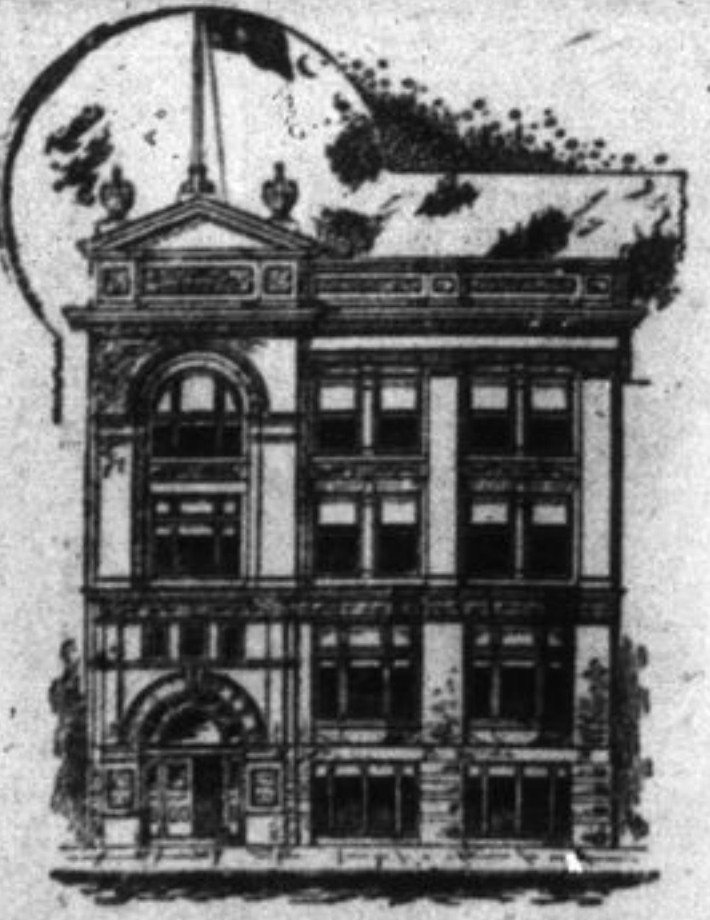


The British Whig 3RD YEAR



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A DEFINITE POWER OFFER.

The Hydro-Electric Commission has at last undertaken to give Kingston hydro power, and at a rate which calls for favorable consideration. This rate is higher than the rate at which power was offered to the city by the Seymour Company, but the Commission's engineer explains that it is really as cheap, if not cheaper, since it covers all the expenses of transmitting the power and reducing it to the desired voltage, and requires only the quantity that it used to be paid for by the city.

There is an advantage in continuing the Campbell contract under which the Utilities Commission gets a lot of power at certain seasons, and at a very low rate, and with the effect of keeping down the peak load. This load has heretofore been counted for very much in the cost of hydro power, according to all the calculations which have been made respecting it.

The Whig has not been impatient with regard to this power question. It has, of late, Missouri-like, called for a show-down, and because sufficient time had elapsed to give the Commission every opportunity to intimate what it could do. One of the city commissioners was quite peeved with the Hydro-Electric Commission's proposition at the outset, and talked of appealing to the Hon. Mr. Ferguson. Why?

The minister of mines rushed the province into the acquisition of the Seymour plants, and into the purchase of many specialties of which the Commission, in its negotiations, was unwilling to load up. But the head of the Commission is Hon. Adam Beck, and Hon. Mr. Ferguson is not likely to interfere in any discussion of his plans with the City Commission. He had better avoid all unnecessary complications.

The owners of motor cars are now numerous enough to demand from the provincial government better roads. The main thoroughfares in this province must be improved.

BOYS IN WATERPROOFS.

The letter sent by the late Capt. Mowat, and so graphically describing conditions at the front, calls for more than a passing notice. It is not that he tells anything that was not known before, but his is a voice from the dead, as it were, and it impresses upon the living, and especially upon those who are conducting the war, a great and serious duty. It is to equip the men with better foot-wear.

The army shoe is a good one, much better than the shoe that was served to the troops in the first year of the conflict, but it is only ankle high, and in the wet season, which in Britain and France, extends over several months, the water in the trenches, where the men must stand for several days at a time, is sometimes nearly knee deep. Occasionally, and in spots, it rises over the knee. The result is suffering, physically, which it is hard to withstand.

Capt. Mowat speaks of what the men have had to endure from the weather and its conditions. An Ottawa despatch announces, authoritatively, that there are over two thousand soldiers in England, incapacitated, and on account of rheumatism. This is the natural consequence of the inclement weather, and especially of the water and mud in the trenches in which the soldiers have had to stand.

The only salvation is to serve the men with water-tight boots, and high enough to protect the wearers from the muck in the trenches. They may cost \$10 a pair or more, wholesale,

when served out as part of the army equipment, but the life and health of the men represents to the empire an incalculable asset, and one in comparison with which the cost of the waterproof shoe is a trifling circumstance.

Two thousand men on the firing line, and seasoned for active service, must be of immense value to the Empire at the present time.

The bon entente troubles some people. Who brought it about? This question is asked again and again. What's the difference so long as the purpose of it is good?

FORCED TO RESIGN.

To ill-health, and to ill-health alone, is due the retirement of Hon. Walter Scott from the premiership of Saskatchewan. Two attacks of pneumonia weakened him physically, and during the last five years he has been in precarious life. Now he must give up the service of the people and seek the repose his medical advisor tells him he must have if he would recover his health. His resignation has been accepted. He is now in the southern states.

His has been referred to by the conservative papers as a stormy career. Yes, but it has been one of which he has reason to be proud. He was a member of the Commons when the call to higher office came in 1900. He accepted the premiership of Saskatchewan, formed his government, and during three legislative terms, in all amounting to sixteen years, has rendered a stewardship of which the people have approved.

True, in the last session of the house there was much talk of scandal, and while he was still present. He met it by a challenge. He knew of no irregularity, no waste or mis-use of public money, and he wanted any one who had a charge to prefer it. He would see that it was investigated by an impartial tribunal. These charges were preferred after he had left the province. Several judicial commissions have enquired into them, and all have been abandoned. Others were dismissed. Some were proven against individual members of the legislature and minor officials. Proper punishment followed the convictions. But Hon. Mr. Scott's personal record passed without a stain.

A new government must be formed at once. Hon. J. A. Calder, who has been acting as premier, and who, next to Mr. Scott, is the ablest man in the public life of the province, will no doubt become the premier. He will carry on the government until a general appeal is made to the people, during the next year, and with every assurance of success.

The Kingston motorists contributed \$11,000 to the provincial government's money chest last season, in license fees. What did they get for this? Not good roads at any rate.

BELGIANS' AWFUL FLIGHT.

The disposition of the Canadian people is to help the Belgians, but the information as to their condition has not been sent generally in a condensed and incisive form. W. L. Honnold, who is a member of the London Relief Commission, and is now acting as a director of the American Commission, sends out the latest statement through the Pro Belgia. He is of the opinion that the war will go on for another year, and if it does the poor in Belgium and Northern France must be sent over a million and a quarter tons of food. This means an expenditure of \$150,000,000, and it must be made on behalf of about five million people who are sadly impoverished.

For the relief of destitution at least \$60,000,000 must be spent, or \$5,000,000 a month. Of this sum the United States has given less than \$500,000 a month, which, Mr. Honnold says, is a very small sum "in view of the fact that the Commission's purchases in the United States have averaged over \$5,000,000 a month, and in some months the expenditure has risen to \$10,000,000."

Mr. Honnold says the agricultural classes of Belgium have been able to take care of themselves. Their fertile fields have not been wholly cultivated by them. Some of the territory has been cultivated by the Germans, and they have harvested the crops therefrom. The well-to-do classes are not suffering much. But the laboring and commercial classes are. The birth rate is low. The health of the children generally is bad, and among them there is an alarming increase of tuberculosis. This is due to inadequate diet and a lowered resistance to disease. To reduce this school feeding has been resorted to, at a cost of over \$1,000,000 annually.

This is information which is very much desired. There are many in every community who are admirers of the Belgians and willing to all them with financial contributions. All they want is a knowledge of the fact that the want is great, and the relief will be given most cheerfully.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

What! Alberta's elections before Christmas? That will be quick work. Hon. Mr. Doherty said, at a meeting in Montreal, that the country was

greater than the party. Has he been seeing visions, too?

Later, eminent French will visit Ontario. They will be welcome. No one dare insult them.

Mr. Scott, ex-premier of Saskatchewan, began life as a printer and publisher, and carried the industry of his profession into public life.

Mr. Murray, who was not acceptable to the Borden government, as secretary of the National Service Commission, will come to his own by and bye. The country needs men of his executive ability and independence of mind.

What is Kingston doing to do in order to cultivate and keep the trade which must be at its disposal, after the war? The Welland Canal enlargement will not amount to much if the city is not ready for a larger harbor trade.

The harshest thing that can be said about Hon. Mr. Scott, who is retiring from the premiership of Saskatchewan, is that he had a stormy time of it. He certainly had, but he left a stainless record. No one ever breathed the suspicion of wrong-doing against him.

The state roads in New York are as smooth and pleasant to travel upon as the paved streets of Kingston. It is not remarkable that autoists pass over the border line for summer excursions on these American roads. There is big money in this kind of travel. Why should Canada lose it?

Kingston laments over the fact that it has not a city wharf. It has the site for one in the water lot which is opposite the City Hall. But council after council leaves unsettled the agreement which was entered into between the C.P.R. and the city some years ago. Why should this matter drag along indefinitely?

PUBLIC OPINION

Taken for Granted. (London Advertiser) Notice that Hon. Robert Guinness takes it for granted Canada will have "her own navy." He does not talk of contributions.

The Glad Eye. (Port Arthur Chronicle) It is reported from Paris that a girl has offered an eye to a blind soldier. Well, even before the war we have had more than one girl give us the "glad eye."

The Daylight Law. (Ottawa Free Press) In the United States an organized movement has been started by various municipal chambers of commerce to bring pressure to bear upon Con-

Random Reels

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

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The law of Supply and Demand is a form of soothing syrup which is administered to the ultimate consumer whenever the price of gasoline or hard coal begins to climb out on the roof.

When the law of Supply and Demand was put upon the statute books of our country, people did not use gasoline to push anything with. It was impossible to drive up to a filling station with a chattering clutch and get stood off for ten gallons of low-test gasoline until the cows returned homeward. There was almost no demand for it and nobody had thought of making any, and the price did not raise any welts on the body politic. But finally somebody discovered it while digging a drive well and the law of Supply and Demand began to operate in a noiseless, highly lubricated manner and has been operating ever since at a blood-curdling crescendo.

The smooth, velvet, multiple-diacetylation of the law of Supply and Demand with respect to the price of hard coal teaches us that man in reality descended from the goat. This law begins to operate in May of each year, the visible supply running short every month until November, when the price is standing tip-toe on the mountain top. When we stand aside in a meditative mood and watch the law of Supply and Demand during the heated term, we are inclined to believe that Congress would be more popular if it repealed the said law and then adjourned.

There have been several earnest attempts in recent years to put kick-

gress to pass a daylight saving law effective next summer.

Putting Us to Shame. (Hamilton Herald) Spirited young men who give up good positions in the United States to come over to Canada and enlist put to shame the large resident army of Canadian slackers.

Trophies for Museums. (Ottawa Citizen) Sir Sam Hughes has sent a captured German rifle to a local war trophy exhibit. But the Germans have probably placed the Ross rifle in their museums by this time.

The Contrast. (Montreal News) German parliamentarians talk peace, unceasingly. The British parliamentarians vote another huge war credit and cheer lustily while they do so. The contrast is instructive.

The Ross Rifle. (Toronto Globe) When did Sir Douglas Haig first report—"on his own initiative"—against the Ross rifle as an active service weapon? How long after that report was the rifle served out to Canada's soldiers?

KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO

A big collection of books has arrived in the city for the starting of a citizens' library. Firemen Fanning and Sands were injured when the hook and ladder truck collided with a pile of stones. Eggs sold at 21 cents on the market to-day.

BILLY SUNDAY AND HIS COLLECTIONS

After his announcements, Sunday says dramatically (one can never get away from that side of it), and at the close of a visit in Detroit. "Now then ushers go to it!" Up from all parts of the tabernacle rise the ushers with large tin can rapidly each allotted to him. At the end of each section stands a man with a large tin pail. Each usher empties his tin into the pail, and each pail-bearer empties the contents of his receptacle into a large hopper which is in front of the platform. On Sunday night last the collection was taken up from 10,000 men in less than five minutes. The whole thing was a remarkable example of the business efficiency of the organization. In Detroit the collections will be sufficient to meet the guaranteed expenses of the campaign at the end of the present week. Then no more money will be collected until the last day of the campaign, some two weeks hence, when Mr. Sunday will receive his free-will offering. In the recent revival in Philadelphia this personal contribution to the hard-hitting revival totalled the princely sum of \$43,000.

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Rippling Rhymes

FOOL DRIVERS

The man who drives a motor car where crowds of human beings are, should have his wits as bright and keen as is the sparkling gasoline. A motor is a deadly thing, that's sure to slay, and wound and maim, unless the driver's safe and sane, possessed of clear and active brain. How sinful, then, the sodden skater, who says, "Before I pull my freight, along the crowded streets to fly, I'll drink four fingers of old rye." With tangled feet beneath his belt, he goes as fast as he can, he knocks the wheels from passing cars, and makes the dodging walker swear, and kills a lawyer here and there. He is a messenger of death; and any man whose dark blue breath suggests long sessions at the bar, should never run a motor car. If "Safety First" is what you mean, you can't mix gin and gasoline.

Bibbys Sale of Boys' Reeters Sale of Boys' Reeters Regular \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50 values, sizes 23 to 30. Navy serges, fawns, Irish Frieze, Etc. Sale Price \$2.75

Bibbys Sale of Boys' Suits Regular \$6.50 and \$5.00. Sizes 28 to 34. Style — Double and single breasted coat; Straight knickers. Fabrics are good quality tweeds and worsteds. Sale Price \$3.75

If Your Hair Is Coming Out Read This

Thousands of people suffer from baldness and falling hair, who, having tried nearly every advertised hair-tonic and hair-grower without results, have resigned themselves to baldness and its attendant discomfort. Yet their case is not hopeless; the following simple home prescription has made hair grow after years of baldness, and is also unequalled for restoring gray hair to its original color, stopping hair from falling out and destroying the dandruff germ. It will not make the hair greasy and can be put up by any druggist: Bay Rum, 6 ounces; Lavona de Compoese, 2 ounces; Menthol Crystals, one-half drachm. If you wish it perfumed, add 1 drachm of your favorite perfume. This preparation is highly recommended by physicians and specialists and is absolutely harmless, as it contains none of the poisonous wood alcohol so frequently found in hair tonics. Ladies should be careful not to apply to face, or where hair is not desired.

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The clerk bids good night to worry at the store door, while the proprietor takes it home as a bed fellow.