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FEEDING THE TRAITORS.

Then there is a board of censors at Ottawa which give every one a pain. White's little English sheet at the head of the great lakes is suspended the Bourassa organs are permitted to insult the army, malign every thing that Britons hold dear, show how the battle of Jutland was a German triumph and a British defeat, and in fact preach treason month after month and year after year, and friends of the Nationalists are given contracts to help keep the traitorous press alive.

Why? Three Nationalists get seats in the government, and hold them because the Nationalist party is in control. The idea of the government feeding these disloyalists, keeping them and their press alive, advancing their cause by the use of public patronage! What do the people think of it anyway? The French-Canadians are against recruiting. The government is coddling the men who are resisting the Allies all they can, and in a nefarious way. If there is a racial war in Canada the government will be to blame.

Sir H. Smith-Dorrien is anxious to clean up England and rid it of its social sores before the Canadians realize that it is, in the language of one critic, "a hot-bed of iniquity." War was supposed to have chastened the nation and cleansed it of all of its impurities, but it does not seem to have done this yet.

FAILURE OF THE MACHINES.

The voting machines are not to be used in the next United States election. Many thousands of dollars were spent on these machines, and they seem to be getting nearer and nearer perfection. That balloting was not only done mechanically, and it was contended correctly, but when the election was over and the last vote had been tallied the numbering was complete. The calculating and the voting proceeded simultaneously. A great deal of mental effort and some mistakes were saved. So it was contended at the time. Now the machines are to be abandoned. If they have not been already scrapped. The reason is that they had to be operated by the electors, and these did not understand them, notwithstanding their simplicity. Seemingly, too, they were subject to the touch of the evil ones, and their manipulations tended to produce undesirable results. The machines operated by persons expertly, as a typewriter or adding machine can be, would register accurately. But they would not record the votes of the people secretly, and deprived of their mystery they are robbed of their value.

The chairman of the Railway Commission suggests that the ships now used by the admiralty for war purposes be continued in the trade between Canada and the Mother Country after the war is over. Is it the idea to regulate the freight rates of an inter-imperial board? The suggestion is worthy of consideration.

A LACK OF SYSTEM.

A complaint of the Council, that the streets are being dug up for various purposes, and particularly in the interests of the Utilities Commission, and left in an unfinished, if not an unsafe, condition, must be looked into. Is there a lack of harmony or understanding between the Council and the Commission? The rule which prevails in other municipalities, and to which reference was made by a visitor to the city some time ago, should be recognized. Said the critic of local conditions: "In our city, (one of considerable size), no one can cut into the street without reporting to the engineer, and

getting his permission. He must know what the excavation is for, and give direction as to how the work shall be conducted. In other words the engineer is responsible for the condition of the streets, and any one who uses them must accept of his instructions." The Whig thought there was a perfect understanding between the Commission and the Council with regard to this subject. The fact that there is ground for complaint, with regard to the manner in which any street has been left, suggests that the sooner our public officials get together and adopt a new procedure the better it will be for all concerned.

Four hundred men, trained at an enormous expense, are being sent from England to Canada, because they have been medically rejected. What a waste of money and time and service, to be sure. The government should make a serious investigation into the facts in order to guarantee that there will not be a repetition of the experience.

MANAGING PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Municipal Research Bureau exists in Toronto, and has a definite purpose in view. It is to discover what is wrong about the municipal government, and suggest a remedy. It is a body which depends upon the voluntary support of the people financially and otherwise, and employs experts whose duty it is to look into Toronto's municipal business and report upon it. A writer in the Toronto Star would like to see it have three times as much money as it has now at its disposal, and three times as many employees. "But," this writer remarked, "while the Bureau is doing all that it humanly can to, it must be admitted that there are some things which it cannot do and will never dare to do if it be wise. There are many subjects on which it cannot safely give evidence without immediately jeopardizing its financial standing and laying itself open to partisanship." Reflecting upon this, one sees wherein even this expensive organization fails, and the evils of the day go on. May one not hope that the time will come when the people's business will be run with the efficiency which a business man expects to find in his own affairs, and as the result of the employment of a high type of men to direct the work of the city. A beginning has been made in Toronto in the finance department. Why not put an expert in every department and give him power at set?

The farmers of Saskatchewan are being formed, says the Mail, into a non-political league. An insidious effort in the opposition to produce a cleavage in the government party. Isn't that the game?

THE PREMIER'S APPEAL.

There will be very general approval of the letter which Premier Borden has addressed to the eligible men of Canada in the interest of recruiting. Sir Robert Borden had no doubt, when he announced, on Jan. 1st, 1916, that the Canadian contribution to the army would be 500,000 men, that it would be realized. Recruiting at the time was very lively. The cause was popular. There was no difficulty in rallying young men to the colors, but, later, the situation became greatly changed, and it has been evident for some time that if the quota was to be reached some stimulation will have to be given to the call for men. It is possible that better efforts might have been realized had the premier's personal appeal preceded the appointment of the National Service Commission. The desire is to get the necessary complement of men through the voluntary system, and the Borden letter will accomplish this if it is to be accomplished at all. Every one who can be influenced by a patriotic address will answer it by the dedication of his service and his life, if need be, to the defence of the Empire. Following that last and most urgent appeal it will be seen whether the 100,000 men are to be available without the use of coercive measures. Falling to make the impression which is desired there may be no alternative but to add to the powers of the National Service Commission, and to enable it to make its tests somehow effective.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir George Foster is persuaded that more of Canada's wheat should be converted into flour. Will his idea be acted upon? Would bread be any cheaper, if it were?

A returned Canadian has not the most pleasant memories of England and her hospitals. He thinks the new order with regard to the care of the Canadian sick is the proper one under the circumstances.

John Bull has been harboring in London a German Jew named Schleninger, who, calling himself Sinclair, represented "a Russian Chamber of Commerce." He got into the commercial committee of the House of Commons, and used its paper for his correspondence. John Bull has suddenly realized that Sinclair is a bad one, and has been

metaphorically, knifing him." His guilelessness is passing all understanding.

Sheppard, the ex-Speaker of the Saskatchewan Legislature, resigns in order to ascertain what the people think of him. He collected moneys for election purposes from the liquor men before the last contest. He says that some things that are now unpopularly regarded were formerly common enough in political life. People have become supersensitive. It is hoped that they will give him an evidence of this, and in a way he will never forget.

PUBLIC OPINION

Great Egg Eaters. (Montreal News) The Italian Government has just seized 15,000,000 eggs to prevent speculation. Probably it's only a preliminary to declaring an election.

Greece Grieved. (Syracuse Post-Standard) When Greece decides to go war it won't have army or navy or much else to take. The Allies have appropriated about all that Greece has.

Weakening in Faith. (Ottawa Free Press) It is worth while pointing out that in his latest speech the Kaiser only "hopes" the Almighty will be with the German armies. It was different two years ago.

Full of Blow. (Montreal Paper) Papa Hohenzollern and his heir are strangely silent these days. Perhaps they cannot find anything to boast about, although their official reports are still full of real good stuff.

Waiting for Signals. (Hamilton Herald) General Marchand of the French army declares that the Germans could be driven back in Belgium and northern France at a given signal any time now. Such a signal success the world is anxiously waiting for.

A Conservative Tribute. (Regina Province, Can.) Hon. Mr. Scott's political career, if it is to be regarded as closed now, may be summed up in a few words: A man of ability, clear-thinking, and right instincts, leaving a record with its good and bad spots, the latter largely caused by a false idea of political expediency.

ASKING, SOME VERY HARD QUESTIONS

Toronto World. Sir Wilfrid, in short, says to the prime minister, that the national registration plan looks to him like a political affair, and that if a man like Sir Thomas Tait cannot stay in it because it smells so strongly of party politics, then Sir Wilfrid would rather not be tied up with it, but continue "untrammeled" in his efforts to stimulate recruiting. Those who are inclined to be critical enquire why the opposition was asked to co-operate in this one matter and not asked to co-operate generally with the government in the conduct of the war, and they may wonder why it is necessary to put more Conservatives than Liberals on a non-partisan committee.

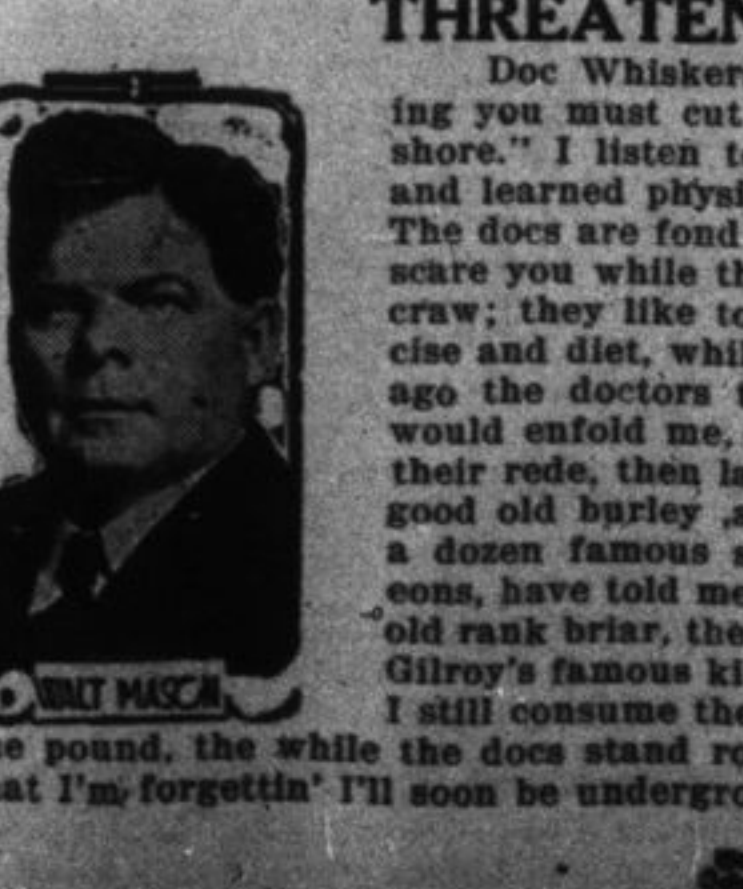
Random Reels

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

COLORADO Colorado is a place where the nimble tourist goes to spend the summer and anything else that he happens to have with him. Just forty years ago Colorado was admitted to the Union and at once began to vote the straight Republican ticket. Four years ago, however, she raised a crop of independent voters who are harder to control than a mustang pony with the laces. The second largest crop of Colorado is the \$20 gold piece, which is dug out of the ground and then returned to its native lair by the eastern tourist. Colorado's chief charms are her climate and altitude. Thousands of Colorado people have become well fixed merely by selling the climate of that section by the week and throwing in a little breakfast food. Every summer tourists from the sunbaked east coast journey to Colorado with traveler's cheques and prickly heat symptoms and get rid of both without the slightest difficulty. The cool, invigorating Colorado nights which stimulate the sale of the Canton fannel nightgown, are a great relief to the easterner who has had to sleep out on the lawn in a negligee which would bar him from the bathing beach. The Colorado altitude can be felt more distinctly from the top of Pike's Peak than anywhere else, and causes the legs of the tourist to wobble in their orbit. Gold and silver mines are so thick in Colorado that any industrious citizen can start one with a garden spade, but more money can be made by raising cucumbers and the rocky Ford Cantaloupe. People who think that Colorado doesn't grow anything but smelters and mining stock should get out into the grain belt and see what irrigation with brains will do. Colorado is a square state whose people are of the same disposition. It is neither a sanitarium nor a with traveler's cheques and prickly heat symptoms and get rid of both without the slightest difficulty. The

Rippling Rhymes

THREATENED MEN Doc Whiskers says, "I am not joking when saying you must cut out smoking, or cross to t'other shore." I listen to the admonition of that renowned and learned physician, and then I smoke some more. The docs are fond of threats and bluffing; they like to scare you while they're stuffing their pills into your crav; they like to raise a little riot about your exercise and diet, while brandishing the saw. Long years would enfold me, unless I ceased to smoke; I heard their rede, then late and early, I kept on smoking good old barley and quite forgot to croak. At least a dozen famous surgeons, apothecaries and chirurgeons, have told me of my plight: "Unless you can your old rank briar, the penitine will knock you higher than Gilroy's famous kite." And still my briar is a fixture; I still consume the Four-Flush mixture, and buy it by the pound, the while the docs stand round and threaten, reproaching me that I'm forgotten! I'll soon be underground.



KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO

There is a great scarcity of carriage horses in this district. Queen's students took a "constitutional" to Catarqui Cemetery this morning. J. B. McKay is home from Youngstown, Ohio, where he heard McKinley give a rattling campaign address.

THE END OF THE WAR NOT NEAR

Henry Clews & Co. The industries dependent upon agricultural and mineral products are reaping directly or indirectly large profits as a result of war inflation, but their prosperity is small compared with what has been reached by a few of the big industrialists, notably those engaged in the fabrication of steel. The question forced upon our minds is how long can such high tension prosperity last; and have we in the United States reached the crest of the wave? I think not; because the end of the war, on which all this feverish rush depends, is not yet in sight. Apparently there will be no peace for many months at least. Signs of serious exhaustion on either side are still wanting; reason has lost its way, and mad passion rules all belligerents. Until the power of one side or the other is broken it would seem that peace will be impossible. The Allies are already negotiating for another big loan on this side; steel for munitions is being ordered deliverable into the third quarter of 1917, and shins, guns and munitions are being turned out with greater intensity than at any time during the war. Such efforts do not portend peace. They rather suggest further sacrifices, further destruction and more and more waste; although it may be that change of mind or breakdown of strength will develop when least expected. In any event, the immediate outlook for peace is remote and this conviction is the prime source of present market strength.

WHY PRICES IN CANADA ARE HIGH

Montreal Gazette (Can.) Canada's exportable wheat surplus from the present year's crop, compared with that of last year, was cut down two hundred million bushels. In like manner the huge demand for meats for export to the belligerent countries has caused a reduction in the number of cattle and other farm live stock, and increased the price. In the case of cheese quite double the prices are being paid that ruled a few years ago. If Canada had no connection with any power concerned in the war it would be possible for Parliament to prohibit exports of foodstuffs and by reducing the demand from outside compel producers and holders to take lower prices from home consumers. Each for himself can form a judgment as to whether Parliament would venture on such a thing under any conditions. With supplies from Canada necessary to feed the Canadian army in France, and with Great Britain relying on them also as part of the means by which it is hoped to win the war, the prohibition of exports is out of the question. This is why the delegates could only complain.

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