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94TH YEAR



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HANG THE EXPENSE.

The Dr. Marlow resignation, or his
threatened resignation, as assistant
medical director in the district of
Toronto, and having an oversight of
all its medical services, including
those of the Hospitals' Commission,
gives piquancy to the differences
which have arisen between this com-
mission and the Militia Department.
Very naturally, and very reasonably,
their services are related and so in-
timately that they cannot be dissoci-
ated.

The radical men who are employed
by the government can, without
strain or inconvenience, perform the
work of both departments, and they
can continue to do this without extra
remuneration and without seeking it.
The Militia Department is not willing
to agree to this arrangement and for
reasons that have not been made
known. Probably they have been set
forth in the report which Dr. Marlow
is said to have written after a survey
of the military hospitals of Canada.
But this will not be known until one
of two things happen. Either the re-
port will be produced, (and at present
it is missing), or Dr. Marlow
will be called before a committee of
the Commons and tell what he knows.

It may be that his grievance is the
grievance of other medical men in
similar positions, namely, that he is
not free to perform his duty, as he
understands it, and without the nice
distinctions which the Militia Depart-
ment is trying to set up. As a mat-
ter of fact the work of a man like
Col. Gardiner, of Kingston, is quite
satisfactory, and if all the medical
directors used similar discretion
there might be no objection to the
connection of the Militia Depart-
ment's services with the service of the
Hospitals' Commission.

It is quite evident, however, that
the same harmony does not exist in
all the military districts, and as a re-
sult the purpose of the Militia De-
partment is to have its medical re-
presentatives serve it and it alone.
If this contention ultimately and
generally prevails there will be two
doctors performing the tasks which
one is now performing and at double
the expense, but that is another con-
sideration. Presuming that the old
spirit remains, the question of cost
does not enter into the thought of
the Militia Department officials.
Judging some of them by their acts,
the slogan is "Hang the expense."

THERE IS A LIMIT.

There ought to be a limit to the
number of khaki uniforms an officer
may wear before he gets to the
front. By the time the third suit is
worn out he should revert to multi-
-Toronto Mail.

The average man is thinking a
good deal about the war and his re-
laxation to it. He is not insensible to
the claims of the country upon his
service. At a citizen of it, and
glorifying in its record, its position,
and its relation with the Mother
Country, his desire to see her tradi-
tions maintained, he is not imperi-
ous to her claims upon him.

When he is moved by these con-
siderations, however, he is confront-
ed with men who may or may not be
necessary to the military service of
Canada. It is conceded that in many
military districts there must be ef-
fices who can muster and drill the
recruits and prepare them for over-
seas duty. But there are in every
military district those who do not
seem to be essential to its work, and
are shuffling through work which is
not worthy of a soldier. Those who

are eligible for active duty, and to
whom appeals have so far been made
in vain, see in them hindrances and
stumbling blocks and object lessons
of a most discouraging kind.

The Mail's suggestion should be
taken to heart by the soldier-slacker,
and he should make up his mind to
act upon it. He can afford, perhaps,
under some circumstances, to wear
out a couple of uniforms and still
hold on to some minor office. With
the third uniform, however, he
should make up his mind to get
overseas or return to civil life. This,
of course, does not apply to those
who are recruiting and preparing for
overseas service.

KITCHENER STILL DISTURBED.

The Whig Judges by the literature
that is being issued by the city of
Kitchener that its people are still
seriously disturbed over the change
of name. The electors in 1916 voted
for Kitchener. It was a compliment
to a distinguished soldier. It was
meant to keep his virtues alive. It
was a name to conjure with. And
when the people, in a plebiscite, ap-
proved, the government acted, and
Berlin in the national directories and
post office guides gave place to Kitch-
-enier.

Before the last municipal election
a Citizens' League was formed, and
it appeared to be opposed to the ac-
tion of the people and of the council
in naming the city Kitchener. True,
the feeling against the change of
name sloughed off just before the
voting day, and the new members of
the council did not accept their elec-
tion as a mandate to change the
name. The postmaster-general, Hon.
P. E. Blondin, of shoot the Union
Jack fame, however, restored what
the anti-Kitchener men did not open-
ly demand.

Mr. Blondin gave orders that the
mails which had been held up at Ot-
-tawa, or sent to the Dead Letter Of-
-fice, because wrongly addressed,
should be sent to their destination—
Berlin. The Whig does not under-
stand that Berlin has again been
placed upon the map. It does not
understand that without any formal
proceeding Berlin has been revived
and Kitchener removed. For that
would be a high-handed act, and one
which the postmaster could not
justify under any circumstances.

AMERICA'S PART IN WAR.

From the Syracuse Post-Standard,
a leader of American opinion, we
learn that the United States expects to
do when forced into the war, and it
seems to be on the verge of hostilities.

There are two views of the presi-
-dent's attitude. One is that he is a
pacifist who was prepared to go a
-long way, though not so far as Wm.
-Jennings Bryan, his former Secre-
-tary of State, in the interest of peace.
The other is that he was put under
-some obligation to the opponents of
-the war and wished to serve them as
-far as he could without compromis-
-ing himself and the nation. The ac-
-tion of his cabinet showed that he
-eventually took the only course that
-was open to him.

Having broken off diplomatic re-
-lations with Germany the question
-is, what next? The Post-Standard is
-very candid in saying that while the
-United States will surely co-operate
-with the Allies in some of their un-
-derstandings there can be nothing ap-
-proaching to a partnership of inter-
-ests. America will help in the sub-
-jugation of the enemy in a financial
-way.

Her army and navy will be want-
-ed at home and will not be eligible
-for service abroad under any cir-
-cumstances. The navy may supply
-convoys for ships of commerce, and
-that service, with the munitions
-which have been supplied, will be of
-very material assistance in the war.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The premier of Canada is being
-asked why he does not shade Hon.
-Mr. Rogers, who has been regarded
-as the black sheep of several govern-
-ments. The answer is obvious. Mr.
-Rogers will not hear of it.

The civil servants at Ottawa want
-higher salaries in order to meet the
-increased cost of living. Why don't
-they practise Prof. Harcourt's plans
-of buying cheap and nutritive foods
-and cutting out the luxuries?

The provincial secretary has made
-an important ruling. It is that all
-officials should receive pensions when
-they are retired from service. Does
-this ruling apply to the Toronto of-
-ficials only, or to the officials of the
-provinces?

The government is spending \$2-
-500,000 on 35,000 Ross rifles, which
-will be used for drill and home guard
-duty only, and there are thousands
-of Ross rifles in Europe to be re-
-turned. Can anybody understand a
-deal like this?

Ambassador Gerard held as a
-hostage in Berlin for the safety of
-Prince Bernstorff. Is this a kindly
-way to handle the man who was not
-so long ago wine and dined in Ber-
-lin and regarded as a special friend
-of the Kaiser's?

Toronto's mayor suggests keeping
-open Toronto harbor in winter and
-bringing in coal by water.

PUBLIC OPINION

Wilhelm's Omission.
(Montreal Daily Mail)
The Kaiser will gradually permit
-the United States to send one boat a
-week across the Atlantic. Strange it
-didn't occur to him to cut down
-Uncle Sam's train service.

All After He Was Dead
(Detroit News)
A town in Illinois gave a public
-funeral for a tramp, stopping all busi-
-ness for half an hour. Would it have
-given him a square meal, a job and
-friendship with as much enthusiasm?

Admits Double Game.
(Brandon Expositor, Lib.)
As for the Liberal party, they have
-no particular reason to regret the
-defeat of Mr. Cannon, who exhibited
-during the contest a fondness to hunt
-with the Lacrier hare and run with
-the Nationalist hounds.

Food For Submarines.
(St. Thomas Journal)
There are said to be 120,000,000
-fish to the square mile in the sea.
-The Kaiser's submarines should not
-be left to starve. Why not let the
-man beings alone and use up their
-lust for blood by blowing the fish to
-atoms?

A Great Showing.
(Toronto Mail)
An Allied bazaar in Chicago has
-netted about half a million dollars.
-An equal sum was contributed by the
-same means in New York, and Bos-
-ton raised \$300,000. For people
-who have been warned to be neutral
-even in thought, this isn't a bad
-showing.

A Bad 'Un.
(Toronto Globe)
As an exemplar and exponent of
-the accepted doctrine in modern Ger-
-man ethics, that the State is above
-morality and free from the prohibi-
-tions of the Ten Commandments, the
-Count von Bernstorff, the represen-
-tative of the German States-holds
-himself as under none of the obliga-
-tions of truth or honor, or virtue
-or morality.

Queer Reasoning.
(Hamilton Herald)
Justice Galt of Winnipeg doesn't
-believe the testimony of Hon. Robert
-Rogers; therefore the Ontario Citizen
-calls upon the premier to dismiss
-Rogers from the cabinet. But Mr.
-Rogers thinks that Justice Galt is not
-fit to sit on the bench, and has said
-so. Should Galt therefore be driven
-from the bench?

**KINGSTON EVENTS
25 YEARS AGO**
The ice-houses at the penitentiary
-are being built with blocks of ice
-eighteen inches square.
-Prof. Cappon and John Theobald
-went fox hunting in Pittsburgh and
-killed two.
-The thermometer registered 14
-degrees below zero to-day.

**AMERICA'S PART
IN GREAT WAR**
Syracuse, N.Y., Post-Standard
We must if we are to make war
-upon Germany work with Great Brit-
-ain and France, with Italy and Rus-
-sia, but we cannot become partners
-with them in the sense that they are
-partners of one another. We can

Random Reels
"Of Sheep and Ships and Sealing Wax, of Cabbages and Kings."

Peter Stuyvesant
Peter Stuyvesant was a native of
-Holland who came to this country in
-1647 and remained long enough to
-leave his last name to a great many
-people who never knew him
-personally.

Stuyvesant made his home in New
-York City, which at this time was
-owned in fee simple by Holland and
-could have been bought in two jerks
-of a lamb's tail with a \$2 bill. New
-York did not amount to much in
-1647, as it consisted mostly of sand-
-bars and the homeless, inebriated
-red man. When Stuyvesant landed
-there a good corner lot in the busi-
-ness section could be bought for the
-price of a plain drink, and the
-real estate business was at a low ebb.

It would seem that some bright spec-
-ulator would have bought New York,
-Brooklyn and Coney Island and
-waited for the rise, but such was not
-the case.

Stuyvesant was not popular with
-the people of New York, as he was a
-high church man and would not al-
-low anybody to worship in any other
-language. He was also a strict pro-
-hibitor, and closed some of the
-best saloons in the city without writ-
-ing to see how many votes they con-
-tributed. It would more mayors like
-old Peter Stuyvesant to-day, the un-
-lucky stranger could go to any of our
-large cities and walk the streets
-after dark without being robbed of
-diamond stick pin and several gold
-sillings at one and the same time.

After England took New York
-away from Holland by flourishing
-a few of her battleships in front of
-the town hall, Stuyvesant retired to
-a farm near the city. He did not
-live to see New York develop into a
-large, lively place with a congested
-population and a massive public debt.
-He did not live to see the proud New
-York aristocracy, either, with their
-huge fortunes, and rented coats-of-
-arms. If he had, perhaps he would
-not have carried so much of his re-
-ligion away with him when he left.

Rippling Rhymes
Most people who have things to sell now profit
-from H. C. of L. The farmer's butter, eggs and oats
-bring in the plain and fancy groceries. The man who
-sells up shoes, boots, the one who deals in all wool
-suits, the butcher, with his wholesome meat—all
-charge the limit, and repeat. But writers, in their
-quaint lairs, can't raise the prices of their wares. The
-poet has to purchase meat, and leather caskets for
-his feet, and every hour the prices rise on things that
-threadbare singer buys. The printer, that cost him cents
-a line before this era, has begun, now cost him twice
-as much a pound, and so it goes, the whole lot round.
-But when he sweats in his abode, and grinds a grand
-and deathless ode, he cannot go around and say, "The
-price of rhyme's gone up today; so many poets have
-been slain whose armies rage on Europe's plain, that
-there's a dearth of noble rhyme and so I've raised the
-price a dime." He cannot put his schemes across, for art is now a total loss.
-The men with brain, bry or cheese, may charge such prices as they
-please, but they who make the mimes sweat, must take whatever they can
-get.

LITERATURE
The men with brain, bry or cheese, may charge such prices as they
-please, but they who make the mimes sweat, must take whatever they can
-get.

WALT MASON.

only do our best to hasten the end
-of war by bringing Germany to terms
-and to this end we must devote all
-our resources—the may be made
-available for the purpose. Every
-nation at war professes to have en-
-tered it and to be fighting it for a
-just and righteous peace. It is only
-fractionally true of some of them,
-not true at all of most of them.
-While to secure peace is not our rea-
-son for becoming a part of the war,
-it will be our sole purpose in pur-
-suing it.

The Germans in forcing us into the
-war clearly anticipate that we shall
-be a negligible quantity in her large
-company of enemies in arms. Their
-delay in adopting the course which
-would drive us into the war was due
-to concern about the moral loss our
-entrance would involve, not to
-anxiety about our army and navy.
-Our army is indeed a tiny affair
-measured by European standards,
-not large enough with Mexico elimi-
-nated from consideration to defend
-the arsenals and navy yards and
-other public works. The National
-Guard, in excellent trim after the
-border service, will be called upon to
-assist. The President may as a mea-
-sure of precaution call for volun-
-teers. But it does not now appear
-that our men will be needed in
-Europe should we desire to send them.

Nor will our navy, which is nearly
-as strong as Germany's, be needed.
-It will be needed about our own
-coasts or for the convey of Ameri-
-can ships. Our business will be the
-supply of the Allied forces with food
-and with money. The seizure of the
-German ships along the coast, in it-
-self an act of war, but completely
-defensible in the present case as a
-precaution against their destruction
-and also as a taking of hostages,
-against the threatened destruction of
-American shipping, will give large
-additions to our fleet. When we
-enter war, though it is not in hot
-anger, we cannot make it a cheap
-and easy affair, a purely nominal
-business to do all in our power while
-we hold tightly to our own national
-policies, to defeat Germany. We
-must throw what power we have
-against her whether with the hands
-of British or Italian or Russian or
-Japanese. Our greatest power is our
-wealth.

GRAFT AND CONSUMPTION
Toronto News, Con.
No doubt there are evils under the
-party system. There is graft and
-there is corruption. Patronage often
-weakens and bedevils public affairs.
-But whatever may be the evils of
-patronage under the party system,
-the remedy does not lie in non-party
-government. Coalitions have been
-singularly feeble and generally cor-
-rupt. A party can hold office only
-by expressing public opinion and
-serving confidence. Coalitions tend
-to develop governing groups which
-feed thrifty relatives, exchange of-
-fices among confederates and keep
-power and patronage within the sac-
-red circle.

There are evils in the party sys-
-tem which should be attacked and
-extirpated. But the party system
-gives more efficient government in
-democracies than any other system
-that has been devised. Moreover,
-the two-party system gives more or-
-derly, effective and responsible gov-
-ernment than any multiplication of
-groups in a common chamber at-
-tending over the spoils and making
-the voice of the nation incoherent by
-allowing violence over petty personal
-class and sectional issues.

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