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TRIBUTE TO BILLY SUNDAY.

The employers at Ocean Grove, N. J.—the ladies of the households, and the managers of hotels and boarding houses—have been doing their own kitchen work in order that occasionally their servants may attend Billy Sunday's meetings, and the privilege is enjoyed. By the way there have been some very serious insinuations with regard to Billy Sunday. It is alleged that he is becoming rich with the offerings of cities and communities at the close of his revival meetings. He is probably saving a little for a rainy day. But it has to be remembered that he is meeting all the expenses of his organization, and it is a vast and complete one in every respect. He shares his bounty with his fellow-workers. He seeks out many who are deserving and distressed, and with timely and unobtrusive gifts relieves their necessities. As a matter of fact he is a generous contributor to the poor and the needy wherever he goes. He does the work secretly. He does not want it to be made public. He is willing to be slandered rather than praised, and yet, common justice suggests that he be fairly criticised. People who give their money out of gratitude for his service, and in thank offerings, have no reason to believe that it is being used in a way they will not approve. Billy's tongue is caustic, sometimes, but his heart is large and certainly in the right place.

Is Kingston going to lose its fire brigade? The men who serve the city, in any capacity, must be paid the wages they can earn with private employers. There is no doubt of that.

NOT A HEAVY TAX

Some one has suggested that since Kitchener is no more than a blessed memory a new hero be raised up and given the place he ought to occupy in the world patriotically. Hence lithos of Canada's minister of militia are being run off in thousands in Toronto for general circulation. In every household there should be a picture of the man who has impressed himself upon the country as the greatest hero of the day. The cost of the lithos must be considerable, and some audacious one wants to know who is paying for them. The trial of the ex-ministers in Winnipeg, for offences which are not calculated to make them heroes in the land, has suggested something. Kelly, the contractor, was obliged, of course, to contribute to the patriotic funds of the day, and did so cheerfully. It was supposed that his gifts came out of his rich savings from public contracts. But no; Kelly had a better idea than that. He charged up these levies to the works in which he was engaged. Every gift to a political or patriotic cause—and he appears to have been generous—went against the parliamentary buildings and swelled out the cost of them. Similarly no one should worry about the cost of Sir Sam's lithos. They can be charged up to the expenses of the war. They are a necessary contingency of the day, necessary, at any rate, to Sir Sam's glorification, and the country should pay for it.

The King of Roumania is a constitutional monarch. He says it is not what he wants but what the people want in a war. They voted for hostilities against the Germans, and though a Hohenzollern he approves. He won't lose his head in any sense.

DRAWING DOUBLE PAY

Something very remarkable has taken place in the United States. Gen. John F. O'Ryan was an officer to the State of New York, and in receipt of a monthly stipend of \$666.66. He was called out for service in connection with the Mexican affair, and became a federal officer, and drew double pay, for a time, but not for long. Public opinion began to assert itself, and presently Gen. O'Ryan realized that it did not approve of his action and he ceased to be a recipient of pay from the state for a service he was not performing. This has provoked the Syracuse Post-Standard to remark: "While General O'Ryan was setting his staff a bad example there was some defense for the receipt of double pay. There is none now. Five of his officers are paid at from \$2,000 to \$3,500 a year from the state while they receive the pay of major or colonel from the Federal government. The privates are under no such embarrassment. The state pays them \$1.25 when they are in service. When Uncle Sam appropriates them he pays them 50 cents. It has been carefully provided that when their Federal pay starts their state pay stops. The militia officers who are annexing double pay must have a fine influence upon the men."

Grafting is not a weakness of any nation or community. It is something that has flourished in the United States, but it is something which is seemingly not in favor of the military department. One notices this, and wonders whether the average conscience is more sensitive in the United States than in Canada. It does not trouble some men in this fair dominion to accept double pay.

The King of Greece is making his last stand with the government and people in the interest of Queen Sophia. It is not a question of what is good for the country, in a war, but what is good for the Queen of Greece apparently.

LAST APPEAL TO MIGHT.

The ascension in power of Von Hindenburg is a tribute to his independence of character. There is no doubt he is a great military leader and strategist. He has demonstrated this in his career. But he is one of the few men in Germany who have been permitted to entertain and express opinions which are in opposition to those of the Kaiser, William IV, has always been heady. In his youth he was overbearing. As he grew older he became less bumptious, and yet he was always self-willed to a marked degree. As a consequence, his superiors in the public service had to side-step or accept of his dictum.

Von Hindenburg, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war. He did not follow the example of some others, notably Bismarck. He did not grovel to the Emperor. He did not truckle. He has not, however, been honored as some others have been. He has performed his military duties, to be sure, with a spirit and mastery that have challenged the public attention. He has become an idol of the people. They have shown an admiration of him in many ways, and when he has been changed in his commands, and given new ones as the difficulties of the situation presented themselves, he has acted and succeeded as far as any man can under exceptional circumstances. His command of the army, as its chief director and authority, is a tribute to his personal power.

The call of Von Hindenburg to higher office is a last desperate bid for supremacy in the field of action. Von Falkenhayn accepted of the inspiration of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. He has been subordinating his own views to theirs, and the campaign has been going against them. Von Moltke was sacrificed by the Kaiser because he had a mind of his own, it is said. Von Falkenhayn goes because in serving the Emperor he has been displeasing the people, and the confidence of the nation has to be restored somehow.

Von Hindenburg begins his reign, like some of the ancient warriors and kings, by ridding himself of all those who were associated with his predecessor, and some thirty generals have lost their commands. The new war council will be of the Von Hindenburg type. It will be made up of warriors whose one purpose is to conquer if it can, and by any means, no matter how frightful and atrocious. Very properly Bernhardi, the author of a book which reflects the Von Hindenburg philosophy, has been given a post of honor, and the great Juggernaut, moves with what is regarded as a resistless force, and for the purpose of crushing the enemy at any point. It remains to be seen what the results will be. Might, not right, is on trial, and with every probability of defeat.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Lucas does not know about the proposed sale of electric power by Windsor to Detroit. He gets \$4,000 a year as a hydro-commissioner. He ought to know.

Constantine is negotiating for his

life practically, as well as for the future of Greece, at present. He is realizing what it is to put his will before the people's in a last and serious crisis.

The nickel trust pays a dividend of 30 per cent. on a watered stock account of \$41,000,000. It can, therefore, afford to pay its war tax to both the provincial and dominion governments.

The German electors in the west are asserting their power. Berlin does not become Kitchener because the governments of the province and of the dominion are afraid to change the name. They are afraid to lose some thousands of votes. It is a question between the British and the Germans in Canada as well as in Europe?

PUBLIC OPINION

Know Too Late.
(Syracuse Post-Standard)
Constantine knows now that Venizelos was a better adviser than Mrs. Constantine nee Hohenzollern.

Time They Did.
(London Advertiser)
The king of Rumania refused to receive the envoy of the kaiser. Monarchs are careful of the company they keep these days.

Trouble In The Rib.
(Montreal Star)
King Constantine is suffering from an affection of his tenth rib. Adam got into his most serious trouble through one of his ribs also.

Getting Wisdom At Last.
(Montreal Herald)
Germany announces that the entry of Rumania into the war will make very little difference to the result. Beginning to see that defeat is inevitable.

It Seems Not.
(Montreal Mail)
Kings, being invariably married men, are open to such serious trouble about the Queen of Rumania having forced the country into the war. Can't a man ever do anything himself?

Call On Mr. Crothers.
(St. Thomas Journal)
By the way, when is Mr. Crothers going to do something to arrest the rapidly climbing cost of living? Even the longer trains which he was scheduled to shorten, are not making food prices any less.

Misrepresentation.
(Guelph Mercury)
The London Free Press talks about Sir Sam Hughes, the "minister who raised 350,000 stalwart Canadians." They're stalwart Canadians all right and doing their duty nobly, but Sam didn't raise 'em.

KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO

During August there were 26 births, 15 marriages and 32 deaths. One hundred and fifty children who never attended the public schools have been admitted. The junior classes in the public schools were overcrowded at the opening to-day. In some rooms there are not enough seats and the children have to sit on the floor.

RUMANIA'S PLACE IN THE WAR

Rumania's fighting strength is being variously estimated at from half a million to a million and a quarter men. The latter figure, of course, is quite too high. The population of the country is about the size of Canada's, the census of 1913 recording 7,200,000 souls. The almanacks for this year give the war footing of the field army as 250,000 men, with reserves that bring the number up to 700,000 in case of necessity. As there will be need of all the soldiers who can be summoned to the colors, it is likely that the full 700,000 will be under arms before the present war is ended. There is also a small army of about thirty vessels, on the Black Sea and the Danube. The field forces, naturally, should be in fine trim, for entrance into the conflict has been in contemplation for many months past. It is true, also, that Rumania has not lost any of her strength in recent years, having kept out of the wars in the neighboring Balkan States. Indeed, she profited by the war of 1913, that fol-

Rippling Rhymes

CHARITY

A man came feebly to my door; he'd walked a hundred miles or more, since last he had a meal; he said, "The road is harsh and long, and words, however fierce and strong can't tell how rough I feel. I beg you for a half a plunk, that I may get myself a bunk, and something I can eat; for I am old and fear I'd die if I again must hungry lie in alley or in street." "In sooth," I said, "I'm glad to aid the man whose fortunes are decayed, his prayer I do not spurn; but it would paperize you, friend, if I should give or lend some coin you do not earn. I'll give you fifty cents." I said, "if you will pain you cuttished, and prune those basswood trees, and make the sidewalk good and straight, and nail some hinges on the gate, and herd the bumblebees. And you might paint the window screens and hoe that patch of Lima beans, and see what ails the pump, and skim the milk in yonder pans, and gather up the old tin pans, and take them to the dump." That pilgrim, ancient and forlorn, regarded me with blighting scorn, and shuffled out of reach; it merely shows that homeless men don't really want to earn the yen they soulfully beseech.

lowed the conflict of 1912-13, to the extent of securing territory from Bulgaria, which contained a population of 235,000. The great majority of the Rumanians depend upon agriculture for their livelihood, over forty per cent. of the land being under cultivation. The soil is generally very fertile, but the droughts of summer, when the heat is excessive, offset more or less the advantages of great fertility. Wheat and maize are extensively grown, and there are also large crops of millet, barley, rye, beans, peas, etc. The cattle and sheep industry is a source of wealth, as are the forests. There is too a considerable business in salt and petroleum. The chief exports are wheat, barley, maize, petroleum, cattle and hides. The imports are largely manufactured goods from Western Europe. Altogether, Rumania is a force to be considered.

TOO PROUD TO FIGHT OLD LATIN MOTTO

President Wilson's expression in a speech at Philadelphia that a nation may be "too proud to fight," which has caused so much bitter criticism, is not original with Mr. Woodrow Wilson. Indeed, it is very old. This was explained in a speech in the U. S. Senate by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, who said: "The expression 'too proud to fight,' used at Philadelphia by the President to an audience of courageous Christian people was," said Senator Lewis, "the adaptation of an old quotation from the classics—ancient as the Scriptures. Its meaning is known to be that a brave people filled with the consciousness of their strength; were too proud to fight where a concession of what was right would bring justice to all."

The president, presumed on the intelligence of his audience to understand. The expression is the adaptation of the line from the Latin 'non dimicare est vincere,' meaning 'not to fight is to conquer.'" Senator Lewis related how Lord Chatham had used the expression in Parliament in 1775 and how Charles Sumner in 1842 used an adaptation of it in his speech on the Trent affair in the Senate.

NO LACK OF PROHIBITION ANYHOW

Saturday Night (Ind.)
If Sir James Whitney had lived the Government in Queen's Park would never have drifted into its present wretched plight. He would have stood firm against the malted milk agitators, and given this province just as much prohibition as it wanted—no more, no less. The local option law was doing its work well, and Sir James would have left it at that. He was a master hand at letting well enough alone. But Premier Hearst does not belong to the Whitney tribe.

To do what he did, Premier Hearst had to be guilty of an act of treachery in selling out the liquor men who largely furnished the campaign fund to defeat Leader Rowell in 1914. However, in this matter of treachery honors were even, for Leader Rowell was equally guilty in countenancing an agitation which he had solemnly promised the Liberal party to abandon, once it was beaten. In the matter of good faith Leader Rowell has a slight edge on Premier Hearst. The Liberal leader is true to his principles, but not his promise. Premier Hearst has been true to neither. This does prohibition benefit every politician that touches it. What the politicians see in this hot enemy the Lord only knows, for the average prohibitionist, whose mouth is out of all prohibition to his head, is no good to anybody but himself. He will vote party anyway. Crusaders on both sides of politics have been disappointed time and again in expecting him to tip the scale. He doesn't do it. The liquor man, on the other hand, is more dependable—he keeps his word, and moreover, opens his money bags.

The Newfoundlanders' Odyssey.

From the London Times.
What Anzac will mean to the Australian and New Zealand troops Helles to the immortal 29th Division, and Ypres to the Canadians, Beaumont will mean to the Newfoundlanders. Little has been heard of the men from the little colony across the Atlantic. They have an engaging quality of reticence, and it is only recently that a great many people in England are aware that there is a Newfoundland contingent at all. They are not a numerous body, but they have proved that they "can pull their weight and more," as their general told them after the battle.

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Random Reels
"Of Shoes and Ships, and Sealing Wax, of Cabbages and Kings."
CRITICISM.
Some kinds of criticism are worth the money. There have been times when a verbal uppercut, delivered with a smile, has straightened up many a man who thought he could drink or leave it alone. Perhaps a

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