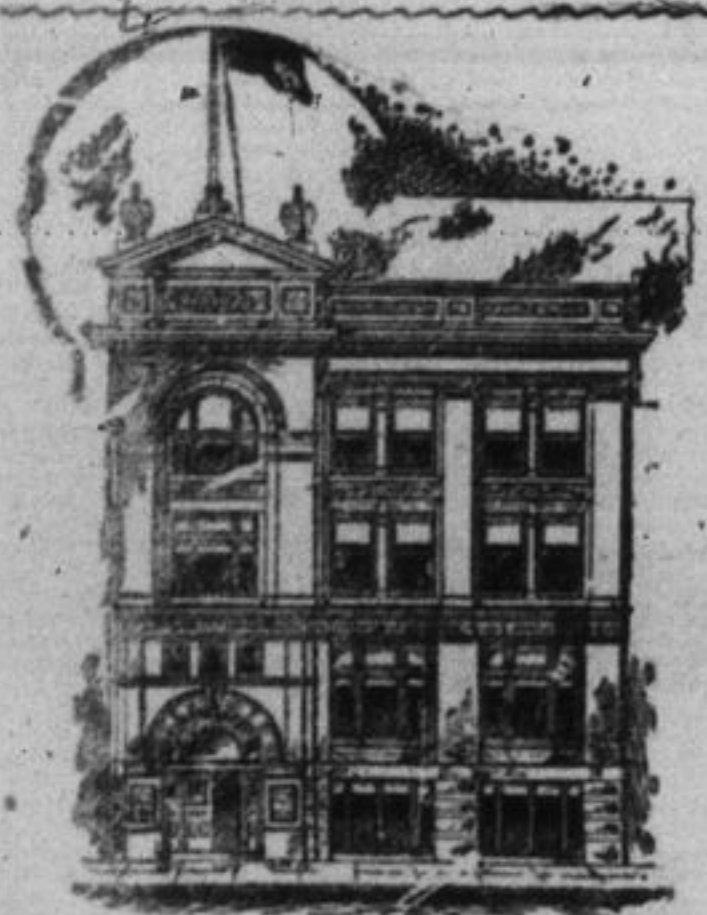


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LOCAL POWER CONTRACTS.

The differences over the terms of the agreement under which it was proposed to supply power, to a limited extent, to the city, at 1/4c per kilowatt hour—and differences that were more between the Utilities Commission and the Hydro-Electric Commission than between Mr. Campbell and the City Commission—are of course to be regretted.

The delay occasioned Mr. Campbell some trouble and anxiety, but he was not a sufferer in consequence. While the negotiations were going on regarding the civic agreement, he was coming into contact with private power users and making contracts which were more advantageous or acceptable to him. He has disposed of one large block of power to a Ganacque firm, and another large block will probably be used in the reopening of the flour mill at the foot of Gore street.

The larger the number of local industries that can be successfully run in the city the better, and cheap electric energy is absolutely necessary. The Hedley Shaw mill would have been still in operation but for the cost of steam power which was very great when compared with the cost of electric power at Port Colborne where Mr. Shaw has his mill now.

The Campbell proposition dragged as we hope no other proposition with regard to power will be allowed to drag, but the sale of the Campbell power to an advantage opens the way for negotiations with some other source of power, and at acceptable rates. Let us wish Mr. Campbell success in his new enterprise, as a contributor to the city's industries, and let us at the same time hope that the Utilities Commission will not lose any time in giving its attention to the question of larger power for Kingston and its vicinity.

WHY RECRUITING DRAGS.

The drawback to recruiting, and a reason for the indifference of so many towards it, is the apparent uncertainty with which it is regarded by the Government. The Government should make it clear that all the men it has undertaken to enlist are absolutely necessary, and that victory for the Allies is only possible when the necessary number of trained men have been put into the field. There is reason to believe that the Government is not doing its part with sufficient directness. It has no information as to the number of men it can command in any particular district. In a general way calculations have been made, but they are the calculations which were made in England before the Lord Derby scheme of registration was adopted. The Canadian Government should know where it can get the men, and it should inspire the plans by which these men can be reached or communicated with. There is something very pointed in the suggestion of the Stratford Herald that the Government at Ottawa, through special officers, should be directing the recruiting, and that the invitation or call to the colors should be made to the eligibles on a uniform basis, backed by authority which cannot be questioned.

Premier Hughes, of Australia, in issuing a call to increase his country's overseas forces to 300,000, brings out a point of importance. It is that a Government appeal will be made by mail to every man in Australia, within the military age group, based on the recent war census, that is the single men between eighteen and forty-four. Why not try something like this in Canada? It might, says one, look like the preliminary

step, as in England, towards conscription, and the Premier of Canada has gone out of his way to say that there will not be any coercion in connection with the recruiting in Canada. It was a nervy thing to do, under the circumstances, but Mr. Cockshutt, M.P., in the House, and in uniform, being one of Sir Sam's honorary colonels, made himself clear when he said that "if he had to choose between going in for conscription and the loss of the war, he would be a conscriptionist." The voluntary system has been on trial. "You do not want conscription," he added, with emphasis, "or taxation, but if you do not win out in this war, you will have both and under the German flag."

What is the matter with the enlisting? The people of Canada are not aware of their danger. Like the people of England, they have been taking too much for granted, and in so doing they have been impairing the future of the country.

RACIALISM IN MANITOBA.

The Manitoba Government has decided to repeal the School Act, or that part of it which has led to much confusion and strife over the language question. The difficulty goes away back to 1897, when an attempt was made to adjust the school troubles which then existed, and with regard to which the Federal Government had suffered defeat. "The amendments to the School Law in 1897," says the Winnipeg Free Press, "were intended to ameliorate an acute condition in Dominion politics arising from the abortive attempt of the Dominion Parliament to enact remedial legislation for the coercion of Manitoba; and this particular concession as to bilingualism was intended to soothe French susceptibilities. In order to avoid exciting anti-French prejudices in Ontario and elsewhere, the concession as to bilingual teaching was not limited to the French, but was made general to all non-English residents of the Province of Manitoba in the expectation that it would be taken advantage of only by the French and by them to a limited degree and by a few and diminishing number of Menonite communities."

Instead of that the various nationalities in the province, some twenty in number, began the demands that in time have brought about an intolerable condition of things. Dr. Thornton, the new Minister of Education, quoting from the various provincial laws, shows that in no province have there been the racial differences which exist in Manitoba, and that these must be ended as soon as possible. In several of the schools, the Poles, Rumanians, French, Austro-Hungarians, Swedes, and others, mustering ten, the number specified in the law, called for the recognition of their language, and in the jars and disputes that followed the English-speaking people suffered through their children.

The Government has not submitted its remedial bill and the nature of it cannot only be surmised, but one thing is certain—that the abominable law which has led to so much contention must go, and in its place will be a law which will insist upon English as the principal language, the only one talked and taught; except under circumstances such as Ontario has provided for. When ideas cannot be conveyed or expressed except in the mother tongue, it will be used, but not as a special study, and not on the terms and conditions which apply to the teaching and use of the English language.

The Winnipeg Free Press sums up the situation in three significant words: "The law as it stands is unworkable and impossible and it must be profoundly modified. The provision which makes it possible to disrupt an English school and drive out the English teacher by device of colonizing the necessary number of non-English children is an intolerable offence to the English-speaking people of this Province; it must go. The law must make English the language of instruction in our public schools; and any recognition of a second language must be subordinate to this prime consideration. The French can, with reason, lay claim to special treatment; but we fall entirely to see that any European tongue is entitled to any more recognition in Manitoba than it receives in Alberta and Saskatchewan."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Ontario Commission has approved of a Studholm idea. It has to do with settlement work. Hail to Studholm! Honor and recognition have come to him, though a little late.

Up to the last report, Col. Ross, C.M.G., had not accepted the superintendency of the Ontario Hospital in England. It is a very responsible position, but he prefers the activities of the battle front. All honor to him!

Senator Choquette, of Quebec, is not in favor of Canada's participation in the war, or of Canada's payment of the expenses of her army across the sea. He is not in favor of extending the life of Parliament until after the war. He is not in favor of anything that appeals to the

manhood and patriotism of the average Canadian. Like Mr. Lavergne, he is a curiosity of his kind.

Provincial farms and agricultural schools, and farms for men who want them, with some financial help, are in order, but the experiment does not warrant any very expensive start. The scheme merits careful development.

The recommendation of the Ontario Commission on unemployment, with regard to foreign markets and transportation, should go to the Minister of Commerce at Ottawa. What has the Province to do with these questions?

The Provincial War Tax last year amounted to \$1,585,000, and it all went in useful purposes in connection with the war. The tax is to be continued this year, and it will be needed. At least \$150,000 will be wanted for the Ontario Base Hospital in England.

The proposed Labor Bureau and the scheme of passing labor on from one point to another as circumstances require is a German idea, and may suffer in consequence. Of course it is not patented, and can be used without any compunction of conscience.

PUBLIC OPINION

Not a Pessimist. (London Free Press.) Premier Asquith is quoted as saying that 1916 will bring peace. Pessimism was never a fault of the British premier.

Valuable Cow. (London Advertiser.) The Duluth cow that earns \$2,000 a year apparently does more than chew her cud. This might be a hint to gum chewers.

Soaking the Distillers. (Hamilton Herald.) Three distillers, found guilty of swindling the German excise authorities, have been fined \$6,500,000. The Government needed the money.

Protects Its Friends. (Belleville Ontario.) All the signs point to another raise in the customs tariff. The Government evidently would rather tax the people than lay a hand on the war profits of its friends.

Revenue From Franchises. (New York World.) The net increase of \$41,970,700 in the valuation of the special franchises of public utilities in New York city for the year points to one source of tax revenue which shows no sign of running dry.

Doing Something. (Montreal Star.) Aldermen say the city will do "something" for returned soldiers. Isn't it about time "something" was translated into action? Already some of our boys are back and many more will be here shortly.

Smashing Treaties. (Hamilton Times.) The enemy is squeaking because the Allies have taken possession of

RANDOM REELS

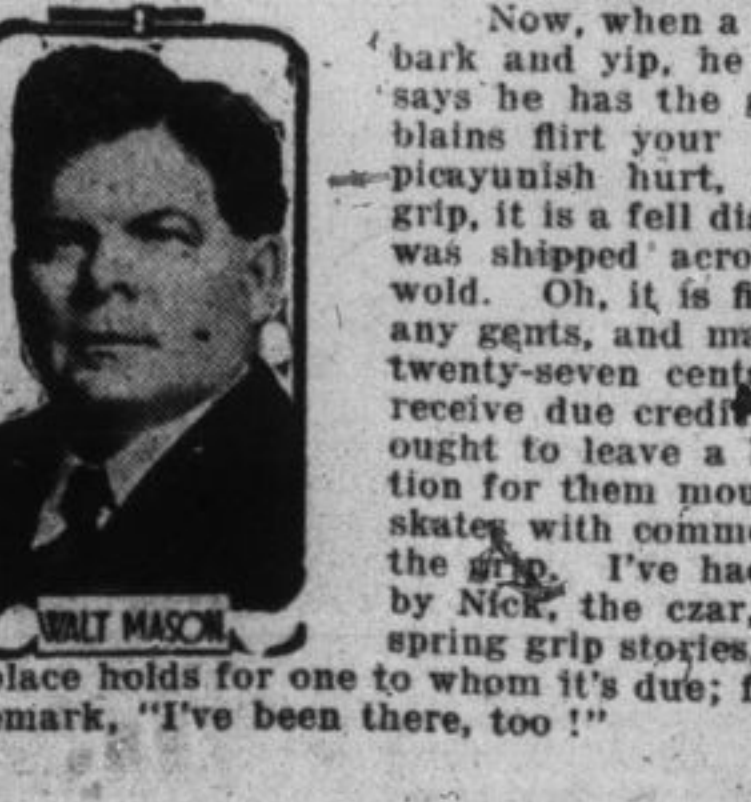
"Of Shoes and Ships, and Sealing Wax, of Cabbages and Kings."

THE TEMPER. The temper is a combustible substance which at times combusts with great fury and produces homicide, divorce suits, black eyes and contusions on the masculine headpiece. Many a trustful, unsuspecting married man has been set upon by a high temper and covered with deep, aching dents which had to be attributed to being tripped up by the coal hod. Life is full of such self-sacrificing as this, and yet wherever he goes the married man is reviled and maltreated and labeled as a crass, calf-bound joke.

There are two kinds of temper—sweet and sour. The former of these two is to be preferred, as it does not shatter so many pre-nuptial dreams or nose-glasses. A sweet temper is more useful in the average home than the self-dumping flour bin. If bridegrooms would look more at the temper of a tall, muscular fiancée and less at the real estate owned by her father there would be fewer husbands carrying a furtive look and a split lip. A real sweet temper never has an off day, and is invaluable in ironing out the rough spots and smoothing the fur of a husband who comes home with his back arched like a pussy cat. Sour temper is a disagreeable

Rippling Rhymes

THE GRIP. Now, when a man has got a cold, that makes him bark and yip, he talks about his aches untold, and claims he has the grip. As well to claim when chilblains flit your toes around about, and cause a picaresque hurt, that you've rheumatic gout. The grip is a fell disease, unlike the garden cold; and it was shipped across the seas, from Russia's frozen world. Oh, it is fierce, and it will cook the goose of any gent, and make the cold of commerce look like twenty-seven cents. The men who've had it should receive due credit for the same, and if they die they ought to leave a long-enduring fame. Alas, distinction for them moulds no laurel wreaths this trip, for skates with common ten-cent-cold, all say they have the grip. I've had the real imported thing, indorsed by Nick, the czar, and I, of course, would like to spring grip stories, near and far. Alas, this world no solace holds for one to whom it's due; for all the skates with tinhorn colds remark, "I've been there, too!"



The Island of Corfu and they are arguing that the treaties are being broken in this way. Well, who began the breaking of treaties?

A Poser. (Simcoe Reformer.) Why should a married man forty-two years old with a wife and three or four children be forced by his conscience to enlist while his neighbor with no responsibilities and only twenty-five years of age escapes, simply because he chooses to?

KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO

Ice fifteen inches thick is being cut at the Grove Inn. While in Deseray, James Gowan bought a tame beaver, and brought it home. The firemen are in mourning for their pet crow, "Pete," which was run over by a farmer's sleigh.

COMMERCIAL PRESS.

An Honest Tribute. Ottawa Journal. The Toronto Star has since the outbreak of war been fair to its political opponents and a power for courageous, vigorous and sane Canadian war effort in the cause of right and the British Empire. It has been reasonable and moderate in its criticisms of details of government action, but energetic and alert in its promotion of whatever has seemed to be the best sort of Canadian and British effort. That is all that need be asked at present of any Canadian newspaper or Canadian public man.

ENGLISH PRESS.

The "Blockade" Of Germany. Everyman, London. One of the morning papers comes out with a double-column poster in large type, "How the Navy Blockades Germany." There is no more misleading thing than this. The Navy does not blockade Germany. Millions and millions of pounds of imports are going into Germany every week, and the Navy is rendered powerless to stop it. A mere glance at the statistics of exports to neutral countries is sufficient to make it clear that the enemy is receiving, at the express sanction of the Government, food to feed her armies and material for the manufacture of explosives to kill our soldiers. There is nothing which bears a semblance to a blockade. Certain German firms even have permits to export goods abroad. Every officer in the Navy knows it and greets his berth at the wharf in which our magnificent fleet is forbidden the strangulation of the enemy through the thorough and effective blockade it has the power to set up. That is the greatest scandal of the war, the mystery of which no man is able to solve.

LIBERAL PRESS.

Reasons For Tighter Blockade. Montreal Herald. The import of wheat into neutral countries contiguous to Germany has increased over thirty million bushels in the past year; flour has increased by over four-million barrels; bacon has increased by over fifty million pounds; cotton has increased by over 1,050,000 bales, automobiles by twenty million dollars worth. These increases represent a normal trade multiplied many times over.

Advertisement for Bibbys Men's & Boys' Wear at Wholesale Prices. Features a sale of 100 Pairs Workingmen's Shoes at Special Price \$3.00 and a sale of Boys' Storm Reefers for \$3.75. Includes an illustration of a boy in a raincoat.

Advertisement for The Military Shoe Store. Features a sale of Clover Honey and lists various military boots and shoes. Includes the name J.H. Sutherland & Bro. and the slogan 'The Home of Good Shoes.'

Advertisement for COAL featuring a song of praise and a testimonial from a customer. Includes the name CRAWFORD and the address Foot of Queen Street, Phone 9.