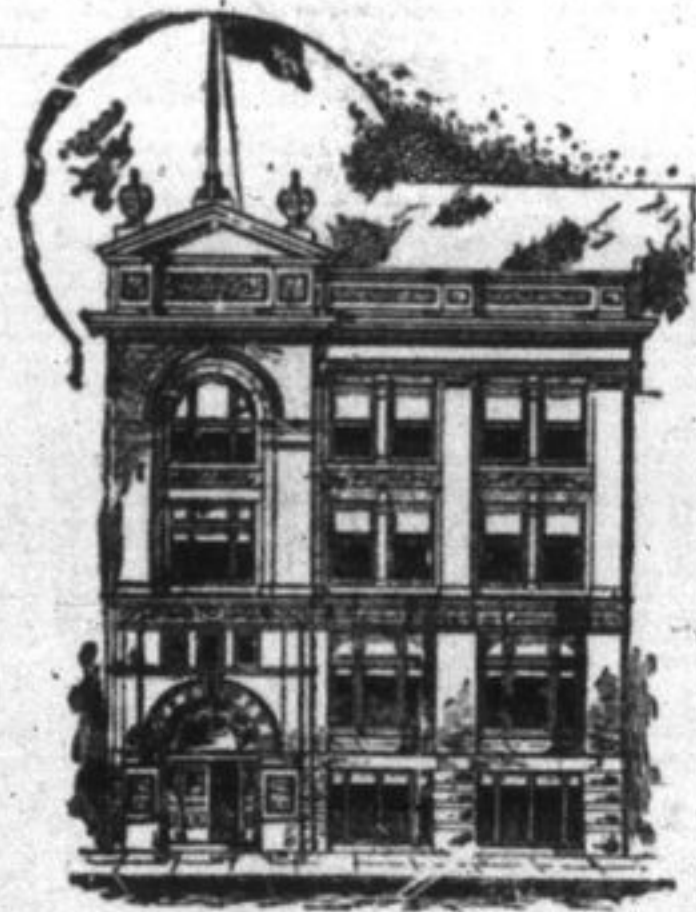


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GETTING TIRED SOON.

The idea of interesting the school children in public events, and of working them into all the relief schemes of the day, incident upon the war, is good. But to be effective it must be followed up. Some time ago it was proposed to make up local scrap books and send them to the boys at the front for their happiness and enlightenment; and the School Board spent considerable money in buying paper and paste. How many books have been made up of the Whig does not know. But it does know that a large part of the stock is to the good and without prospect of its use. This does not speak well for those who were behind the movement. They should not have wearied so soon in well doing. The greater proposition, which was discussed at the Board of Education last evening, requires the greater effort in order to make it a success.

FEEDING THE CHILDREN.

The Toronto School Board proposes to feed the children of poor people. A kitchen will be fitted up in one of the public schools as an experiment, and if the expected success is scored other kitchens will be established in other schools. The subject is one upon which there is a marked diversity of opinion. There are many people whose appearances indicate that they are not sufficiently or judiciously fed. It may be that the food they are given is not as nutritious as it ought to be, and that if people knew more about it they would buy and cook with greater care. However, that is a question quite apart from the one under consideration.

The plan of giving meals or lunches in the schools is not generally approved. It is approved in London, England, where the local Boards found no alternative but to feed the children of the masses. There is a need of it in New York where distance from school makes it impossible for the small children to travel between the school and the home for the mid-day meal. There is a necessity for it in every populous centre for local and domestic reasons. There is always, of course, the delicacy of distinguishing between the poor and the well-to-do.

The children of some parents, like the parents themselves, will suffer the pangs of hunger before they will reveal their real condition. This prompts the thought of giving soups and light foods to everyone and of offering them in larger quantities where they are the chief contributions to the health of the scholar. The proposition is worthy of all the attention that has been put upon it. The sympathy of the teacher goes out to the children when it is suspected that their food is not sufficient or missing at home, and she rejoices when steps are taken systematically to confer a great social benefit upon the deserving ones.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

A natural corollary of the big war loans, the inevitable result which some financiers predicted, has been the rise in the rate of interest. When the Canadian Government, in its extremity, is willing to pay 5 per cent. upon its New York loan, and the British and French Governments are willing to pay 5 per cent. upon their ten year loan, the municipality and the individual are bound to pay dearly for their banking accommodation. The rate of interest is a barometer of the times. It tells of the general

eral conditions and of the general outlook. It measures the faith of the money lenders. It marks the prosperity which comes and goes with remarkable regularity. The period of good times cannot be fixed. It depends upon passing events. Men predicted the war. They felt that something had to come of the elaborate preparations which the Germans were making for conquest or defense. They referred to all this as the German menace, which, though doubted by some, was intensely real.

The declaration of war had hardly been made when the money market tightened, and it has been tightening ever since. There was a lull in this process for a while. It seemed as if the fears of the people as to the financial effects were not to be fully realized. That was before the plethoric money bags of the war nations became empty. With the floating of the first great loan, the rate of interest, which had been tending downward, took a turn upward. Mark the effect. Province of Ontario bonds have been selling to yield 5 per cent. Province of Saskatchewan bonds have been selling to yield 5 1/2 per cent. City of Toronto and City of Ottawa debentures have been selling to yield 5 1/2 per cent. There has been no approach to this rate in one's recollection, and without another great war it may not be reached again.

And the end is not yet. The smaller municipality has not been heard from. It must have money, not to carry on great improvement, but necessary improvements, made under local laws, and calling for considerable expenditure. There is usually about 1 per cent. of a difference between the rate of interest paid by the provincial metropolises and a city of a twentieth or a fortieth its size. Wait until the clamor for financial relief sets in and then see the rate of interest soar. It has been 6 per cent. in Ontario within a year; it may be higher soon, with a still higher rate as one goes the farther west and reaches the towns and cities there.

A GREAT MAN'S FALL.

One of America's pulp ornaments is Dr. Hillis, of New York. He is the successor of the great Beecher, in Plymouth Church. He is not only a most eloquent preacher, but a pleasing and prolific writer. His works have been in demand, and they have, by their sale, contributed richly towards his income.

No one has suspected it, but he seems to have had worldly ambitions. He desired to possess himself of much wealth. So he invested of his income in enterprises of a speculative character, and he lost heavily. Of late he has been immersed in debt and trouble. He endured it for a time. Then, after discussing the situation with his creditors, he faced his congregation and confessed his errors and indiscretions. He poured out his soul in this fashion: "Often I have loved my books more than the poor! I have loved position and office and honor, and sometimes I have thought of my own interest, when every drop of my blood and every ounce of my strength and every thought of my mind belonged to our schools, to the sick, to the friendless, to the poor, and to the boys and girls, with their eager and hungry minds."

"Often I have taken honors when I should have chosen solitude and dwelt apart and listened to the voice of God and tried to be a true prophet of God to you. For several years I have had a growing conviction that a minister has no right to make money, and does his best work without it."

"If, therefore, there is anywhere in this wide land a noble boy who has done me the honor to read my books or sermons, or to listen to my lectures, and who has come to cherish a secular idea of the Christian ministry, let me say to him that I denounce my own influence, that my deepest thought is that there are home missionaries and foreign missionaries and social settlers and neighborhood visitors whose shoe latches I am not worthy to stoop down and unlace."

"At the time of my longest life is short—all too short for the noblest of tasks, that of the Christian ministry. Great is the influence of the law and medicine; wonderful the task of the jurist and the statesman; marvelous the power of the press; great also the opportunity of the merchant and the manufacturer who feed the people and clothe the people. But nothing can be higher than the call to shepherd Christ's poor and weak, and happy the minister who has never secularized his sacred calling and who at the end of his life is able to say: 'Behold, these are the sheep that Thou gavest me, and not one of them is lost.'"

EDITORIAL NOTES. The Universities have decided to go out of the sporting business while the war is on, and so many students and graduates are at the front. Football and hockey can take a rest.

The colors of the 21st Regiment, presented in Kingston, will remain in the care of Sir George Perley in London while the men are at the front. It is well to know where these colors are. They cost a lot of money.

Sir Sam Hughes says he can get a million of recruits when he wants them. This implies that it will be a simple process. Well, it has taken a year to get 150,000, and has cost a mighty struggle on the part of a great many beside the Minister of Militia.

Canada may lose the Duke of Connaught as its Governor-General. Britain wants him for the military service for which he is so well fitted by experience and training. Will he return to England? If his country wants him he will, and Canada will cheerfully let him go.

Anthony Comstock was not known to many outside of New York city. But in all America his name will be remembered as that of a man who was clear of heart and hand, and who spent his life in the defence of decency. Vice without him, or a competent successor, will menace the morals of New York.

The war was expected to kill the churches. It was by some accepted as an evidence that Christianity had failed of its purpose and mission. But the churches are better attended than they have been in a century. There is a larger interest in the public worship. There is a larger faith in the God of battles, and He is not the God of the German Kulturist.

PUBLIC OPINION

The First Act. (Montreal Courier.) This (Hetzoltern dynasty, with all its wholly barbarian Kultur, must first be smashed or there can be no peace for any of us.

Mrs. Dumba's Power. (Syracuse Post-Standard.) If we may judge by their pictures, Dumba would have done well to have left his diplomatic business in the hands of Mrs. Dumba.

Imitating China. (Montreal Mail.) A pacifist urges the United States to abstain from preparing for national defence and set the world a glorious example. Why steal China's glory?

A Great Price. (Ottawa Journal.) It is possible that Britain is paying a horrible price at the Dardanelles. Had Prince Louis remained First Sea Lord, it is conceivable that that enterprise would have been undertaken in a different way.

Too Much Talk. (Toronto Globe.) Sir Robert Borden ought to insist that General Hughes shall cease to talk nonsense and buckle down to work. There are great problems, awaiting solution in the Militia Department. Sir Sam should be on the job instead of on the rampage.

KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO

Henry Folger purchased 150 thoroughbred sheep to-day, to stock his Carleton Island farm. Ten cents was the price offered on the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day, but there were no sales. The Birchall murder case is now on at Woodstock and is attracting much attention. The daily reports in the Whig are eagerly looked forward to.

Sleepytime Tales

THE RABBIT'S NIGHTMARE. Once upon a time a little brown rabbit lay down under a tree to have a nap. He went sound asleep and dreamed, oh such a dream. He dreamed that all the rabbits had shed their feet and new ones had grown in their places. He was rejected to take all the old ones and go to the big fox to sell them. He didn't think much of that, but, as rabbit's feet are supposed to bring good luck he knew the fox would be glad to get so many all at once. Of he started with the feet in a big bag over his shoulder and he soon came to where the fox lived. Raga-tap he went on the door. It was very faint at first but the next time he got more courageous and it was quite a loud knock. Then the fox said: "Come in brother Rabbit. I knew it was you all the time." The rabbit sat down in a chair quite near the door so as to be ready to run if the fox looked cross, but he didn't. He just smiled. Some way the rabbit didn't like that smile, his mouth looked so big and his tongue so red, and he remembered what he had heard about him and that he was cruel and deceitful. He told the fox what he had to sell and asked him if he wanted to buy the feet. The fox said yes and started for the rabbit, just as poor bunny was opening the bag to take out the feet. The fox made a grab at the rabbit but only caught hold of his little tail and that even slipped out of his cruel paw. Out flew the rabbit and the fox after him. Round and round the house they flew until the rabbit felt his breath giving out, so he dropped the bag and, as the fox stopped to pick it up, the scared rabbit got away and ran home as fast as he could. Then he woke up and rubbed his eyes to see if the fox was still chasing him. When he realized it was only a dream he laughed so hard that all the rabbits came running to see what was the matter and when he told them about his dream they laughed too. The rabbit, however, said it was too real for comfort and he hoped he would never have such a dream again.

"Low Cost of Living" Menu

Menu for Saturday. BREAKFAST: Minced Liver, Adolphus Apple Sauce, Toast. LUNCHEON: Scalloped Fish, Currant Muffins, Tea. DINNER: Baked Ham, Fried Sweet Potatoes, Squash Fritters, Banana Drop Cookies, Coffee. BREAKFAST: Adolphus Apple Sauce—Cut the apples in halves, core, lay side down in a baking dish, sprinkle with sugar, dot with butter, add another layer, cover with water, and bake until tender. When done the water should form a thick rich syrup. LUNCHEON: Currant Muffins—Cream together two tablespoons of sugar, and one of butter. Add one beaten egg, two cups and a half of flour, three tablespoons of baking powder and half a cup of currants. Bake in gem pans twenty minutes. DINNER: Squash Fritters—Use one cup of summer squash, boiled and mashed, two eggs, half a cup of milk, three tablespoons of flour mixed with one teaspoon of baking powder, one teaspoon of sugar, and a pinch each of salt, pepper and fry in deep boiling fat. BANANA DROP COOKIES—Use one and a quarter cups of sugar and two eggs and, then add a pinch of salt, one cup of milk, two cups of sifted flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, and add last two sliced bananas. Drop on buttered pans and bake in a hot oven.

Rippling Rhymes

DREAMS REALIZED. We all have dreams when we are young, sweet dreams of future splendor; we see ourselves flung all kinds of legal tender; we see ourselves achieve a fame that spreads from Troy to Goshen, so all the people speak our name with fervor and emotion. Then some of us sit down and wait the vision's sweet fulfilling, depending on a kindly fate to help us make a killing. We wait till we are weak and old, for Fortune's kindly token; we wait till we are green with mold, and all our dreams are broken. Our hearts are filled with bleak despair when wintry age approaches, and to the poorhouse we repair, to weep and wail the roaches. And some have dreams of gorgeous hue, fine dreams of coming glory. "We'll make these dreams," they say, "come true, before we're old and hoary." With willing feet and eager dreamer they stand, or sit, and chew his gawdies. Oh, dreams are fine if you have spunk to follow up the vision, but all those dreams are simply bunk which bring free gifts elysian.



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Special Sale OF BOYS' SUITS! ALL NEW STOCK. Mads up-to-date. Big cut in prices, also a big lot of Men's Fine Coat-Shirts; regular \$1.25, now 69c. Don't Miss the Chance. Barnet Lipman, 107 PRINCESS ST. The Up-to-Date Clothing & Gents' Furnishing Store. GERMANY'S INTRIGUING. KAISER TAKES PAINS TO FLATTER KING FERDINAND. The German Intrigue Supported by Turkey Which Concluded An Agreement With Bulgaria. London, Sept. 24.—The Daily News says: "Bulgaria has been the centre of ceaseless German intrigue in the Balkans ever since the war broke out, and latterly, especially, the Kaiser has lavished flattery on Ferdinand. In August, Prince Hohenzoln bore an autograph from his imperial master to the Czar of the Bulgarians, in which the Kaiser remarked he regarded the Bulgarian nation as the most vigorous of all the Balkan races and wished to strengthen his friendship with it. As recently as last week end the Duke of Mecklenburg, the German Emperor's envoy in the Balkans, had an audience with Ferdinand, to whom he presented the Iron Cross of the First Class. "According to an unconfirmed message of German origin from Copenhagen and Paris, the Duke, on his way back to Vienna, also had a long interview with the King of Roumania on board of the Royal yacht Braila, on the Danube. "The reason of Germany's cultivation of Bulgaria's friendship is sufficiently explained in an article by Theodore Wolf in the Berlin Tageblatt last month. Bulgaria is the road by which, once the opposition of Roumania and Serbia is removed, Germany can send the needed munitions to the Turks at the Dardanelles. "German sentiment toward Bulgaria took the practical form this year of substantial instalments of a loan of \$20,000,000, concluded between the Balkan state and the group of German bankers before the outbreak of the war, in return for important economic concessions. It was repeatedly protested, however, that no political or military engagements were contracted with the loan. "The German intrigue has been supported by Turkey which, as is now well known, concluded an agreement whereby Bulgaria obtains the important concession of 965 square miles of territory, including the railway station Adrianople and the readjustment of the Karagatch frontier line. "Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian premier, lately declared to an interviewer that his country was prepared to enter into the war so as to receive guarantees that the German Emperor would obtain the restoration of portions of Macedonia but after the second Balkan war. Following this declaration, it has become officially known that the Entente Powers had made representations to Serbia, who, in the interests of the Allied cause, took a sympathetic attitude. Proposals were also made in notes to the Bulgarian Government itself. These, it is understood, included pledges that the Entente would obtain consent of the Serbs, Greeks and Roumanians for concessions already suggested. The reply to the Bulgarian Government to this series of representations was delivered on September 14th, having, according to an Athens message, been delayed as long as possible. "Other people may have good taste, but, of course, yours is a little better."

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