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82ND YEAR.

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TRUSTEE'S VACANT SEAT.

The people of Cataraqui Ward cannot think much of Public School education when they failed to nominate any one for the vacancy on the Board of Education, which was caused by the expiry of Mr. Cohen's term. It is understood that Mr. Cohen is willing to be re-elected for a second term, but he was absent from the nomination meeting. This may have caused the impression that he was not much concerned about the matter. He certainly had not made known his desires to his friends. Now, unless the ward is to be represented by only one member on the Board of Education, a special election must be ordered at a considerable expense. The one thing in which the people should be interested is education. It costs a good deal, and the people should see that they have both efficiency and economy of administration in connection with it.

The Bureau of Municipal Research estimates that one-sixth of the entire vote in Toronto could control the City Government, and this inesixth is missing. Talk about your public indifference for the absence of civic spirit!

VERY LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

It is unfortunate, in the public interest, that the electors do not, on public occasions, attend the meetings and submit the candidates to a heckling. One drawback against popular nominations is, of course, the hour at which they are held, namely, 10 o'clock in the morning, an hour at which the working men cannot be expected to attend. They are at work. Had they been present in the City Hall on Monday last they would have asked the Mayoralty candidates questions which would have called out their views on certain public matters. They could have been asked, for instance, to recite what they did in order to promote the interests of the city, and upon their answers would have depended, no doubt, the direction of many votes.

Both candidates are in favor of labor. Alderman McCann has helped, it is said, to provide many representative labor men with homes. This subject could stand considerable discussion. Alderman Richardson could be asked what he did for the laboring class, and he could have said a good deal on that point. Every physician has a claim on the consideration of his fellow men for acts of kindness, which, however, he cannot publicly explain. And, besides, Alderman Richardson was a Mayoralty candidate of the Labor party not so long ago, and it does not call now for any evidence of his fidelity.

The election is certainly warming up the people. Alderman Richardson came out late, on the invitation of a good many of his friends, and he is conducting a surprising campaign. He is not boasting of what he is going to do. He is leaving that to the other fellow. He is simply running a race in which he has the greatest encouragement, and, on Monday, according to all indications, there will be no bitterness or regrets for him to express.

The recruiting officers are finding it more and more difficult to fill up the ranks of the new regiments. The improvidence of the Government may have something to do with this. Every man cannot be an officer, and the double pays of some that have commissions are surely hurting the cause. A member of Parliament has called attention to this fact a couple of times.

MENACE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Max Ruloff, in the Frankfurter Zeitung, tells quite candidly of the methods adopted by the Germans in order to find a foothold in Bulgaria. Years ago it was decided that the Bulgarians offered the greatest promise of an Alliance, and, preliminary to any other expedient, schools were established at Sofia and at Philippolis. In these the Germans taught their language and their arts, and many native youths became students in them. These schools were subsidized by the German Government and grew in size and influence, until, when the war broke out society was permeated by German influence, and in the soldiers of Germany the young Bulgarians were finding their fellows and allies. The same thing occurred in Servia and as a result one young enthusiast, a student of a German school, longed to see the day when the statue of the Kaiser would decorate the Servian capital.

The Germans are said to find that the French and English schools of the Orient have been centres of national influence, and as the schools are now under German control it is planned to give them German teachers and begin in the Orient the practices they have been following in Serbia and Bulgaria. There is something suggestive in all this for Canada. Foreigners of all nations are clamouring for schools of their own in which to train and educate their children. To what end? That they may cultivate and nurture their national prejudices and that some day, even in the distant future, they may be found a menace to Canada and to its Government? If the German experiences in the Balkans mean anything it is a blow to the bilingual agitation in this country.

The key of the Dardanelles, says Max Ruloff, is to be found in Sofia, in the German schools. Forbid that some day the key to Canada and the domination of it by any foreign race shall be the little red school house of any province in the Confederation.

Silver bullets will surely count eventually in the war, and they will be the last bullets fired. They will be made in England.

MR. ASQUITH'S PLEDGE.

The Premier of England, whose judgment is as sound as his logic, will state his position presently with regard to conscription. The Government is in a state of siege. It is surrounded by tumult and turmoil. Its members have allowed the passions which strangely sway men from side to side to get the better of them. Resignations have been rumored. The Lloyd-George demand is that the Premier now state where he stands upon a pledge he made to Parliament some time ago.

The public impatience is asserting itself in two ways: It is demanding advance on the part of the army in Western France, or a change of command, presumably on the ground that this command is deficient. It is unwilling to await a careful analysis of the registers of the recruiting stations so as to establish beyond a doubt what the success of the Derby recruiting scheme has been. The single men may have pretty well responded to the appeal. The medically unfit may not be large in number. The "starred men" wanted in the trades and occupations, may or may not be very numerous. Time will tell.

Meanwhile the conscriptionists are busy, and in advance of Lord Derby's announcement, and independent of him, are calling for the measure, in law, that will force men into the army and in such numbers as to meet every requirement of the Empire. These restless conscriptionists are only held in check awaiting the Premier's word. His promise, made some weeks ago, was:

"If the young unmarried men do not come forward voluntarily he will either release the married men from their pledge or introduce a bill into Parliament to compel the young men to serve, which, if passed, would mean that the married men would be held to their enlistment. If . . . Parliament did not pass such a bill the married men would be automatically released from their engagement to serve."

That was a very definite announcement, and there is nothing to show that Mr. Asquith has changed his mind one whit with respect to it. He may say that the time has not come for action—that he has not the data that convinces him that the voluntary enlistment system of recruiting has failed—and he can refuse to implement his promise. The situation is a critical one.

GREED AND GRAFT ABOUND.

Everyman, which is edited by Dr. Sarolea, has become more outspoken with regard to the contract scandals of Britain. At the outbreak of the war Dr. Sarolea says all the industries of Britain should have been nationalized, so that the Government could have controlled the avenues of trade and prevented the scandals that have followed. The remark of a Dundee manufacturer is quoted: "We are making gigantic profits, and we are feeling heartily ashamed of it." Every day there is fresh evidence of the munificence of the Government to the war traders.

There was an impression that the Imperial Government was dealing heroically with the contract brokers, but it seems that they have got the best of the public men and officials, and that the public treasury is being plundered to an appalling extent. The incapacity of the War Office under the first dispensation is shown by the fact, which Major-General Bertram has stated, that though the profits on Canadian contracts were excessive, they were less than they might have been. They were made under the prices allowed by the War Office, and to the estimated limit of $42,000,000. Apparently with a shortage of munitions the War Office became panicky, and allowed the most extravagant prices, and there are some men who were quite willing to take advantage of the Government's extremity. Everyman goes further and quotes from the New Statesman, which says that with the honor and freedom of the country at stake, there was open trading with the enemy through Holland and Denmark and Sweden. Whole argosies, it is said, were sold to neutrals. More than one hundred steamships were transferred to Norway alone at three and four times the normal value, many to the United States, some to Italy and Greece and Denmark.

There will be awful revelations in time, and Canada will contribute to them through the patronage hunters who have been making the lives of the public men at Ottawa most miserable. A member of Parliament, writing to the Toronto News, sums up the situation in these suggestive words: "It may be odious to make generalization, but the spectacle at Ottawa made by manufacturers and their brokers and deputations was anything but edifying. It was about as sordid a piece of business as one could ever see."

An enquiry is demanded. The member of Parliament, who has been already referred to, says that this enquiry should go on. "If," he writes, 'it shows the quality of some of the men who tried to get contracts, and if it shows the methods they pursued, it will be worth while." The shame of it all does not affect the sinners. The spirit of greed and graft are robbing some men of their honor, their conscience, and their respectability.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Locomotive Works cannot get the additional electric power it wants until the Utilities' Commission closes a contract with some Company or Commission. The local Commission must act promptly in this matter.

Montreal's financial exhibit for 1915 shows a shortage of a couple of million dollars. And yet the people are so indifferent that nothing short of a political earthquake can wake them up.

The woman lawyers of Quebec may yet be able to practice their profession. Sir Lomar Gouin will consider a bill which aims to remove the present legal disabilities. Whatever Sir Lomar tackles he accomplishes. He is one of the most influential public men in Canada.

Col. Labelle, Montreal, does not think that the Welland Canal will meet the transportation demands of Canada, that the Georgian Bay Canal is an absolute necessity. Kingston seems to be somewhat indifferent with regard to the enlarged Welland, and as to the time in which it is to be completed. Without a deep water harbour the belated vessels cannot be unloaded here.

Germany's rumor, wireless as usual, is to to the effect that the natives of India are rising. It has been answered. The Bombay National Council of 10,000 has declared its loyalty to the Empire, and promises that millions in India will be ready to serve the King if necessary. The native princes understand the situation far better than the German spies.

PUBLIC OPINION

Can't Haggle Now.

(Montreal Herald.)

Mr. Lloyd George summed up the whole situation in one phrase when he told the labor unions at Glasgow that "you cannot haggle with an earthquake."

His Gifts Tell.

(London Advertiser.)

Sir Ernest Cassel may be a German by birth, but that is his only connection. No Hun would give $375,000 to Red Cross work among the British soldiers.

Feeble Leadership.

(Toronto News.)

Evidence accumulates that British sailors and British soldiers have done magnificently since the war began, and that British politicians have done badly.

Ominous For the Teuts.

(Hamilton Herald.)

Berlin gets a despatch from Constantinople saying 23,000,000 Mohamedans in India are ready for war. If this is so, the Teutons had better throw up their hands now. Delay is dangerous.

Enough in Any Case.

(Montreal Star.)

The French wine crop has fallen to four hundred and seventy-seven million gallons this year. But at the rate at which restrictions are being placed upon the consumer, this ought to be ample for 1916.

The German Wastage.

(Exchange.)

Mr. McKenna, not long ago, put the net German wastage at not less than 200,000 a month. In some months it runs much higher than this, of course. The Italians claim that in September last the Central Empires lost 600,000 men, the French estimate being even higher. Net wastage takes account, we must remember, of the wounded returned to the fighting lines, which in the British army is calculated at 60 per cent. But even 200,000 final loss—a minimum estimate—disposes of 2,400,000 in a year.

RANDOM REELS

"Of Shoes and Ships, and Sealing Wax, of Cabbages and Kings."

THE INDIAN.

The Indian is a melancholy specimen of man's inhumanity to man. At one time in the history of our country the Indian owned all of the real estate from New York to San Francisco, but he has been steadily pushed back by the relentless and highly-bunioned foot of the white man, until now he is a human derelict, with nothing to sustain him but hope and a massive appetite.

The early Indian was a very coarse person, being short on table manners and long on the most fatal forms of assassination. Miles Standish in his racy and piquant memoirs, complained bitterly of the lack of polish shown by the female red man, who constantly ate pie with a knife and left her spoon in her coffee cup. William Penn, the only naturalized American who ever consorted with the Indian for any length of time without being succeeded by an obituary notice, tried for years to interest the red brother in the quarterly bath, but failed miserably in the attempt and passed away soon after with a look of chagrin upon his face.

The Indian made life very uncomfortable for the Pilgrim Fathers, sinking long, brittle arrows into them and performing other annoying acts. Whenever a Pilgrim Father went out to do a little fall plowing, his family never knew whether he would return at night on his own power or be carried in on a bed quilt with a blow-out just back of the right shoulder blade. Every once in a while some Pilgrim Father who was prominent in church and social circles would be tied to the stake and converted into a reluctant bonfire, while others were deprived of the only set of hair they had. This made the Indian very unpopular, and he was seldom invited out.

The Indian is now cared for by the government, which furnished him food, fishpoles and disinfectants in wild profusion. He is a total abstainer, and seldom drinks anything stronger than concertrated lye. Despite his long and intimate contact with the white man, the Indian has not advanced socially over a foot and a half in the past two hundred years, and can still be found wrapped in a red blanket and a high state of alcoholism.

We may well ask ourselves if we have done our full duty by the Indian is withholding the puckerstringer pajama and tuxedo coat from him and introducing him to the doubleacting grip and the delirium tremens.

Rippling Rhymes

INSOMNIA

If one can go to bed and sleep, he has no cause to wail or weep, however large the load of care that he is called upon to bear. A good night's sleep should nerve the soul to put affliction in the hole. The man who rises from his bed, refreshed by sleep from heels to head, and yet confesses dotard fear of griefs and worries lurking near, is much too cheap to have around; he's dear at half a cent a pound. But if a fellow cannot snooze, when he takes off his shirt and shoes, and soaks his false teeth in a pail, and hangs his whiskers on a nail, the fight's unequal from the first, and he is bound to draw the worst. He cannot fight with steady lance, he cannot look with dauntless glance upon the troubles of the day; he wants to shriek and run away. One fellow wins in all he tries, and captures every offered prize, because when he retires to bed, he sleeps eight hours, like some one dead. Another fails and draws a blank, and owes some money at the bank, because at night he seldom knows a solid hour of real repose.

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Bibbys $12.50 Overcoat Sale

STARTS TO-DAY.

About seventy-five Coats in the lot. The last one of a kind. Some Travellers' Sample Coats, etc. All new 1915 styles; sizes 33 to 42.

Young Men's Styles; Conservative Models; Storm Ulsters, etc.

Reg. $18 & $20 Values for $12.50

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Kid binding at wrist and dome fasteners. Special value 50c

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Phones 20 and 990.

KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO

Ice boating has commenced on the river.

County Council made a grant of $75 to the Orphans' Home.

Prof. Dupuis, of Queen's University, went to Hamilton to deliver an address on "Time Keepers." The audience admired the perfect models he set in motion.

QUEEN'S MEDICAL GRADUATES

Accepted For Membership In Royal College Of Surgeons.

The announcement is made in the British Medical Journal of the 18th inst., that graduates of Queen's University in Medicine and surgery will not, in future, be required to pass the examinations for membership in the Royal College of Surgeons, England, before being admitted to the examinations for the Fellowship of the College. Membership entitles the student to practise anywhere in the United Kingdom. Queen's degree is now accepted in lieu of this examination. The medical department of the university is to be congratulated on this further recognition of the character of the work it is doing.

SEE PAGE 10.

Owing to a re-arrangement, made necessary at this time of the year, the two special features—"Sleepytime Tales" and "Low Cost of Living Menus"—have been removed to Page 10, where they may be found daily henceforth.

Old 1915

One of the most significant things about the latter part of 1915 has been the trend of general advertising towards the newspapers.

As one keen observer recently put it:—

"Manufacturers are beginning to realize that they must have the loyal support of the local dealers if their advertising campaigns are to win.

"They are learning that dealers are keenly alive to the advantages of newspaper advertising and they support newspaper advertised goods.

"It is logical that the advertising should follow the line of greatest return."

Watch 1916 for larger developments in the same direction.

Hockey Boots!

Men's Hurd Hockey Boots $5.00
Men's French Calf Hockey Boots—This is a winner at $5.00
Men's Calf Hockey Boots—Hurd Pattern ... $4.00
Men's Muleskin Hockey Boots $3.00
Women's Hockey Boots, Fleece Lined $2.50
Boys' Hockey Boots $2.50
Youths' Hockey Boots $2.00
WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN HOCKEY BOOTS.
Skates Put On Free.

J. H. Sutherland & Bro.

The Home of Good Shoes.

Have Your Clothes Looking Their Best

For the Holidays. French Dry Cleaning and Pressing will do this.

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Sewing Machines, Umbrellas, Suit Cases, Trunks, repaired and re-fitted, Saws filed, Knives and Scissors sharpened, Razors honed. All makes of Firearms repaired promptly. Locks repaired; Keys fitted. All makes of Lawn Mowers sharpened and repaired.

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Foot of Queen St.
Phone No. 9.

The bewhiskered old humbug is more popular than the hardened lie.

It often happens that a man who is his own boss sees few pay days.