

# News From Eastern Ontario Points

## NEWS FROM THE DISTRICT

CLIPPED FROM THE WHIG'S MANY BRIGHT EXCHANGES.

In Brief Form the Events in The Country About Kingston Are Told—Full of Interest to Many.

The marriage took place Wednesday of Miss Laura J. Hennie, daughter of James Hennie, Ottawa, to Henry Walter, Brockville.

Brockville lost an esteemed citizen on Wednesday when Mrs. Beverley E. Eck breathed her last. She had been in ill-health for several years.

An old and highly esteemed resident of Cornwall, has been appointed rector of the late Rev. William Ban MacLennan died on Wednesday after a long illness.

While at work in the machine department of the National Manufacturing Company, James Clavton, Brockville, on Thursday was seen to fall and expired.

Wednesday evening at the First Presbyterian Church, Brockville, Rev. R. M. Hamilton united for life Frank James and Miss Edna Taggart, daughter of the late James Taggart, both of Brockville.

Dr. Ansel Tanney, son of ex-Mayor Tanney, of Iroquois, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital. Dr. Tanney is but twenty-five years of age, graduate of McGill University, 1914.

Mrs. Rose Fox, the mother of six children, and Mrs. Gertrude Watkins, the two women placed under arrest at Brockville on a charge of vagrancy, were sentenced to two years each in the Andrew Mercer Reformatory.

For being intoxicated in a public place contrary to the provisions of the Ontario Temperance Act, J. H. Whitmarsh, Westport, entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$60, together with \$17.40 costs. It was a third offence.

At Renfrew Privates John Garvie, George Watson, and George Kenyon were given a civic reception upon their arrival on Thursday. After addresses each of the soldiers, suffering from effects of gas and wounds, were handed a civic cheque.

Almonte Editor Bereaved. Almonte, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Sarah Cameron McLeod, wife of James McLeod, editor and proprietor of the Almonte Gazette, died suddenly Tuesday night of a paralytic stroke.

On the return of Mr. McLeod from his office in the evening he found her insensible and she passed away about midnight. She had been down town for a walk in the afternoon and appeared to be in good health. Besides her husband she leaves one son, Prof. Stewart McLeod, New York.

## FUNERAL AT SYDENHAM

Of Mrs. Clayton Curran, of Kingston, on Thursday.

Sydenham, Feb. 2.—On Tuesday morning a gloom was cast over the village when it was learned that Mrs. Clayton Curran, of Kingston, had passed away. The deceased lived here a few years ago, and during her youth lived at Rosedale. Her maiden name was Mary Ethel Thomas.

Her father was the late W. Thomas, of Rosedale, who died two years ago. By her kind and gentle disposition Mrs. Curran was many friends. Although her health had been poor for a short time, her death came as a shock to her many friends.

Those left to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother are her husband and three daughters, Irene, Elsie, Phyllis, and an infant son, also one sister, Mrs. R. Clark, of Stnary, and four brothers, Jesse, of Picton; Russell and Samuel, of Deseronto; and Wilson, of Rosedale. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. S. Clendinning, of Kingston at 10.30 o'clock on Thursday morning at the residence, after which the remains were taken to Sydenham and placed in the vault to await interment there.

On Saturday afternoon the Verona hockey team journeyed to Sydenham to play a friendly game. The score resulted in 8 to 0 in favor of the home team.

Miss A. Abbott is spending a few days with friends in the city. E. Marlin, of Moscow, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. S. Hicks. Mrs. W. McRory, ill of quinsy, is improving. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell and daughter, of Yarker, called on Miss Gouge on Wednesday.

Popular Official Dismissed. Brockville, Feb. 2.—Thomas Burns, for the past twelve years landing watter at the C. P. R. wharf and a member of the local customs staff, was notified by the department at Ottawa that his services were no longer required. The news of Mr. Burns' removal from the service will be heard on all sides with regret. He was a capable and obliging official and one who served the public in a most satisfactory way.

Brothers Make Supreme Sacrifice. Belleville, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Joseph Pickell has received official notification that her son, Pte. Isaac J. Pickell, has been killed in action, the death taking place on June 2nd, 1916. Pte. Clayton Pickell, another son, was killed on May 24th, 1916. Both young men were well known in this city, and left with the 39th Battalion.

It is reported that Jack McKenna, Athens, intends taking up farming in the spring time on a farm near Lehigh.

## Gananogue

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Feb. 2.—Robert Sheppard, one of Gananogue's aged and highly respected residents, passed peacefully away at the home of his sister, Mrs. William Pratt, after a lingering illness of nearly five years, the trouble being arterial sclerosis. Deceased was the son of the late John Sheppard, Lansdowne, and was born in that township in November, 1847, being therefore in the seventieth year of his age.

He removed to Gananogue many years ago, where he opened up a real estate and insurance office, in which he made a success, acquiring during his business life a considerable amount of real estate. He was an ex-mayor and ex-councillor, a past county master of the Orange Order and for many years an active member in the Royal Templars of Temperance. Deceased was never married.

He leaves three sisters, Mrs. William Pratt, whose home he passed away; Mrs. Donley, Minto, Man.; and Mrs. Wootton, Schenectady, N.Y.; also three brothers, William, Lansdowne; Henry, Minto, Man.; and George, Vicksburg, Miss. The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. W. S. Lloyd had a fall on the joy crossing just west of Osborne street on Tuesday. There was no one near, and when found she had been lying on the walk for fifteen or twenty minutes. She was taken home and medical aid summoned. Her leg was badly fractured above the ankle. A party of young people went for a surprise party over to Mrs. Davidson's on Wednesday evening and were nicely entertained.

A sleigh driving party from Pittsford came to town on Wednesday evening and were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen. A number from town went to Clayton on Wednesday for the firemen's ball, and a number did not get back until yesterday afternoon. Among the latest to enlist for overseas service are Peter Williams, Glenn Potter, Hilliard LaFrance, G. Nobes and C. Rogers. Crossing on the ice between this town and Clayton, N.Y., is reported as excellent.

Mrs. C. H. Hurd, King street, was visited yesterday by the teacher and members of the Maple Leaf Young Ladies' Class of Grace Sunday School and presented with a handsome testimonial of their appreciation of her services in assisting them with their recent old-time concert. Miss Ariel LeScha, recently operated on in Hotel Dieu, Kingston, is making good progress towards recovery.

## NATIONALISM AND WAR.

Great Spirit That Makes for Good and Evil.

At the first of a series of meetings arranged by a Liverpool committee for the study of international relations, Prof. J. Ramsay Muir, the well-known historian, delivered a lecture in which the topics of militarism and nationalism were touched upon. Prof. Ramsay Muir said that a study of history enabled them to gain an understanding of the elements of the problem presented by the European situation, but it did not offer a solution. Some held that a state of war was a state of nature, while others attributed wars to the defects of politicians. Both those statements were shallow. He did not regard the maintenance of an adequate army as militarism. The inadequacy of the army of France or Britain might encourage the militarism of Prussia. It was not militarism which had advanced Prussia, but the unification of Germany.

Every war of the Nineteenth Century could be traced directly to the operation of the nationalistic tendency, but despite the wars it had caused, nationalism had proved to be one of the most beneficial factors in the history of civilization and the only means of establishing effective self-government. By allowing nationalism to be fostered instead of repressing it a permanent peace would be promoted. If nationalism had been wisely developed in Austria-Hungary and Southeastern Europe, Germany would not have been able to launch this war. Nationalism did not rest on a racial basis, but on language. Dealing with the relation of trade to war he did not think that commerce could bring peace to the world, many wars having been due to trade rivalry and the rivalry of European powers for the domination of the whole world. British imperialism, he was happy to say, had come to have a new meaning, a stable government for the peoples of India and Egypt, and a protection and uplifting for the backward races of Africa.

Overcrowded Switzerland.

The much-prized privilege of visiting prisoners of war in Switzerland has naturally been much sought after by the relatives of the prisoners. The accommodation available has, however, been limited and the Secretary of the British War Office has issued an announcement to this effect. Information, he says, has been received from Switzerland that the accommodation for relatives of British prisoners of war in Switzerland is very limited, and that only 50 persons can be accommodated at Chateau d'Oex and 10 at Leyrain, while no accommodation is available at present at Murten. It is also intimated that children under the age of 16 cannot be permitted to proceed to Switzerland. In these circumstances the number of relatives proceeding to Chateau d'Oex and Leyrain at any one time must be strictly limited, and none can be permitted to go to Murten until arrangements can be made for accommodation there. It has accordingly been arranged that (1) Only two relatives per prisoner can be allowed to go to Switzerland. (2) Children can in no circumstances be permitted to go. (3) The prisoner of war shall himself select the relatives whom he wishes to visit him and shall furnish their names and addresses to the British military attaché in Switzerland, who will forward the names of those admitted to the prisoners of war.

Mexico Has Her Bastille.

The Alhondiga de Grandititas (the prison) in Guanajuato is one of the most historic buildings in the Mexican republic and will always be remembered not as a storehouse of grain, not as a prison, which it now is, but as the place where the first blow was struck for the liberation of Mexico from Spanish rule. Quadrangular in shape with central patio, a row of small Moorish windows near the top, the lower floor Tuscan, the upper Doric, the building has no architectural beauty. At each corner is a large hook, from which in the days of the struggle for independence were hung four iron cages containing the heads of the great liberators—the patriot priest, Hidalgo; his military chief, Allende, and his comrades, Aldama and Jimenez. Here they hung for years until removed by a worshipping nation to the Altar of Kings in the cathedral of the city of Mexico. After the Grito de Dolores and the first ringing of the bell of independence Hidalgo and his followers moved on to Guanajuato, stormed the improvised fort of Alhondiga and killed all the Spanish troops that had taken refuge there. This says the National Geographic Magazine, was the beginning of the eleven years' war of independence.

Story of Familiar Hymn.

The familiar hymn beginning "God moves in a mysterious way," known as "Cowper's Hymn," says the Pittsburgh Post, had its origin as follows: Cowper was all his life the victim of melancholy, and more than once attempted suicide. One day, bent upon destroying himself, he got into a cab and ordered the driver to take him to a certain point on the river, where he intended to drown himself. The cabman, noticing his strange appearance and feeling that all might not be right with him, drove him about the city and finally stopped in front of the poet's door. Stepping out and recognizing the old familiar surroundings and shocked at the thought of his narrow escape, Cowper exclaimed, "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," and, rushing in, immediately composed the immortal hymn.

There is a mighty lot in knowing just how to properly enjoy proserity.

The fool and his money usually get in good position to become separated.

The switchboard is 24 feet long, and all the exposed woodwork is mahogany. The telephone has a line equipment of 750 stations.

## SCOT AND ANZAC.

One of the Great Friendships Resulting From the War.

The friendship between the Australian troops and the Scottish regiments is the subject of a recent article from Captain C. E. W. Bean, the official correspondent with the Australian troops. Australians and New Zealanders, he says, have fought alongside of many good mates in this war. I suppose the Twentieth Division and the navy and Indian mounted batteries and infantry were their outstanding friends in Gallipoli; in France, the artillery of a certain famous regular division and the Scotsmen.

It is quite remarkable how the Australian seems to forget that with the Scotsman wherever in France he meets him. You will see them sharing each other's canteens at the base, yarning round each other's campfires at the front. Wherever the pipers are, there will the Australians be gathered together. I asked an Australian the other day how it was that he and his mates had struck up such a remarkable friendship with a certain Highland regiment camped near them. "Well, I think it's their sense of humor," he said. "We looked at him rather hard. 'You see, I can understand our jokes,' he said. 'They don't seem to take us too seriously like.'"

And I think he had just hit it. The Australian has a habit of pulling his mate's leg and being on his guard against a leger in return. He had sharpened his conversation against the conversation of his friends from the time he could speak—his uncles are generally to blame for it; they started him on the path of repartee by pulling his legs before those same legs had learnt to walk. As a result he is always sparring in conversation—does not mean to be taken seriously. And the Scotsman, cautious and always on the lookout for a feint, is seldom caught by it. If he is, the chances are he gives it back—with interest.

It is a grim, dry variety of humor and it goes with a wonderful grim, sturdy nature. Few people here ever see a Scottish regiment passing without waiting to watch the last square figure swing down the road. If they have time. Many look at the perfect swing of the kilts and the strong bare knees. For myself, I can never take my eyes off their faces. Every face is different from the next. Each man seems to be thinking for himself, and ready to stand up for his own decision against the world.

The friendship between the Scot and the Australian, Captain Bean continues, persisted into the fighting. "A Scottish unit was alongside of the Australians for a considerable time. I was told that an Australian working party, while digging a forward trench, was rapped continually by a German machine gunner out in front of his own line in a shell hole. One or two men were hit. The line on the flank of the working party happened to be held by Scottish troops. An officer from the Australians had to visit the Scottish line in order to make some preparations for a forthcoming attack. He found the Scotsmen there impatiently waiting for the dark to go over the parapet and get that sniper—they could scarcely be held back even then, straining like hounds on the leash. The sniper was bagged later with his machine gun. It was a mixed affair, Scottish and Australian, and I believe there was an argument as to who owned the machine gun."

Too Few Producers.

Writing in The London Magazine, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, the well known M.P. and economist calls attention to the fact that the trouble with Great Britain's economic system in the past was that the country had too few producers.

Previous to the war, he says—and he quotes figures to prove it—only one in three of the British male population aged eighteen or over was engaged directly in the production of industrial wealth. Continuing, he says: "As a matter of fact, if we are to abolish poverty in our land, it is necessary to draft not only more women but more men into productive industry. Thus only can we get the plentiful supply of material commodities which is necessary to obtain better houses, better home furnishings, better supplies of material for comfort, culture, sport and recreation. We must have more producers."

There is no doubt that Britain is going to be a very changed country after the soldiers come back from the war. The best brains of the old land are already being devoted to the solution of the problems that will then arise and after the manner in which it has stood the test of the greatest cataclysm in the history of the world it is very unlikely that British genius will prove itself unable to devise an economic system whereby there will be work for all and a return for that work which will spell happiness and contentment for all grades of society.

Australian Politics.

The dramatic sequel of the conscription fight in Australia is the subject of the Parliamentary Labor Party, the expulsion of Premier Fisher, the anti-conscription majority, and the reconstruction of the Cabinet. The radical majority of the old party now calls itself the Official Labor Party; the Government branch may take what title it pleases, and will have to carry on the administration with the assistance of the one-time opposition Liberals. For a long time a cleavage has been evident between the industrial and the political sections of the Labor Party. The former, intent upon advancing even the abolition of the Upper House, has been irritated by the Ministry's tardy response; the latter has gone slow upon everything but the conscription measure. One aspect of the affair will measure Australia. The fear has been expressed that the present Ministry regarded itself as answerable to the Labor Caucus rather than to Parliament, but it is plain that Hughes will submit to no dictation from it.

Often doctors get fat fees from the followers of nonsensical health fads.

Easy money, as a rule, never tarries long in the possession of one keeper.

THOMES COPLEY Telephone 987

Wood's Phospholine The Great English Remedy for all kinds of Nervous Disorders, including Neuritis, Headache, Migraine, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, etc. Price 5/- per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

# SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

doesn't happen—neither does failure. Both are the result of laws as rigid as those of the Medes and Persians. Good printing is to a great extent responsible for success.

## The British Whig Job Department

Printing Church Envelopes Loose Leaf Binding Ruling  
"GOLDEN RULE SERVICE" Phone 292.

# Phone Us

WHEN YOU DECIDE TO HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED FOR GLASSES, PHONE US FOR AN APPOINTMENT. PHONE 609.  
J. J. STEWART, Opt.D. Optician and Ophthalmologist.  
Cor. Wellington & Clarence Sts. Opp. Post Office Phone 609

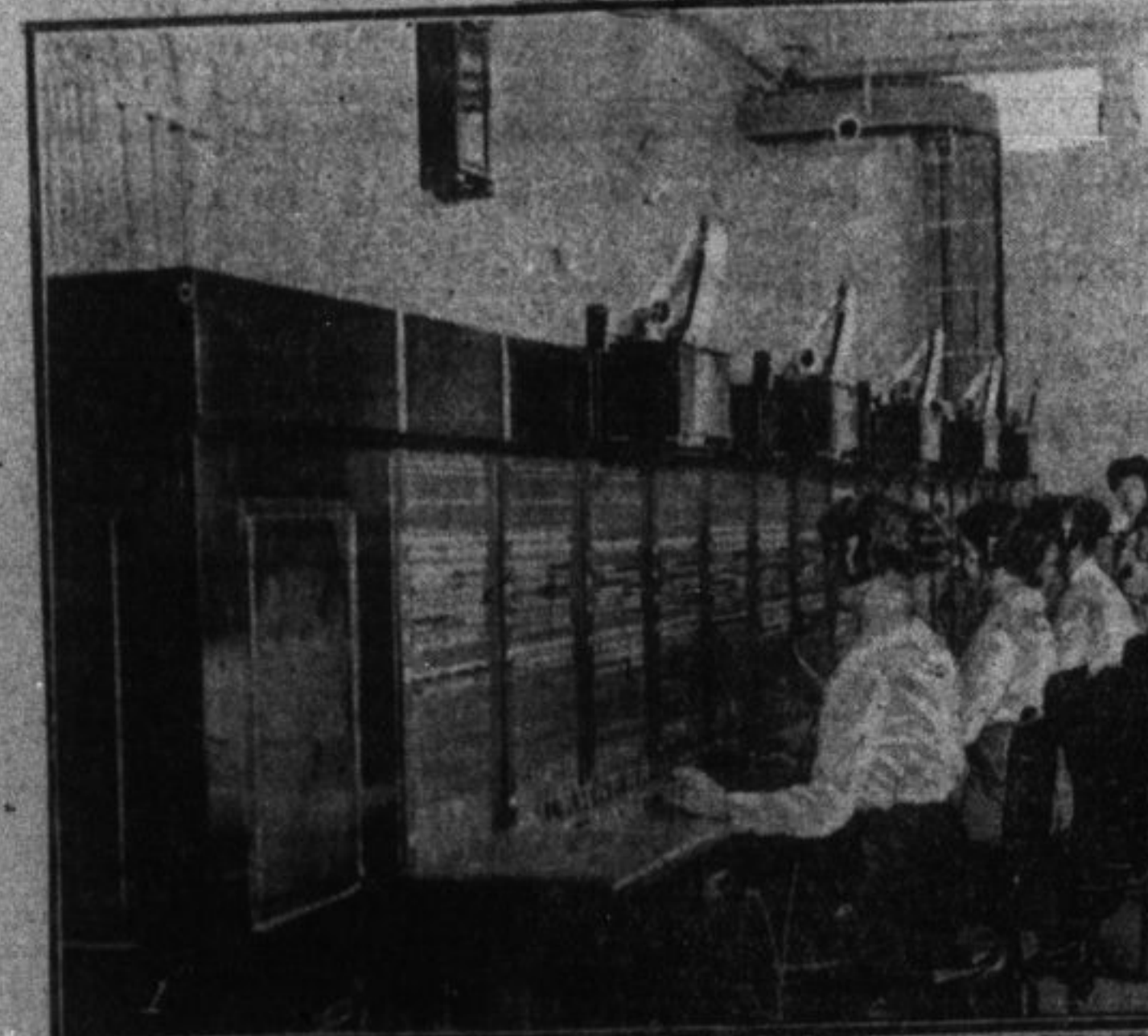
# THE OLDE FIRME

## The World's Best Piano

The Piano that has made musical history Sixty-five years of highest ideals

Heintzman & Co. Limited Sole representative for this district: C. W. Lindsay Limited, Princess St.

# LARGEST PRIVATE SWITCHBOARD IN CANADA



(1) Switchboard at Vancouver Hotel, showing Teletograph. (2) Vancouver Hotel. (3) Wire connections behind switchboard.

NR realizes the immensity of the problems which confront the architect of a modern hotel when one sees the switchboard at which the "Hello" girls operate at the huge C. P. R. hotel in Vancouver. Here there are 500 guest rooms, 15 large public rooms and other rooms requiring inter-communication, so that the business man giving orders to his valet or making an appointment, and the lady guest talking gossip to her friends in the city may get their connection with ease and celerity. The private branch exchange switchboard at the Vancouver Hotel is the largest in Canada, and embodies interesting new features such as the Teletograph and the Mailed Signal Service. The Teletograph is an ingenious instrument by which messages handwritten at one station are reproduced by electrical means at one or more other stations. The Teletograph transmits handwriting from the sender to the receiver. It provides a means by which any switchboard operator receiving an order can write that order to the station which is to execute it. The instrument operates on the principle of the direct current telegraph. The magnetic field is electrically produced and two variable currents controlled by the transmitter are used to actuate two moving coils of the receiver, which in turn impart to the pen of the receiving the movements made by the pencil in the hand of the operator.

The Mailed Signal Service helps the guests to find maids when required. On the telephone switchboard are hundreds of small lamps bearing numbers corresponding to the numbers of the guest rooms. Each maid is provided with a miniature portable lamp, and before entering a guest room, she places this lamp in a socket on the outside door of the particular room. Immediately after being placed in the socket the lamp lights, and anybody passing can know that there is a maid in any room whose door is illuminated by a lamp. The placing of the maid's lamp in the socket also causes a lamp bearing a similar number at the station on the telephone switchboard to light, thereby notifying the phone operator of the room in which a maid is engaged. From this lamp on the switchboard the operator knows where all the maids are to be found, and should a guest require the attendance of one she can be immediately summoned by telephone message.



The switchboard is 24 feet long, and all the exposed woodwork is mahogany. The telephone has a line equipment of 750 stations.