

**Whig Phone**  
**BARRIEFIELD CAMP**  
**No. 1909**  
Free Bulletin Service at Press Headquarters, Next Y.M.C.A.

**ALL THE NEWS**  
**OF ALL THE CAMP**  
**DAILY BY OUR SPECIAL**  
**REPRESENTATIVE**

**OFFICER COMMANDING**  
3RD DIV  
COL. T. D. R. HEMMING.

Russ H. Barkey '16

**THE BATTALION FUNDS**  
**FORM THE SUBJECT OF MUCH**  
**DEBATE AND INQUIRY.**

Information Secured From Many Sources Brings Out Fact That Government Does Not Supply Needs of Battalion—Soldiers Sacrifice Pay For Necessities Department Fails to Provide.

The question of battalion funds has aroused a great amount of interest, and so many inquiries have been received from civilian friends of the soldiers that the Whig has been making some inquiries to determine the facts as shown by battalions which have been trained at this centre.

"It will cost, over and above what the Government provides, at least \$10,000 to equip a battalion," said an officer in command of a battalion. "The Government provides all that is necessary for a unit, and there is very little not provided even when the unit is organizing and recruiting," said another officer.

There has been a discussion as to whether it was necessary to have a good deal of money at their command to equip a battalion with necessities unprovided by the Government. The consensus of opinion among experienced active service officers is that the Government provides enough, even for recruiting and organizing. Officers raising units and training soldiers are just as positive the other way. There are about five principal items which may be chosen as features of the expenditure. These are as follows: Brass band, bugle band, field kitchen, mess tents, typewriters.

The brass band is now recognized as a necessity. The Government now allows on the establishment for thirty-five bandmen, and they are not now classed as stretcher-bearers. The unit has to buy band instruments, and the cost ranges from \$1,500 to \$1,800 for a set. A brass band is augmented by the bugle band supplied by the bugle band, but this bugle band is not enough, and practically every officer who has raised a battalion of Canadians has organized a brass band.

Field kitchens are provided in Great Britain when the units go to the front. Many of the units now going overseas, in fact practically all of them, will be broken up and kitchens bought in this country will be rendered useless as far as that unit is concerned.

The mess tents, which are not an absolute necessity, are even more valuable to the battalion than the

brass band. In summer camps such as Barriefield, they are splendid for the eating and recreation of the soldiers. At Valcartier the commandant would not allow the 146th to erect the one purchased while here, but nevertheless it is the opinion of experienced officers that eventually these will come to be an issue from the Department as soon as their necessity is recognized.

The Government supplies one typewriter to each unit. There are battalions that have from four to ten. These prove to be necessary by the amount of office work being done. The cost of the monthly hire comes from the battalion, and not the department.

The question of battalion funds is a big one. Although the county battalions now being trained have not as a rule any too much money, some in fact being hardly able to pay their debts, there is a feeling that the Government has not yet reached the right system in this regard. Some battalions built up in a wealthy district with the financial support of the citizens of that district, can afford necessities, while other units have to grub along, drawing their money from the soldiers, and the money is used not necessarily for the comfort but for the health and convenience of the soldiers.

The question of tent floors might well be added to the above list. These cost for a battalion about \$1,200, with lumber at its present high price. In some cases where the battalion fund subscribed for by residents of the district in which the unit was raised is big enough, the money can be paid for without taking a day's pay from each man. In other cases, however, what has been proven to be absolutely necessary for the health of the men is to be considered, has had to be borne by the Canadian citizen, who throws up in many cases a good position to fight for his country for the sum of \$1.10 a day, too much of which is taken from him for necessities which the Department ought to provide.

There is rejoicing among the men of the 154th due to the fact that Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, had decided to restore the kilts as the official and government issue uniforms of the Highland regiments in Canada. The "Counties' Own" have decided that granted the necessary authority, the battalion will proceed overseas as a kilted battalion. Actions speak louder than words and to back their decision the lads have pledged themselves to subscribe \$4,000 towards the cost of the Highland garb—Alexandria News.

**Will Keep the Kilts.**

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"LET GEORGE DO IT!"—Cartoon from New York World.

**Camp Notes.**

The 109th Battalion is still receiving musketry instruction on the ranges.

Lieut.-Col. M. K. Adams, commanding the 154th Battalion, spent the week-end at Picton.

The warm weather brings out the need for shower baths, which are in great demand between parade hours.

The new 30,000 gallon water reservoir to be installed to increase the storage capacity of the camp to 65,000 gallons, has not yet arrived.

The 154th Battalion have a splendid big St. Bernard dog, which is a great pet of the men.

The camp detention compound situated near the rifle ranges does away with the battalion compounds, and frees six men from each unit from guard duty.

Five tons of bread a day is turned out by the camp bakers, all of whom are highly qualified. The bread is excellent.

Lieut.-Col. A. G. F. MacDonald, commanding the 154th Battalion, is editor of the Alexandria News, a splendid weekly circulating in the eastern townships.

**LOST PROVINCES**  
**MUST BE WON BACK.**

**The French President Declares**  
**Teutonic Powers are Bound**  
**To Be Defeated.**

Paris, July 17.—"The Central Empire can be under no illusion as to the possibility of reducing the Allies to a confession of defeat," said President Poincaré in an address "and of winning from their weariness a peace which for Prussian militarism would be only a strategem for hiding preparations for fresh aggression."

"They know well that the seas are closed to them, that they have lost their colonies, and they know equally well that the Allies rely less on the geographical positions of their trenches than on the condition of their troops and their reserves, their capacity for resistance and offensive, and the moral temperament of their peoples and their armies."

"We are seeking entire restitution of our invaded provinces and those served forty-six years ago, for reparation for the violation of rights at the expense of France or her Allies, and for the guarantees necessary for a definite safeguard of our national independence."

President Poincaré's address was delivered in connection with the celebration of the French national holiday. The President bestowed decorations on the families of soldiers who have fallen at the front. Turning toward the families of the dead soldiers, he said:

"To you ladies, especially, I address the deep and respectful thanks of the country. You have shown what a fire of moral exaltation burns within you. You have proved once again that you are the sure guardians of our traditions and the inspirers of our great national virtues."

**OUT OF TRENCHES.**

**Ross Rifle Being Discarded For New**  
**British Arm.**

Ottawa, July 18.—The Ross rifle is being discarded at the front. Canadian troops are being armed with the new British Enfield rifle, the arm which has been adopted as the new uniform service rifle of all the British troops.

In connection with the official announcement of this change in equipment it is explained that the new weapon has a shorter barrel than the Ross, which renders it more suitable for trench work.

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**Fighting For France.**

The late Robert E. Ingersoll, who found pecuniary instead of spiritual profit in the Bible, used to say that were he the ruler of the universe he would make health instead of disease contagious.

Something of this sort has been accomplished by France since the beginning of the war. The spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism that has animated the entire nation has communicated itself to other peoples and has undoubtedly proved a power in arousing a like spirit in the slow moving English. That it has also helped to stir the courage of her allies is undeniable. To this spirit may be traced the enthusiasm for the French cause that animates the youth of this country and has led so many of our young men to enlist under her colors. In the notice of the death of the gallant young Victor Chapman the words "fighting for France" voiced the pride of his family in the service to which he had dedicated his life. The gallantry of young Wendell, son of the late Jac Wendell, of the New Theatre Company, is a matter of equal pride to his kinsfolk in this country, for he, too, was fighting for the same cause under the British flag.

The unity of purpose that marks the present offensive movement of the Allies is largely the fruit of the spirit that has been fittingly likened to that of Joan of Arc and has made an indelible impress on the whole civilized world.

**The Scandal Will Out.**

In due time all the facts about this nickel scandal will be presented to the people of Canada, and they will be presented to the people of Canada in any by-elections that may happen along either in federal or provincial politics, and in the legislature and parliament when they happen to meet. We imagine, however, that some very radical change will take place immediately, arising out of this nickel scandal, and we would not be surprised to hear that Hon. Frank Cochrane had decided to withdraw from the responsibility of office, partly by reason of his loss of health, which everybody deplors partly by reason of the impossible position into which he has landed the Hearst and Borden governments in connection with nickel.

Females in the employ of the German government offices greatly outnumber the men, and now form 52 per cent. of all the employees.

**FINANCIAL MATTERS**

**There is Talk of Another Merger in**  
**Montreal.**

Montreal, July 17.—Accompanying the rise in Carriage Factories shares is talk of a merger with the Ontario Steel Products Company. This latter company is in a position to manufacture certain staple requirements of the automobile and carriage business of Carriage Factories, and it is said that quite a quantity of the shares of each company has been passing into the hands of the same shareholders recently. Such a condition is no doubt responsible for the recent strength in Ontario Steel.

**U. S. Gold Production**

New York, July 17.—Final figures of the Geological Survey of the U. S. A., and the Bureau of the Mint give a total domestic production for 1915 of \$191,035,700 in gold, and 74,961,075 ounces of silver valued at \$37,397,300, against \$94,531,800 in gold and 72,455,100 ounces of silver in 1914.

**Fire Losses in June**

Toronto, July 17.—The Monetary Times' estimate of Canada's fire loss during June amounted to \$484,557, compared with May loss of \$1,850,205 and \$773,269 for the corresponding period of last year.

**Toronto Railway Gains**

Toronto, July 17.—Toronto Railway receipts are on the increase. For the month of June the total takings were \$467,086, which is \$16,504 more than for the same month of

**Y.M.C.A. CONCERT WEDNESDAY.**

Last Concert is to be Arranged by R. Hudson.

The coming of Miss Florence Wharton, Toronto, reader and entertainer, to the Y.M.C.A. tent at the camp gives promise of providing one of the best concerts of the season. The soloists for the occasion—Wednesday evening—will be Mrs. (Capt.) T. Dodds, A.T.C.M., Soyna; Mrs. J. Evans, soloist, Queen street church; Miss A. Rosevear, soloist of Cooke's church; R. Hudson, soloist at the Y. M. C. A. camp. The camp accompanists will be Miss R. Walker, Miss Rodgers, Miss Nesbitt and R. Hudson. Col. T. D. R. Hemming, camp commandant, has kindly consented to preside.

The concert will be the last one arranged by R. Hudson, who is leaving for Valcartier to take over work with the 130th, 136th, 139th and 146th at the request of the men of those battalions. Mr. Hudson before coming to Barriefield at the opening of the camp, was organist in the Christian Church at London. He threw up a splendid position to do what he could for the men in khaki and entered the sphere of Y.M.C.A. work. While at the camp by his genial and pleasing personality he has made a host of friends, who will deeply regret his change of camp. The work at Valcartier will be carried on at his own expense, as he resigned from the Barriefield staff, knowing that there were no vacancies on the eastern camp staff for him.

**GUARD ON BAKE SHOP.**

Object is to Prevent Possible Enemy From Contaminating Bread.

To prevent any possible interference with the making of the bread, a heavy guard has been placed at the camp bake shop in the Army Service Corps lines. This is a most important move, as a person mentally deranged or wishing to do harm might easily do immense damage by contaminating the bread used by the soldiers.

**Serious Trouble.**

A visitor to a training camp was astonished at the extraordinary number of black eyes and bruised faces of the soldiers. "What on earth's the trouble?" he asked a corporal friend of his. "Had a row with the next regiment, that's all," replied the corporal in an offhand tone. "Why, what about?" "Insulting our chaps." "In what way?" "Oh, the buggers set a sentry to watch their shirts while they were hanging out to dry."

**TRAIN IN CANADA.**

The decision of the Minister of Militia to organize and train two infantry divisions for direct transportation to France from Canada means that battalions will be trained during the winter in the Dominion. Much interest is taken at Barriefield Camp in the significant announcement from Ottawa.

**Minister With 100th.**

The Minister of Militia will likely be going overseas about the same time as the 109th Lindsay Battalion, and, according to the best information will make a special effort to be in England for their reception if unable to accompany them from their embarking port.

**MANY BOATS SUNK.**

Four Steamers and Five Patrol Trawlers Destroyed in Day.

London, July 17.—At Lloyd's Shipping Agency it was announced yesterday that the British steamship Mopea, of Goole, and the Aito were sunk this morning. The crews were saved.

The British steamers Sylvie and Ecclesia are reported to have been sunk. The Ecclesia, the announcement says, was unarmed.

The British patrol trawlers Onward, Hull, Era, Aberdeen and Nellie have been sunk by German submarines, according to a despatch from Aberdeen to the Central News Agency. Eleven survivors of the trawlers have been landed.

**U. S. Steel Earnings**

New York, July 17.—The New York Sun estimates that in the first half of 1916 the net earnings of all American steel companies amounted to close to \$247,000,000 of which nearly \$129,000,000 was earned by U. S. Steel Corporation.

**To Close Saturdays**

New York, July 17.—The London Stock Exchange will close on Saturday during August unless opened for some special reason.

Arnprior will shortly vote on a by-law to establish a modern grist mill and elevator. David Craig is the builder and owner.

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