12 PAGES

The Daily British Whig

PAGES 9-12

YEAR 84, NO. 26 — KINGSTON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 31, 1917 — SECOND SECTION

BRITAIN LEADS WORLD'S WONDERS

Commercial Nation, Roused to War, Dwarfs in Thirty Months Germany's Work of Thirty Years.

The following from the pen of C. W. Barron, of the "Boston News Bureau," is a carefully prepared digest of what Britain has accomplished since August, 1914. It will be remembered that Mr. Barron, who is one of the ablest financial writers in the United States, made, some time since, a special trip to Europe in order that he might study these great questions at first hand. The article following, which is well worthy of close reading, was published a few days ago in the columns of the "Boston News Bureau":

All the seven wonders of the world fade on history's page compared with the spectacle Great Britain presents to-day. A commercial nation of less than 50,000,000 people suddenly summoned to arms where no arms existed and in less than thirty months she has a bigger army than history ever before recorded, and a war machine in Europe that for wealth of shell, explosives and war power is the amazement of the Germans, who had taken ten times thirty months to prepare for the attack.

But this is only the beginning of wonders.

Without an English aeroplane engine that could circle her own Island she has vanquished the boasted Zeppelins and is mistress of her own skies. With submarines by the hundred threatening her coast defences, her food supplies and her commerce, she has swept all oceans, locked the vaunted German fleet in harbor, convoyed shipments of gold across the ocean in safety—loads of gold that in former times would have paralyzed national financial markets— made the English Channel her multiple track ocean railway to Europe with no loss by Zeppelin or submarine; fought in Africa, at the Canal, at the Dardanelles; grappled with the Turk and the Bulgar; changed generals and admirals in command; changed Cabinets; fed the armies of France; given arms to Russia; maintained the armies and the Governments of Belgium and Serbia and altogether advanced three thousand million dollars, or three times the national debt of the United States, to her war Allies

While the United States has been trying to find out how to build military rifles in quantities and has unfilled orders for them representing hundreds of millions of dollars, England has been turning out rifles by the million for herself and her Allies, cannon by the thousand, boots and coats by the million for herself and her Allies, and, wonder of wonders, she has done all this, is doing it, is yet to do more, and has now her manufacturing, her trade relations and her overseas commerce unimpaired. Yet she has grabbed the trade of the world, so that her enemies are struggling on half rations with food, rubber and metal supplies from the outside world practically cut off except as new territory is taken.

This is a gigantic physical power and a trade and war power combined never before dreamed of. It puts in the shade all that the world previously knew of Great Britain's financial power. Nobody dreamed two years ago that the war cost to Great Britain was to be beyond five or six billions. It is to-day more than twice that sum and Great Britain is prepared to double it again. But stupendous and even beyond all previous estimates, as is this financial power, the physical and mental power manifested by Great Britain is the marvel of marvels.

The British Lion was regarded as a money bag of trade and a whelp of the seas. Great Britain's ability to put 10 per cent. of her population under arms, to feed and equip her Allies and at the same time to maintain her credit and commerce throughout the world was something never dreamed of within or without her empire before this war.

No economist ever counted the wealth in credit, gold reserves and securities power that is now showing forth in the British empire. No student of men and nations ever pictured forth the war spirit of the British people that could be so roused in a righteous cause. No student of religion or social order ever gauged the spirit of self-sacrifice that is now lighting the path of the nation in war.

This is the people's war. It is the war of democracy that has built the British empire around the globe. It is not a war of kings, lords or nobles. It is a war in defence of all the civilization, peace and honor for which England has stood and in which she has made progress for more than a hundred years.

The Prussians could measurably measure the wealth of England, count her population and take toll of her guns, big and little. They numbered her military men, her business men and her idle and leisure classes; and outside of her navy, her wealth and her trade she was by a Prussian military census as nothing. But nowhere in the world was there anything by which to measure the slumbering soul of that people. It is fighting mad to-day, and getting madder every minute. The stigmas and insults to credit and honor from Washington only increase the resolve of her people and their faith in the invincibility of the righteous cause. For this they are willing to pledge everything in sacrifice for justice upon the altar of their battle fires.

To what martyred soul runs back this heritage of noble spirit only the historian of the future may attempt to answer. The purpose of the present inquiry is to answer the problem of whence England gets her human power and her metal power.

Twenty-five years ago the machinery of England and her metal workers stamped out the coins of many nations and moulded the guns big and little of many more. She was the ordnance maker of the world. Then Germany became her rival as a metal worker and, getting government bounties, or orders, she was able with her cheaper labor and living to cut under the prices of free trade England. The ordnance fires of England went out except for navy guns and "made in Germany" invaded the Island and was stamped over the world on everything from cutlery to rifles and cannon.

But the foundations, in metal workers and the old factories is this business had not entirely disappeared when the Prussian hosts fired upon Belgium and attempted to roll up the treaties of Europe as scraps of paper. It was on this almost forgotten foundation that England brought forth her wealth of war material and is organizing to roll the Prussian back over the Rhine in 1917.

England's reserve in man power that can maintain her commercial production, her exports and overseas trade while putting an army greater than that of France in the field needs to be carefully studied.

Germany is living on 30 per cent. per capita of what it was consuming before the war. But England is consuming, feeding and fighting to the extent that her physical force is increased by far more than 30 per cent. The whole nation is fighting, men, women and children. There is nothing else thought of, talked of, or worked for, throughout the whole country. All the leisure classes, men and women, are, one way or another, in the war. The women are joining in the ranks of labor, and all labor is to-day for the country, with everything in production, trade and commerce locked in the war issue.

England did not waken to the war power that comes through cutting out luxuries so soon as Germany, but she is on the road to just as thorough a conservation of all forces. All the nations are in the struggle for economic existence that fighting forces may be increased. Germany and England are rather ashamed of it; Russia and France are proud of it. The shutting up of bar-rooms, the closing of places of amusement, the closing of cafes and the shutting off of lights at nine-thirty, all make for increased man power and greater war efficiency. It is not only a financial and a metal, but a social and economical struggle in Europe, such as the world has never dreamed of, and of which the people of the United States have almost no comprehension.

Formerly, armies fought battles, and the war was wherever the armies moved. To-day five hundred million people are arrayed in battle and organizing to win in war. They are organizing in clothing, food, drink, the discarding of luxuries, increase in the energies and hours of labor, and in the mutual burdens of all forms of taxation. Any excess profit is promptly taxed. In England more than two billions a year, or one-quarter the cost, is being raised by taxation. Grains are being ground more coarsely, with the result that in bulk they produce 25 per cent more, a smaller percentage of nutriment is lost, and, the food being richer in nutrition, consumption per capita is diminished without bread cards or other German regulations. In all fighting countries luxuries are being steadily diminished. Cream, fat, sugar, wines, expensive meats and fruits are being steadily reduced in consumption. Champagne is forbidden in Russia; it was never at so low a price in France.

The whole world is coming into a new civilization, a new manhood and a new womanhood and a new strength for both war and peace; and from Washington to San Francisco there appears to be little comprehension of the issues and the economic results that must inevitably flow therefrom.

Was Troubled With Shortness of Breath.

When the heart becomes affected, there ensues a feeling of a choking sensation, a shortness of breath, palpitation, throbbing, irregular beating, smothering sensation, dizziness, and a weak, sinking, all-gone feeling of oppression and anxiety.

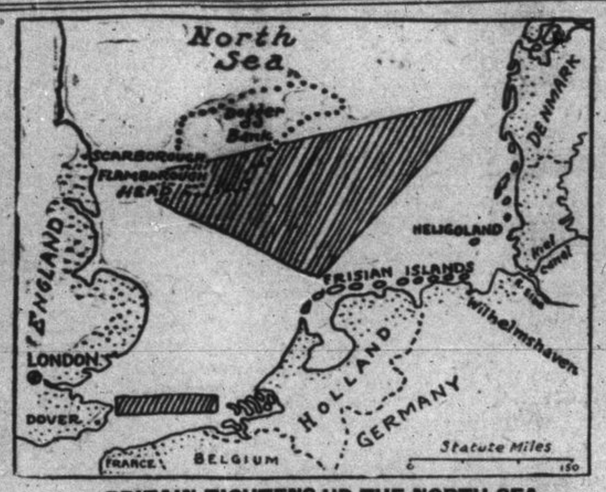
The nerves become unstrung, you dread to be alone, have a horror of society, start at the least noise and are generally fatigued.

On the first sign of the heart becoming weakened or the nerves unstrung, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills should be taken. They are just what you require at this time. They regulate and stimulate the heart, and strengthen and restore the whole nerve system.

Mrs. C. M. Cormier, Buctouche, N.B., writes: "Since two years ago I was troubled with a shortness of breath, and sometimes I could hardly breathe. I went to see several doctors and they said it was from my heart and nerves, but they did not seem to do me any good. One day I got one of your B.B.B. Almanacs and read of a case similar to mine.

"I bought a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking it I noticed such a change that I kept on taking them until I had used four more boxes, when I was cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box, three boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



BRITAIN TIGHTENS UP THE NORTH SEA.

New danger zone created by the British Admiralty. The shaded rectangular portion marked between the mouth of Schaldt and the mouth of the Thames marked the former mined barrier by which Britain protected the English Channel from the German raiders. Now, however, the fanlike danger zone further north has been created, which will hamper German raiders and enable the British to more effectively blockade Germany.

DOINGS AT DARLINGSIDE

ICE CROSSING IS NOT VERY GOOD AS YET.

A Woodchuck Was Recently Killed Near Darlingside—Lights and Shadows on Current Events.

Darlingside, Jan. 29.—Miss Hazel Tilton has returned from visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. Buell, at Pople's Resort. As the days lengthen the cold strengthens. Most everybody is busily engaged filling ice-houses. Owing to frequent snow falls and high winds the roads are in a very bad condition.

A woodchuck was killed a short time ago in this vicinity by John Bishop. The animal was making its way through a field towards the barn of Mr. Bishop. As we had very cold weather before this occurrence, and have had very cold weather since, we are at loss to determine what such an unusual occurrence denotes. Usually it would denote very mild weather or an early spring.

The river is entirely frozen over, and judging from the extremely cold weather which we have been having, there should be excellent crossing. This, however, is not the case, and the crossing is reported safe only for persons on foot, and not for horses and rigs.

By this time there are few farmers who are not thinking about what seed they shall, or can, sow next spring. Nor is the thought untimely. Perhaps it is many years since there promised to be such a general scarcity of good seed. In all probability there is enough seed to go round, but we must face the fact that much of the grain unfit for seed is being sold at good seed prices, so there is no incentive to cause a farmer to hold his grain for sale as seed. It is now time that farmer take steps to assure himself of the possession of sufficient seed of known vitality to meet his needs.

The British government has fixed the maximum prices that may be charged for staple articles of food. That is the only consistent course for a government which undertakes to command labor at a fixed price. People must live, and if the family income if fixed by action of government the cost of supporting the family should also be determined by the same authority, and in proportion to the wage. It is one of the causes of dissatisfaction with the Canadian National Service scheme that while men are asked to pledge themselves to work during the war for their present rate of pay, there is no guarantee given that the cost of living will not be allowed to go on increasing until the income is insufficient to meet the ordinary needs of the household. The proposal is so obviously unfair as to arouse suspicion, and to larely prevent the success of the scheme. Men cannot be blamed if they refuse to put their families at the mercy of price boosters while tieing themselves up in service to profiteers.

It is said that sixty per cent. of the automobiles made in the United States last year were sold to farmers. Roughly, a million cars, costing eight hundred million dollars, were purchased by Canadian and American farmers in the automobile year ending the 31st of July, 1916. Manufacturers estimate that about the same percentage of cars made this year will go to the farms, and as the number of cars made is expected to show an increase of about 25 per cent. over the output of 1916, the money spent on this continent by farmers for motor cars in the automobile year of 1916-17 will come very close to a billion dollars.

The amount exacted by the provincial authorities for automobile licenses is in itself a very considerable amount, and as an example, we quote the township of Front and Leeds & Lansdowne. This township paid in car licenses during the last year a sum close to $5,000.00. A very small percentage of this amount finds its way back to the township treasury. It is felt that the townships are suffering a hardship in so much as they have to keep up the roads, whereas the province receives the most of the revenue from the automobile licenses.

Sir Thomas White may take it that he is no more anxious for the public to save their money than they are for him to adopt the same excellent maxium.

FERINAND'S RESIDENCE

King of Rumania Goes To Southern Russia.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—According to Russian press reports received by the Overseas News Agency, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has selected the Potem King Palace, a Yekaterinoslav, in Southern Russia, as his residence, and the Rumanian Government and Parliament, now at Jassy, Rumania, will be transferred to Russia, part of the authorities going to Yekaterinoslav and the others to Kherson.

Famine in Midst of Plenty.

London, Jan. 31.—Russia is experiencing famine in the midst of plenty according to an undated article in the Times from a correspondent in that country. The article refers chiefly, but not exclusively to Petrograd and Moscow. The writer believes that there is enough food in Russia to supply the entire population for two years, but owing to the inadequacy of the railroads, the lack of organization and co-ordination in distribution, the people in some districts find it difficult and even impossible to get supplies.

May Lose Citizenship.

London, Jan. 31.—According to the Mail the Home Secretary will submit to Parliament a bill authorizing the forfeiture of the citizenship of undesirable naturalized British subjects. The Mail says that during the war scores of naturalized citizens have been detected in acts unfriendly to Great Britain. Some of these persons were formerly Germans and Austrians others were Dutch, Belgian, American and Scandinavian.

Post offices in Canada will not accept parcels for Germany after Feb. 1st.

A CAUSE OF INDIGESTION

People Who Complain of This Trouble Usually Are Thin Blooded.

Thin blooded people usually have stomach trouble. They seldom recognize the fact that thin blood is the cause of the trouble, but it is. In fact thin, impure blood is the most common cause of stomach trouble; it affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluid are diminished in their activity; the stomach muscles are weakened, and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, the digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles and awakens the normal activity of the glands that supply the digestive fluids. The first sign of improving health is an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood-making pills is evident throughout the system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are strong and vigorous instead of irritable and listless. This is proved by the case of Mrs. J. Harris, Gerrard St., Toronto, who says: "About three years ago I was seized with a severe attack of indigestion and vomiting. My food seemed to turn sour as soon as I ate it, and I would turn so deathly sick that sometimes I would fall on the floor after vomiting. I tried a lot of home remedies, but they did not help me. Then I went to a doctor who gave me some powders, but they seemed actually to make me worse instead of better. This went on for nearly two months and by that time my stomach was in such a weak state that I could not keep down a drink of water, and I was wasted to a skeleton and felt that life was not worth living. I was not married at this time and one Sunday evening on the way to church with my intended husband I was taken with a bad spell on the street. He took me to a drug store, where the clerk fixed up something to take, and my intended got me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the end of the first week I could feel some improvement from the use of the Pills, and I gladly continued taking them until every symptom of the trouble was gone, and I was again enjoying the best of health. These Pills are now my standby and I tell all my friends what they did for me."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co, Brockville, Ont.

The Duke of Connaught has been made commander of all volunteer forces in England.

RID STOMACH OF GASES, SOURNESS, AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" Ends All Stomach Distress in Five Minutes.

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any drug store and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headaches, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.

CARRYING OUT CLOCKWORK RAIDS

The Canadians Are Giving the Enemy No Rest At All.

RAIDS OFTEN REHEARSED

MANY TIMES BEFORE THE ATTACK IS MADE.

No Detail Overlooked — Raiders Blacken Faces—Resemble Burnt Cork Minstrels—Machine Gunners Are Busy at Night.

London, Jan. 31.—The Canadians have again been busy trench-raiding. A lieutenant from the west, who reached London yesterday, gave graphic details of recent enterprises of this sort.

These raids, he said, are carried out with clock-like precision, and are often rehearsed several times beforehand. A certain part of the line has been selected, wire entanglements have been cut beforehand by working parties, and, in a great many cases, the raiders possess a snapshot of the trench, taken by airmen.

Before crawling across to the enemy trench, care is taken to cast off all shiny accoutrements. The faces and hands of the raiders are blackened with burnt cork. If the sentries are half asleep they are bumped up before they can say "Jack Robinson," bombs are thrown in dugouts and a prompt exit is made with a couple of prisoners.

The latter are a very important factor, because the raids are made with a view to obtaining information from the enemy.

At other times both sides have working parties out at night time in No Man's Land, and it very often happens that the parties see each other. You would perhaps think that there would be something doing right there and then, and that there is no chance for each party to carrw on their nocturnal work without hindering each other, but the working parties are in no hurry to get through, and they get back behind the sandbags.

"Our machine gunners do a lot of firing at night, working in two's. One man looking over the parapet fires the gun as he sees fit. The other keeps refilling the empty magazines.

"I fired as many as fifteen hundred shots in one night last week. An enterprising German patrol surrounded one of our bombing posts in an isolated part of the line. There were only two bombers holding it. One was taken prisoner and had eight or nine bayonet wounds in him when found.

"Our idea is not to start any great push. The enemy will retire to his own boundaries in due time.

"What we must do is to keep them where they are holding all the line they have now and along the lines of communication. If the line became shortened, as it would be if they were pushed back, that would be a great help to them.

"Gradually we will discover what parts of the line they are holding thinly, and then we can make a swoop on that and get booty by making rands and contsantly harassing them. By giving them no rest we will be doing the best service."

PROHIBITION IN BRITAIN

Is Practical, Bishop Perrin Writes in London Chronicle.

London, Jan. 31.—Bishop Perrin of Willesden, formerly bishop of British Columbia, writing in the Chronicle on the question of prohibition, pronounces it practical and politic, and points to what has been done in Canada. "Oh, yes, people say," Bishop Perrin writes, "but Canada is so different from England. My answer to that is: Have you been there—I do not mean on a trip for a month, but have you lived in Canada as I have for eighteen years? Prohibition was no easier there than at home, yet today from Atlantic to the Pacific it has been accepted in every province, with the exception of Quebec, which is nearly dry, because the people have seen that the war demanded it. Every argument used here was used there, and far more strongly. The vested interests and all the rest of it said: "It can never be," but it has come to pass.

"When history comes to be written, shall it be said that when Canada, with her splendid response of 400,000 men, all volunteers, agreed to the prohibition of the sale of drink, England, with an equally splendid response of men and sacrifice of life and money, was still so fond of drink, so afraid of trade, that all went as usual and the nation wasted its strength, and spent its money?"

Forced Labor For Interned.

Copenhagen, Jan. 31.—The Schleswigsche Grenzpost, a copy of which has been received here, declares the general commanding the district of the Ninth German Army Corps has proclaimed that all interned and other civilians belonging to nations hostile to Germany shall be forced to do public labor in a manner similar to the Germans called up for civilian services.

All the world's a-stage, but, jest the same, stage money doesn't go very far in trade.

Lord Devonport says the report of a food ration for Britain is incorrect.

The best sugar for the sugar bowl is

Lantic Sugar

Its purity and "fine" granulation give it the highly sweetening power. It dissolves instantly in your teacup or on your breakfast cereal.

2 and 5-lb Cartons

10 and 20-lb Bags

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

Just Received a Fresh Lot of

Can Beet, Can Catsup, Can Beans, Can Summer Vegetables for Soup, Can Apples (½ gal. size), Can Cherries (pitted), Can Pears, Can Peaches Can Plums, Can Raspberries, Can Strawberries, Can Pineapple.

E. H. BAKER
Cor. Charles and Montreal Sts.
Phone 1263.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HAIR

Touch spots of dandruff and itching with **Cuticura** Ointment and follow with hot shampoos of **Cuticura Soap**. Absolutely nothing better. You may try them before you buy them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard, "Cuticura, Dept. 3M, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

FOR Good Coal
—try—
P. WALSH
Phone 109 Barrack St.

Countless Women find—

that when suffering from nervousness, sick headache, dizzy spells and ailments peculiar to their sex—nothing affords such prompt and welcome relief, as will follow a few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

A proven women's remedy, which assists in regulating the organs, and re-establishing healthy conditions. Beecham's Pills contain no habit-forming drug—leave no disagreeable after-effects. They are—

Nature's aid to better Health

Directions of Special Value to Women are with every box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

Portsmouth Joins in Praise of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Two Letters From That Suburb Tell of Complete Cure of Nervous Trouble—Druggists Report Largely Increased Sales.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 24.—The keen interest which has been aroused in the city over Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is now spreading to the suburbs, and today brings two reports from Portsmouth. Both of these cases were rather severe; both cures were effected some time ago, and both are considered complete and lasting.

Mrs. H. J. Powell, Portsmouth, Ont., writes: "Some two years ago I was suffering from a nervous attack, sleeplessness and a general run-down condition. My nerves were in such a bad state that it was with difficulty that I was able to get around. A friend advised me to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I got a box, and before I had taken all of it I could detect an improvement, so I continued using the Nerve Food until I had used six boxes. I found such an improvement that I considered I was completely cured. I could do my work without any trouble and sleep well at nights. I have recommended the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to many friends."

This letter is endorsed by C. B. F. Southcott, Postmaster.

Mrs. Chas Ross, Portsmouth, Ont., writes: "About three years ago I was suffering from nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, dizziness and a poor appetite. Having taken doctor's medicine for some time without any results, I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I sent for a box, tried it, and found an improvement before I had finished the first box, so I continued the treatment until I was cured. Occasionally now if I am not feeling well I resort to the use of some Nerve Food, with good effect each time. I have also used Dr. Chase's Ointment, and find it splendid."

Druggists report a largely increased demand for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food from all parts of the city. This is the best proof of the satisfaction obtained by the use of this great restorative and of the good words which are being passed along by persons benefited. 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.