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SECOND SECTION

BRITISH WEALTH TO PAY WAR BILL

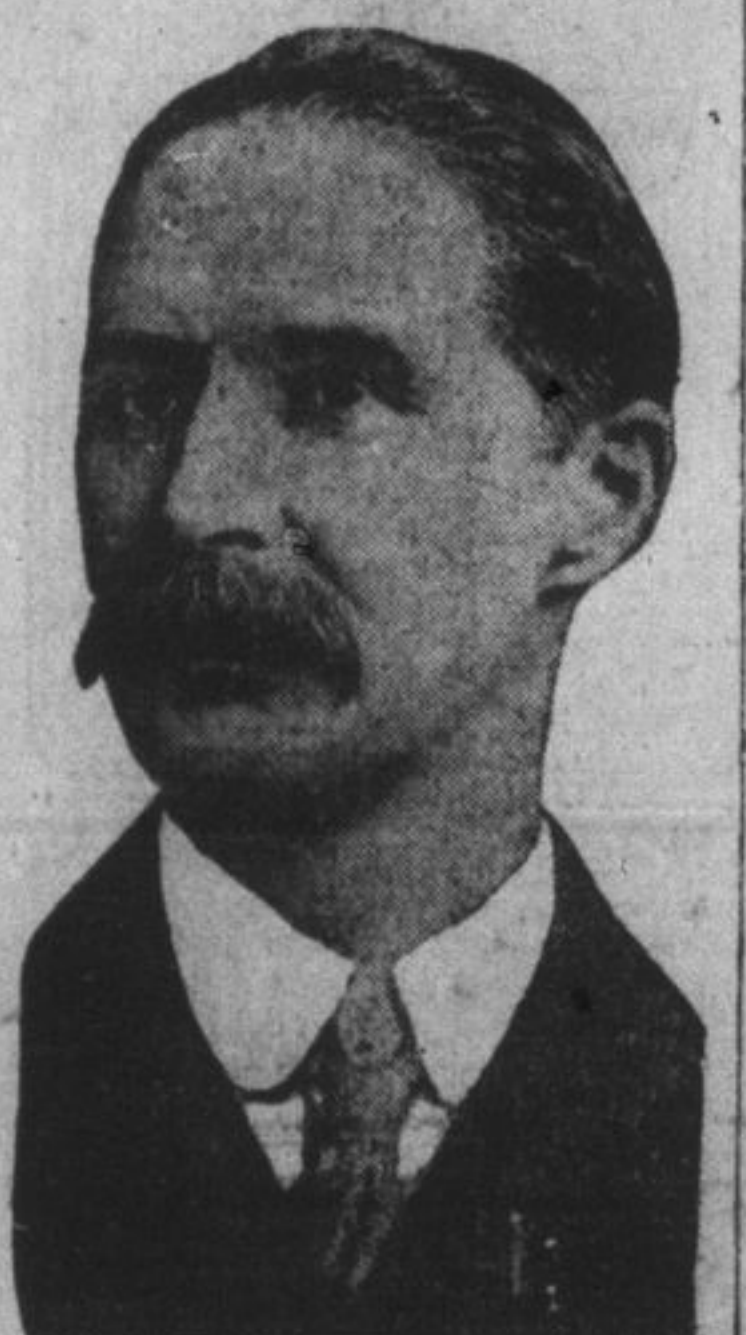
Hon. Andrew Bonar Law Makes Important Statement.

IT WILL SATISFY LABOR

The Chancellor of the Exchequer Says That the Future Development of the Country Must Not Be Burdened, and Capital Must Be Conserved After the War.

CONSERVATION of wealth is a matter of expediency, says Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a memorandum from a committee of the British trades unions demanding conscription of wealth. The memorandum urged him "immediately to conscript the wealth of the nation."

The Chancellor declared that the cost of the war should be borne by wealth which is in existence when the war ends, so as not to overburden future industry. The Government is already acting on the principle laid down by the trades unions in that it goes where it can get it when money is needed. The Chancellor adds: "Until now I have never seen any proposal which seem-



A. BONAR LAW.

ed me to be practicable for securing money during the war by conscripting wealth, and personally up to this moment I do not believe it is possible."

Before the war indirect taxation represented forty-two per cent. of the total and direct taxation fifty-eight per cent. Now the indirect taxation is eighteen per cent. and the direct taxation eighty-two per cent. The great cost of the war, Bonar Law declares, has been paid by those who had wealth.

"Suppose you take this view—and I am inclined to take it myself—that we ought to aim at making the burden after the war one which will rest practically on the wealth that has been created and is in existence at the time the war comes to an end," adds the Chancellor, "not merely that it should not fall on the wage earning classes or on the people with small means, but that it should, as far as possible, be borne by the wealth that exists at the time, so that it would not be there as a handicap on the creation of new wealth after the war, think that is what we have to aim at. And how is that to be done?"

"The question of whether or not there should be conscription of wealth, then, is entirely a matter of expediency, and I think it is a mat-

YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE

If Cross, Feverish or Bilious Give "California Syrup of Figs."

No matter what ails your child a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given. If your little one is "out-of-sorts," half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see sign that it's little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. If tongue is coated. This is a sure When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs"; then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

ter which connects only, not the working classes, but the people who have money. In my opinion it is simply a question of whether it will pay them best, and pay the country best, to have a general capital levy and reduce the national debt as far as we can, or have it continue for fifty years as a constant burden of taxation.

"Perhaps I have not thought enough about this, but my own feeling is that it would be better, both for the wealthy classes and the country, to have this levy of capital, and reduce the burden of the national debt. That is my own feeling, but I am convinced that you cannot do that while the war is going on, and that you will not get the money if you try to do it, but that you will run the risk of falling short of money."

STEFANSSON'S TRIP.

Explorer is Returning After Many Months in the Arctic.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, and his party are safe. A message received by Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs, announced that Mr. Stefansson and party have arrived safely at Fort Yukon, Alaska, from the far north. This means that the explorer about whose safety there has been considerable doubt for several months past is coming back to civilization after his long sojourn in the Arctic regions.

It is presumed that the party will now make their way to Nome, and wait for the first steamer that will bring them back to Canada. It is possible, however, that Stefansson may decide to go overland to Dawson.

It is understood here that Mr. Stefansson, who was in charge of the northern division of the Canadian Arctic expedition, spent last winter on Melville Island. It was thought he would come out either via Lancaster Sound and Labrador or the Behring Sea. Apparently he has not chosen either of these routes, but chose to come over the ice to Herschell Island and from there to MacPherson. His party consists of about 24 men.

The Canadian Arctic Expedition, set out for the north in 1913. It was divided into the northern and southern divisions. The northern division proposed to explore unknown parts of the Beaufort Sea, carry on investigations in the northern islands, and search for new land. The members of this division set out in the Government steamer Karluk. They proposed to establish a base on Banks or Prince Patrick Islands. Shortly after passing Point Barrow, however, the vessel became ice-bound and was carried eastward as far as Thetis Island. As it appeared that the vessel was frozen in for the winter, Mr. Stefansson, with a small party set out for the mainland on a hunting trip. During their absence, the Karluk, with the remainder of the northern division, was carried away, crushed by the ice and sunk.

In endeavoring to reach Herald Island, eight members of the party lost their lives. The remainder, numbering nine men, including Capt. R. A. Bartlett, succeeded in reaching Wrangel Island. Bartlett journeyed on foot to the Siberian coast and thence to Alaska, in the Herman. When he was able to communicate with the outside world to have relief ships sent. The shipwrecked men were taken from Wrangel Island by the schooners King and Wing, and transferred to the U. S. Revenue cutter Bear, which landed them at Victoria, B. C.

Despite the loss of the Karluk, Mr. Stefansson determined to continue his work in the far north. He made arrangements to journey on foot over the ice to unknown parts of Beaufort Sea. It being understood that a vessel would be sent to Bank Island in the summer of 1914 provided he did not return before the breaking up of the ice. The party, after being carried eastward to the 140th meridian proceeded northward, but they were compelled to make for land at Norway Island, when they proceeded south to Kellett, where they were met by George Wilkins with the Mary Sacks.

A base was established at Kellett, from which Mr. Stefansson made a journey across Southern Banks Island to locate Eskimos in the vicinity of Prince of Wales Strait. Failing to locate them, he returned to Kellett and made arrangements for a trip northward.

With a small party he proceeded as far as Cape Alfred, and from thence north-westerly. It was ascertained that no land existed in this direction. The breaking up of the ice obliged Stefansson to discontinue the expedition for 1915. He arrived at Prince Patrick Island and followed its shore northward to Cape McClintock. From there they set out over the ice in a northerly direction and in three days land unmarked on any chart was seen. From observations taken the land appeared to be extensive. Owing to the lateness of the season he was obliged to hasten back to Kellett.

Mr. Stefansson continued his exploration work within the Arctic circle during 1916, with Kellett as his base. An expedition under Mr. Storkerson was sent in the Polar Bear, which had been purchased, to the new land to carry on survey work. When the Polar Bear party failed to arrive at Cape Alfred, the place of rendezvous, Mr. Stefansson undertook to locate them. His party left Cape Ross for the new land on April 18th, 1916, and met Mr. Storkerson on May 3rd at Cape James Murray. From this point the last mail from the expedition received by the Canadian Naval Service Department was despatched.

"Put some men that I have in mind up at auction and you couldn't get a bid on them."

IRISH M.P. HOARDED FOOD AND IS FINED \$2,000 FOR THIS OFFENCE.

Had Tapioca, Rice, Sugar, Syrup, Honey, Tea and Semolina Stored Away.

London, Feb. 6.—William John MacCaw, M.P., Unionist member of the House of Commons for West Down, was fined £400 and £35 costs to-day for food hoarding.

MacCaw has been a member of Parliament since 1908; previously he twice contested for East Tyrone. He lived for twenty years in India, has travelled extensively in the east and in Europe, and is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He is a member of the Carlton, Oriental, City of London, Ranelagh, Constitutional and St. Stephen's Clubs.

Mr. MacCaw was tried in the Oxford, Surrey, police court. According to the attorney for the Food Committee of the Godstone division of Surrey, this member of Parliament had in his larder at Rooks' Nest:

- 24 pounds of tapioca.
- 154 pounds of rice.
- 53 pounds of semolina.
- 100 pounds of biscuits.
- 53 pounds of tea.
- 100 pounds of sugar.
- 34 pounds of golden syrup, and 21 pounds of honey.

Although it was contended that people living in country houses should come to London daily for their supplies, this stock of goods was held to constitute a hoard.

The case of Mr. MacCaw was one of several hundred pending, while many more have already been disposed of, every class in the country being involved.

Last week Admiral Sir Richard Peere was fined £50 for having in his possession a quarter of a ton of food, while others who were fined included a railway worker, a wealthy widow and the proprietors of several hotels, the last being charged with exceeding the official ration.

As a general rule the local magistrates inflict stiff fines, but Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller, is dissatisfied with this method of dealing with hoarding cases, and besides confiscating the excess stores, he has pressed the magistrates to inflict imprisonment upon the guilty in cases of systematic hoarding.

Letters to the Editor

A Land Question.

Kingston, Feb. 5.—(To the Editor): There are 3,400 freeholders in Kingston who own the land and buildings thereon. These buildings are valued at \$7,912,670; the land is valued at \$3,743,993. In and upon those lands and buildings there are 3,900 tenants and their families. The owners are estimated to make a population in Kingston of 21,000. What I want to ask is: "Have those tenants any right to the three and three-quarter million dollars of land value they help to create? If not, why not? It seems to me if they have a right to be born they have a right to live after they are born. They cannot eat bread, drink water or breathe air only in connection with land. I am certain that half of the population of this city are landless. If my premise is right, they are beholden to the land owners for the right to live. If the landlords have a right to demand \$178 a year per capital, or rather the interest on \$178 a year, they have a right to demand any amount for letting the landlords live on their lands. They simply have the power of life and death over their fellows. This is an ethical question as well as an economic one. How are the owners of our churches can look on the injustice of this state of things without lifting up a protest is beyond my comprehension. Take this land value which all create to pay the expense which all incur."

—A. HOPKINS.

First Lady alderman.

Canada's first woman alderman is Mrs. W. J. Gale, of Calgary. She was elected with a considerable majority for a two-year term at the Municipal elections in the Western city on December 11.

For twenty-one years Calgary women have had equal franchise rights in municipal affairs, but this is the first time a woman has offered her services for the aldermanic board. She is the first woman to offer her services as an alderman and was elected from a field of thirteen candidates. The voting system in operation in Calgary is that known as proportional representation.

Already the new alderman has had considerable experience in public affairs. She has served as secretary of the first Consumers' League in Canada, and as president of the first woman ratepayers' organization in Calgary. Calgary being one of the foremost municipal ownership cities in the Dominion, aldermanic duties there are very onerous. The city has a capital investment of over \$9,000,000 in street railway, paving plant, electric light system, water-works, power plant, and other municipal enterprises.

In her campaign for office she held the endorsement of the Federated Ratepayers of Calgary, and of the Local Council of Women.

Mrs. Gale was born and educated in England but came to Canada with her husband five years ago. Mr. Gale is a civil engineer in Calgary and there are two sons, both in their teens.

The too sweet, amiable man in public is generally a surly bear in his family.

The city that we have not committed loom up wonderfully large to you and me.

DRAFT TROOPS READY SOON.

Over 20,000 Men Have Been Enlisted Under the M.S.A.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—In the very near future it is understood the initial batch of troops raised under the provisions of the Military Service Act will be in readiness to go to what ever centre of mobilization and training the military exigencies may suggest.

An official statement is promised shortly as to the number of Class A men who have been secured. So far the official estimate is something over twenty thousand. Many of the tribunals, particularly the appeal tribunals, are still behind in their work.

A rumor which is abroad that the third class—single men between thirty-four and forty-five—will be called next is officially denied.

TO REDUCE DREDGING.

Hon. F. B. Carvell Will Cut It To Minimum.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Hon. Frank B. Carvell, proposes to reduce dredging operations this year to a minimum. Some twenty-seven dredges operating in Ontario and Quebec will be idle this year, according to present plans. This will effect an economy of some \$2,000 per month per dredge.

Divorce and Big Alimony.

Putnam, Conn., Feb. 6.—A divorce was given Eleanor Davison Ream, wife of Louis M. Ream, together with \$210,000 alimony, and the right to resume her maiden name. The action was brought on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Ream alleged that five days after marriage in 1911, her husband was induced to desert her by his father, Norman B. Ream, a prominent steel manufacturer. The action was uncontested.

To Punish Chinese Rebels.

Pekin, Feb. 6.—A more hostile attitude toward the southern revolutionists has been adopted by President Feng-Kwo-Chang since his return from a visit to the south. He issued a mandate ordering the chief military commanders to lead troops to punish the rebels who "even dare to fire on foreign gunboats, courting foreign intervention."

All love isn't blind; some of it is merely near-sighted. The more a man knows the less he boasts.

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Use Baby's Own Soap. It's "Best for Baby—Best for You".



Absolutely pure vegetable oils made fragrant by flower extracts, which help the skin, make Baby's Own Soap the best for toilet and nursery use. Its fragrant, creamy lather delights all.

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Baby's Own Soap



"BLUE BONNETS"—A New Fabric with New Features. "Blue Bonnets" meets the needs of the woman who wants a beautiful, durable fabric that wears without wrinkling, needs dust and launders perfectly. Admiration for tailor-made dresses, sport coats and slacks, children's garments, pajamas, etc. Also for curtains, furniture coverings, etc. Guaranteed dye fast and durable. Wide variety of exquisite patterns. If your dealer doesn't carry "Blue Bonnets" send us this ad with name of dealer and we will send him samples and notify him of your request. LESHNER WHITMAN & CO., Inc., 681 Broadway, New York

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If the end of the day finds you weary or irritable, with aching head and frayed nerves, you need something to tone and strengthen the system.

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are a remedy which quickly helps in restoring normal conditions. They act on the stomach, liver and bowels, and so renew the strength, and steady the nerves. A few doses of these world-famed family pills will

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Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Good Coffee!

Try a pound of our special Blend Coffee. Fresh ground while you wait, with the

Hobart Electric Mill, 40c lb. Sample given on request.

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The Nationalization of American Railways

THE action of the United States Government in taking over the control of the railway systems of that country emphasizes the advantage of being a daily reader of THE GLOBE. Through its exclusive arrangement with The New York Times, this action of international moment was forecasted in The Times and THE GLOBE the day before the official announcement was made.

CANADIANS have always shown a lively interest in American affairs, but never more than now, when Uncle Sam is speeding up for war.

THROUGH THE GLOBE'S enterprise, the citizen of Canada lives as close to the American news of the day as the man in Washington or New York, for THE GLOBE'S American news service is complete and almost instantaneous.

In Canada

The nationalization of Canadian railways has been persistently advocated by THE GLOBE, through its editorial columns and special articles by experts.

The Globe.

Services

- London Times
- London Chronicle
- New York Times
- Philadelphia Ledger
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- Correspondents at all important points.

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Is bought on its merits. As premiums on top of its unrivalled news services are the many special departments, such as the Industrial Section on Tuesdays, the Farm and Country Life pages on Wednesdays, the Homemakers' Department on Thursdays, and the Saturday Features. The daily reading of THE GLOBE is Canada's National Habit—a habit you can acquire for five dollars a year, if delivered; four dollars by mail. Order through your news-dealer or direct.

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