PAGES 9-12

The Daily British Whig

12 PAGES

YEAR 84, NO. 40 — KINGSTON, ONTARIO, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1917 — SECOND SECTION

GEORGE CABINET A WAR WINNER

The New British Government is the Best in Europe.

MAKES DECISIONS QUICKLY

INITIATIVE AND EFFICIENCY ARE ITS QUALITIES.

The Sporting Element—The Fighters Full of Game and Spirit, While the Stay-at-Homes Have Monopoly on the Grumbling.

By Charles H. Grasty Correspondence

London, Feb. 3.—My friend, the crippled Coldstream Guardsman, who is the Prime Minister's doorman, agreed with me that the frost was quite a record-breaking for England, and that the trenches across the Channel were no place for a lover of comfort. "But," said he, "it's a luxury compared to what it will be two or three weeks from now, when the thaw comes. There's no way to drain the water out of the trenches and you've got to stand in it, almost sleep in it. There are almost three feet of it; your boots are full of it. When at last you pull them off, unless you mind your eye, you pull some of your toes off with them. When staying in the trench is like that, you don't have to be told twice to go over the top. There's a sort of warmth in shrapnel, and Fritz-hunting does make your blood circulate a bit."

That is talk with a sporting flavor. The point of view of men bred at games is bound to be a sporting one. England is a social aristocracy, but it is a sporting as well as a political democracy. The Olympians of society are not above taking on a team of plumbers and shoemakers for a game of cricket. This war has shown that game-playing in peace time has put something very fine into the English Tommy in war time.

Readers will have heard the story of the seventeen-year-old Jacky from the Lawentil, not yet thawed out from hours on a winter sea in an open boat, clad only in shirt and a pair of breeches, walking into the public room of the tavern to which survivors were brought, and instantly taking possession of the piano, upon which he gaily thummed the war tune: "Pack Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile." The rest of the survivors crowded round and joined in the singing. When the cigarettes were being passed, a Tommy who was present said:

"No, sir; none for us, please. This is Jack's day."

Stay-at-Homes Grumble.

While the men who are suffering the hardships are taking them lightly, the stay-at-homes make the row. These latter have never been "blooded," as the gallant chaps in the field have, and many of them keep up a constant grumble at the inconveniences that war brings in its train. My fruiterer is a well-fed prosperous man. He happens to live in a flat across the street from my own. In his grate there blazes a cheerful fire, and he and his family live in comfort. But he poisons the fruit which I buy from him with his hard-luck story of the effect of the war on the importation and sale of his particular commodity. He assured, however, that he passes all inconvenience onto the customer in increased prices.

The grumbling of those who are pricked, without being lamed, by war, produces some of the commotion that often passes for public opinion. Upon such a ground-swell a partisan or sensational press may easily blow up a nasty sea. Dropping metaphor, there are at the moment signs of journalistic dissatisfaction. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, director-general of national service, and Mr. Prothero, minister of agriculture, two men whose appointments were conspicuously for merit and absolutely removed from politics, are the target. Up to date, however, criticism is in a very minor key, as compared with that directed against the Asquith Government. As a matter of fact, this kind of attack would appear to be less dangerous than the more in sorrow than in anger brand than some of the editors have been using.

Efficiency Government.

Meanwhile the Lloyd George Government goes on efficiently. Englishmen cried out for initiative. They have got it. They want concentration. The war council decides the biggest questions at a single sitting. I should say that the present Government is the strongest, both in point of its own merit, and in public acceptance, of any of the belligerents. Of course, it is too new as yet to have made a record, but as far as it has gone it looks like a war winner. The most obvious danger to its complete success is the difficulty of sustained cohersion and co-ordination inherent in a double-headed body, but the Prime Minister's combination of insight and mastery of details, his human sympathy and grasp of affairs, are standing him in good stead in accomplishing the difficult feat in making a new system of government for war.

It is very interesting to watch English feeling veer around on the various presidential activities. Apparently, Great Britain can, in its present mood, take only one thing at a time in the way of outside suggestion, and it chooses the least palatable first. After swallowing "peace without victory" and "freedom of the seas," with a verw wry face, indeed, England finds much that is pleasant in the rest. When the President's speech to the Senate is but down on the war map the fact that leaps to the eye is that by no possible means can a victorious Germany square with it. When the speech was coming in over the wires I called the attention of some of my friends of the sanctum to this fundamental fact, but at the moment these editors had no mind for anything except the, to them, offensive items in the document.

Break Autocracies.

There is no doubt that President Wilson has stimulated the Allies to thought, and in that sense they have profited. Whether America has profited by this last stimulation, which was offered at a moment when a notable diplomatic victory had just been scored by the President, is not yet apparent. It seems reasonably clear already that the gist of his argument for universal democratization went home. Force will not vanish from the world, but the very best guarantee to go with the "reparation and restitution," upon which peace is to be conditioned, is liberalism.

If enduring peace is to come among the Europeans it must come through breaking the backs of the autocracies and giving king-ridden peoples self-government. This point has already lodged in the thought of Europe, and has been strengthened by the President's presentation.

THE LATE LIEUT. HARRY W. UGLOW.
Kingston officer in the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, who, according to official information from German sources, died from wounds received in the third battle of Ypres at Sanctuary Wood on June 2nd, 1916.

BOOM FOR THE ISLAND

GANANOQUE WRITER HAS A SUGGESTION TO OFFER

For Kingston and Other Manufacturers to Act Upon to Build Up Tourist Trade—Scheme For Co-operation is Outlined.

Writing in the Gananoque Journal, H. O. Dempster, who has travelled extensively in Canada and the United States, has a suggestion in regard to the Thousand Islands and River St. Lawrence. He points out more especially to those living along that portion on either side of the river between Ogdensburg, on the American side, and Kingston, that their district is the most fitted by nature, accessibility and beauty to become the big summer playground or outing place in the whole of North America. There is one thing certain, he says, that there is no other district in the whole of North America that has the natural resources that this district possesses. He has been impressed by two things, a general talk of the beauties of the district and the benefits to be derived in the future, from the upbuilding of the Thousand Islands tourist trade, and the lack of any co-operative plan or systematic effort on a big scale to make the Thousand Islands district highly popular. Owing to the apparent wish of Gananoque's citizens, as well as the citizens of nearby places, to have the district more widely known, the writer sets forth a suggestion.

The suggestion is for the municipalities of Ogdensburg, Prescott, Brockville, Morrisburg, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Gananoque, Kingston and other interested to co-operate in forming a separate corporation to work for the mutual benefit of all for the upbuilding, publicity, etc., of the Thousand Islands. He proposes that the municipalities mentioned form "The Thousand Islands Publicity Corporation, Ltd.," or some such corporation, with its object to study and develop by publicity, to pro- accommodation facilities, to promote and assist in methods of management, development of enterprises beneficial to tourist trade, etc. The directors should be kept to as small a number for the benefit of working capacity as possible, but would include one from the Board of Trade or councils of each interested municipality. The secretary and manager should be a paid, energetic executive, and should devote his entire time to the work. It should be the duty of the secretary to arrange for excursions, week-end rates and to carry out the instructions of the directors. He should also arrange for the issue of booklets, containing contents of the whole district, with information as to accommodation, transportation, and general advertising matter. The plan for the financing of the scheme is that of drawing on the various municipalities interested, and to raise money by subscription from those who would benefit by the carrying out of the programme.

WOMEN OF ONTARIO MAY GET THE VOTE

Members of the Legislature Forcing the Question—Government Is Cogitating.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—The Ontario Cabinet is reported not to have yet definitely made up its mind as to woman's suffrage, but there is a growing sentiment in the corridors that the ladies will have their claims conceded. It is known that there are members of the Government who privately are heart and soul with the franchise seekers, and quite a number of members on the Conservative side, who were previously opposed to votes for women, now make no secret of their belief that, in view of the invaluable services rendered by the ladies in connection with the war, to grant the franchise would be a just concession.

Premier Hearst is not credited with having been in the past so resolutely opposed to the women's claims as his predecessor was, and there is also a feeling among the Conservatives that the party would gain by extending the vote at what they consider this the psychological moment.

BERNSTORFF MAY AID CONTRABAND

Frederick VIII Will Probably Be Held in Halifax for a Week.

New York, Feb. 16.—A despatch to the Associated Press from Washington says:

"The Frederick VIII. carrying Count Von Bernstorff and other German officials back to Germany will be held up in Halifax for examination at least a week or two, in the opinion of British officials here. The task of examining a ship of her size with nearly 1,200 passengers, a large crew and big cargo space, in a harbor unprovided with facilities for the work, is expected to present a hard problem, but it is declared that no possibility will be left that the steamer can carry to Germany any kind of contraband.

British officials are especially fearful that rubber may have been smuggled aboard the steamer in some disguised form. They have many specimens here of pieces of rubber covered with coffee beans and placed in the centre of large bean sacks for smuggling past the blockade.

CANADIAN IS REPROVED.

For Taking His Wife's Arm in Crossing Crowded Street.

London, Feb. 16.—Two colonial chaplains who looked in at this office yesterday on leave from the front, were in a state of some amusement, having just been stopped by an assistant provost marshal in the Strand for appearing in the street without gloves and stick.

The other night a Canadian officer on leave, after attending the theatre, was conducting his wife across a crowded street, and was similarly reproved for taking the lady's arm. Behavior in public according to the military standard is more rigidly enforced here than ever.

TEN MILLIONS WERE KEPT ALIVE

A Remarkable Tribute Paid to the Belgium Relief Commission.

WORK IS TO BE CONTINUED

WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICANS IS SINCERELY REGRETTED.

Lord Robert Cecil States That Commission Leaves Behind Reputation Which Will Count at Nationality Possession For Years.

London, Feb. 15—On the occasion of the withdrawal of Americans from the Commission for Relief in Belgium from Belgium and Northern France, Lord Robert Cecil, who, in his capacity of Minister of Blockade has been brought into intimate contact with the Belgium relief operations declared in a statement to the Associated Press yesterday that Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, and his colleagues would leave behind them in Europe a reputation which the United States could count on as a nationality possession in future years.

"The withdrawal of the Americans from participation in the work of the commission for the relief of Belgium and the withdrawal of Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador here, and Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, as patrons of the commission, will be very sincerely regretted by the Entente Allied Governments," said Lord Robert. "The commission still goes on in the hands of its other neutral members, but you know how in practice the organization of the relief commission, both here and at Rotterdam and in Belgium and Northern France was created by and in practice depended upon Mr. Hoover and his American colleagues, who for more than two years have sacrificed every personal interest to this great humanitarian enterprise.

"Now I am not going to pay any tribute to their business organization or their efficiency, wonderful as these things have been. The mere fact that for twenty-eight months they have kept alive 10,000,000 people without a single serious hitch in the machinery of purchase, transport and distribution shows what their organization has been.

"What I do want to say is this: When the first proposals were made in October, 1914, for the importation of foodstuffs into Belgium after the fall of Antwerp, those proposals were directly counter to the very ordinary dictates of military prudence. The natural feeling of the people here was and long continued to be, that the Germans were in complete control of Belgium and how could a dozen or two neutrals safeguard the supplies imported. It was only with great anxieties and misgivings that we consented to allow the importations, and I sometimes doubt whether the proposal ever would have been made or our consent given if we had known how long the work would have to last or the extent to which it would grow.

"Yet in spite of this the work has gone on uninterruptedly for twenty-eight months and has grown from small beginnings into an undertaking which may literally be called gigantic."

SAYS SIR SAM CAN NOT TELL THE TRUTH

Major-General Lessard Says Late Minister's Charges Are False.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 16.—Major-General Lessard, Inspector-General of Eastern forces is here.

In regard to the charges made against him recently by Sir Sam Hughes in the House, General Lessard said: "they are tissue of falsehoods." He then added, "perhaps that a a strong term, but I will say that that they are so absurd and distorted that they cannot be recognized as the truth. It seems impossible for that man to speak the truth. I do not intend to reply to him, it is not necessary for me to do so."

This Pig Liked Iron.

Dory Hummell of Beaver Springs, Pa., owned the heaviest pig, in proportion to size, in the world. The pig, of no remarkable dimensions in height or beam, was slain, and when placed on the scales was found to register 595 pounds. "Something wrong," said Hummell, and his farmhand and neighbors assented. "The scales be O. K., continued Hummell, challengingly and though all inwardly doubted none was rash enough to take up the issue. Then the pig was turned over to the farmhand to be cleaned. It proved to be a walking hardware store. In the stomach were twenty-nine ten-penny nails, a quantity of loose bolts, nuts and screws and six pieces of iron hoop from four to six inches long.

The Manchester Guardian's London editor points out that the last three Canadian peerages have gone to Montreal and remarks that rivalry between Toronto and Montreal is as keen as between Liverpool and Manchester.

In being nice to his wife's family a man knows that he is acquiring virtues in his wife's eyes.

Some men refuse to pay their debts because they think it would injure their credit.

FOE COMPLETELY FAILS TO STOP TROOP MOVES

British Admiralty Quite Confident of Ability to Check Plunger Ravages.

London, Feb. 16.—While naval officers here express the belief that the submarine operations may continue at high tension for a couple of months, they show the utmost confidence in the ability of the navy to cope with the latest campaign with approximately the same success as the campaign against the U-boats in 1915.

An Admiralty official showed to the Associated Press the figures of arrivals and departures for yesterday at British ports, proving that a larger number of vessels entered and departed than on any day during the past six months. Taking a day at random during the period since the latest war zone was declared, out of 140 British arrivals and departures only four vessels were sunk, and these figures, according to the official, give an excellent idea of the percentage of loss of vessels taking the risks.

In the English Channel, where British communications are most vital, the Admiralty says, the losses have been extraordinarily small at a time when more ships than usual are being routed through the Channel.

TEAM GOES THROUGH ICE.

Horses Rescued From St. Lawrence River After Struggle.

Alexandria Bay, N.Y., Feb. 16.—A team owned by L. W. Ritchie broke through the ice, and after quite a struggle was rescued by the men who were working near. Mr. Parker had been cutting ice the day before just below the village and during the night this hole froze over, but not thick enough to hold a team, and as Mr. Ritchie drove on to the ice, as this place looked the same as the rest, but proved to be too thin and the team went through.

Acid Stomachs Are Dangerous

Nine-Tenths of All Stomach Trouble Said to be Due to Acidity.

A Physician's Advice on Cause and Cure.

A famous physician whose successful researches into the cause and cure of stomach and intestinal diseases have earned for him an international reputation, said in the course of a recent lecture that nearly all intestinal troubles, as well as many diseases of the vital organs, were directly traceable to a deranged condition of the stomach, which in turn was due nine times out of ten to excessive acidity, commonly termed sour stomach or heartburn, which not only irritated and inflamed the delicate lining of the stomach, but also set up gastritis and stomach ulcers. It is interesting to note that he condemns the use of patent medicines as well as of medical treatment for the stomach, stating that he and his colleagues have secured remarkable results by the use of ordinary bisurated magnesia, which, by neutralizing the acidity of the food, removes the source of the trouble. He contends that it is as foolish to treat the stomach itself as it would be for a man who stepped on a tack to rub liniment on the foot without first removing the tack. Remove the tack and the foot will heal itself—neutralize the acid and stomach troubles will disappear. Irritating medicines and medical treatments are useless, so long as the contents of the stomach remain acid; remove the acidity, and there will be no need for medicine—the inflamed lining of the stomach will then heal itself. Sufferers from acidity, sour stomach or heart burn should get a small bottle of bisurated magnesia from their druggist, and take a teaspoonful in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water after meals, repeating in fifteen minutes if necessary, this being the dose which the doctor has found most efficacious in all cases.

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E. PARADIS, Prop.

COMB SAGE TEA IN FADED OR GRAY HAIR

If Mixed with Sulphur it Darkens So Naturally Nobody Can Tell.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drugstore for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

CUBAN BAY MAY BE BASE FOR U-BOATS

The News of the Revolutionary Outbreak Greatly Interests British Officials.

London, Feb. 16.—British officials are greatly interested in the news of the revolutionary outbreak in Cuba, where, they assert, they have reason to suspect German agents have been at work for a long time. Only a few weeks ago Captain Hans Boehm, a German army officer, was taken from the Dutch steamer Zeelandia at Falmouth. He had in his possession a chart of Santa Lucia Bay, Cuba, where, according to other papers seized at the same time, German agents had secured an oil concession. It is the belief here that the Santa Lucia propect was being developed by means of money sent from New York to Havana.

The British naval authorities, while they have failed to discover any German submarine base in the West Indies, declare that they have long had reason to suspect the intention of the Germans to establish one there, and as a consequence they look with suspicion upon the Cuban oil project as possibly a blind to hide the establishment of a refuge from which submarines could operate.

ANDREW BRODER'S VIEWS.

Would Be a Mistake to Put All on Land.

Hon. Andrew Broder, M.P., would pay off Canada's war debt by taxing large incomes. Dealing with the subject, "Canada's Problems," at the People's Forum, at Ottawa, Mr. Broder said he thought this to be the fairest way of dealing with the matter. He said he would not change the fiscal policy of the country.

Touching upon the returned soldier problem, Hon. Mr. Broder declared he was not in favor of urging all the men to go onto the land.

"There will be a great many come back," he said, "who would never settle down to life on the farm. It would be a great mistake to tyrand placte be a great mistake to try and place them all on the land." He asserted that returned soldiers would cost the country between twenty-five and thirty million dollars.

Hon. Mr. Broder compared early conditions in Canada with present conditions, and remarked that the ideas and ideals of the people had undergone a vast change in the last few years. Less than half a century ago the bulk of the people were reading prayer books, now they were studying commercial catalogues.

The G.T.R. on Wednesday brought into Toronto sixty-six cars of hard coal and fourteen cars of soft. The C.P.R. hauled only eleven cars of hard coal.

PIMPLES AND BOILS ALL OVER FACE AND BODY

When the blood becomes impure you will find that pimples and boils will break out all over the body, and although they are not a dangerous trouble, they make you appear unsightly both to your friends and yourself.

Burdock Blood Bitters will cleanse the blood of the impurities and poisons which cause the skin to break out in these eruptions.

Miss Sylvia Swanson, Theodore, Sask., writes: "I am letting you know what great value your B.B.B. has been to me. A year ago I started to grow pale and weak, the cause being bad blood. I got so many pimples and boils all over my face and body that I would not let strangers see me, and I used to avoid company. I tried many remedies but all seemed a failure. I read about how good your B.B.B. had been to thousands of people so I got a bottle and after I had finished the second one my pimples and boils had all disappeared. People thought it a miracle how well I looked.

"Your grand old remedy sure has been as good as gold and better, to me."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured for the past forty years by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that our name appears on the wrapper.

More Cases Reported Right Here in Kingston

In Which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Has Made Complete Cure of Nervousness and Sleeplessness.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 16.—There is much talk these days about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and what it is doing for people who are nervous, sleepless and run-down in health. Almost every issue of The Whig contains reports of cures effected by this great restorative treatment.

If you are in need of something to enrich the blood and invigorate tired, exhausted nerves you will be interested in these letters, because they tell exactly what was accomplished by this food cure in two cases, which you can investigate, because these people live right here and may even be your neighbors.

Mrs. S. S. Schofield, 124 Bagot St., Kingston, writes: "About a year ago I got run down, suffering from nervousness, and could not get a good night's rest. From reading one of your little books I began taking Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and after taking the Nerve Food treatment I found great relief. I recommend this to anyone suffering as I was from nervousness. My husband also used some of the Nerve Food, and was relieved of nervousness."

Mrs. T. Campbell, 407 Princess street, Kingston, Ont., writes: "Several years ago I was suffering from nervous debility, sleeplessness, dizziness and general run-down system. Through seeing the advertisements in the papers and being advised by friends, I decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. After taking several boxes I was greatly improved, and could sleep well at night. I am pleased to be able to recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to my friends."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures sleeplessness, nervousness and other symptoms of nervous exhaustion by building up the system. For this reason the benefits are lasting. 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

WHEN BRITISH LABOR ENDORSED THE WAR-TO-VICTORY GOVERNMENT.
G. J. Wardle, M. P., delivering his presidential address at the annual conference of the Labor party at the Albert Hall, Manchester. The meeting became historic. Lloyd George and his cabinet were fully endorsed.