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The Kaiser, Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff occupy seats in the grand stand on the western front. They may not feel like doing much cheering when the show is over.

It used to be Bedlam. Now it is Russia," says the New York World. At one time the inmates of Bedlam were exhibited in cages, but the Russians are too numerous to adopt this method.

Lieut. Robert Hanna, of the 29th (Vancouver) Battalion, went "over the top" twenty-two times before he won the Victoria Cross at Vimy Ridge on August 21st, 1917. A record like that deserves several V.C.'s.

Russia has met the invading Germans with a friendly handshake and a bouquet of flowers. As a result most of her vast territory is now under the domination of the Hun. Paefists in other countries might well take warning.

The United States now realizes the necessity of speeding up in all lines of war-work. President Wilson now holds weekly conferences with all his advisers, believing, as he says, that greater efficiency can be secured with united effort.

The big gas and electric lighting companies of New York have arranged for insurance in excess of \$50,000,000 covering bombardment from the air or the sea and other forms of war risk. Do they fear a menace hitherto unsuspected by the public?

Isn't it time that Canadians learned to economize as do the English and French? The necessity is now apparent, but even were it not, a lesson in thrift would not be amiss. The more money we save now, the more there will be to invest in our country's war loans.

What's this! The gay old senators at Ottawa billing the country for 100 ladies' bags at \$8 each, 40 ladies' purses at \$5.50 each and sundry wressing cases, bags, etc., having a value of \$1331. Looks as if billing and cooing had both been going on. Shame on the rascals.

Canada might well take a lesson from the decision of the French Government to call up all male residents belonging to Allied and neutral nations between the ages of 15 and 50, and to use them in the production of food. This is also the course advocated by our Great War Veterans.

France is now turning out 300,000 shells a day, and nearly 500,000 women are working day and night in the munition factories. At the battle of the Marne France had in the field 1,500,000 men, whereas to-day she has 2,700,000 under arms. These facts would not indicate that the nation had been "bled white," as the Germans delight to claim.

KEEP THE BOAT HERE. Negotiations were opened on Thursday for the purchase from the Canada Steamship Lines, by the Wallaceburg and Detroit Transportation Co., of the steamer Thousand Islander, now wintering beside the new causeway in Kingston. If secured by the western Ontario men, the boat would be placed on the run of the steamer O cott, which formerly oper-

ated between Wallaceburg and Detroit. For five years the Thousand Islander has been operated between Kingston and Thousand Island points, and is one of the speediest and most popular boats on the St. Lawrence. Kingston had reason to complain of the poor quality of service given this city and district last season by the Canada Steamship Lines, and if the best boat they have is to be taken off the St. Lawrence the service will be still further impaired. So far the negotiations have not been successful, and there is still an opportunity for our Board of Trade to protest against a further curtailment of the passenger service in and out of Kingston. The business and recreation interests of this city suffered severely last year through the failure of the steamboat companies to adequately recognize local necessities. The summer tourist trade means much to our business men, our hotels, our cab and taxi drivers, etc. Every effort should be made towards increasing this trade. If, however, action is not at once taken by the city, travel by water in and out of Kingston will reach a still lower level.

HOLLAND'S PREDICAMENT. There should be no hard feelings against Holland for objecting to the Allies taking over her interned ships. The Dutch were between the devil and the deep sea, and they naturally decided to offend the just rulers of the deep seas rather than the devilish rulers of Germany. They have stood at arms, some 500,000 strong, since the outbreak of war; and during these years of suspense have stood trembling lest Germany hurl her weight upon their little nation. The fate of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania showed Holland all too plainly what she might expect if she offended her big bully of a neighbor. She has acted as any one might be expected to act when threatened by an adversary of immeasurably greater strength. Holland knows that Germany is only waiting for an excuse to crucify her. A studied and pre-war invasion of Holland placed the Hun in a peculiarly strong position in the little kingdom. The country fairly swarms with Germans; for example, it is stated that 75 per cent. of the trade of Rotterdam and a large percentage of the trade of Amsterdam—her two most important cities—is in the hands of the Hun. The queen's husband and her mother are German, and so are many court officials. The whole nation has been bedevilled by German intrigue. Still there is a saving remnant. The spirit of nationality has not been crushed. As long as the dykes of Holland divide the land from the sea, so long will she resent the incursion of the Hun. To-day she stands in a perilous position, being obliged to choose between two strong masters. Quite wisely she has chosen to endure the ills she has rather than fly to others that she knows not of. The day of Holland's ultimate delivery from the bondage imposed by a strong and brutal neighbor may be nearer than she dare hope to-day.

task, but she is also well able to accomplish it. Since the brilliant capture of Kiao-Chau, and Japs have taken part in no military operation. They have at their disposal a large, well-trained and well-equipped army. The work of over-running Siberia would be done quickly and well. There would be little opposition, and in a very short time their aims would be accomplished. Asiatic Russia would be made safe for the Allies, and there is always the hope that Japanese intervention would awaken the Russians to the Teutonic danger. In some quarters it is thought that a Japanese army might appear on the eastern front to assist Russia in stemming the tide of invasion. That is a very remote possibility. Between Vladivostok and the battle-line is a three thousand mile stretch of barren territory, traversed only by a single railroad. The difficulties of transportation would prevent any Japanese intervention on a large scale in Europe. The time has come for Japan to take a more active part in military operations. It may be that the Allies are doubtful as to the wisdom of opening up another "side-show." But this campaign would not divert a single man or gun from other theatres of war, and it would relieve for use the large quantities of material going to waste all along the Trans-Siberian railroad. It would act as a deterrent to any scheme the Russians might make to assist the Central Powers. If necessary, it might develop into a campaign against Germany, if the war drags on for some time yet. Any such campaign would have the whole-hearted support of the British public, for they have lost faith in Russia, and would gladly support Japan in an effort to help the situation there. In carrying out its plans, Japan would be rendering a signal service to the Allies, and would feel that she was at last doing something worth while for the cause which she has championed.

WHAT WILL JAPAN DO? Ever since it was realized that the Russian revolution meant the withdrawal of that nation from active participation in the war, the man in the street has been looking to Japan to do something to bring the Russians to their senses. It was thought that the Japs were itching to attack their former enemies, and to gain as a prize a large slice of Manchuria. These theories may or may not have been correct, but for the past year they have been discussed a great deal. And now, when Russia is making no effort to stop the German advances, and when large quantities of war materials are falling into the hands of the enemy, the question of Japanese intervention has become a live one. At Vladivostok, and at various depots all along the Trans-Siberian railway are enormous stores of ammunition, guns and other supplies, sent by America and Japan to help the Russian armies to meet the enemy on something like equal terms. Now that collapse and disintegration of the Russian forces has become certain, it is obvious that these supplies should be prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy, and should be diverted to some part of the far-flung battleline where they could be used to advantage. By her geographical position she is the nation best adapted to undertake this important operation. Japan is willing and eager to commence on an ambitious scheme in Siberia. All that is necessary is that her plans meet with their approval of her Allies. Why there should be any withholding of their approval it is hard to understand. The Allies should be in complete harmony in this matter, as in all others. The recovery of the vast supplies in Siberia is a matter of great importance to them. The United States still seems to be doubtful of any extension of Japanese power. But an extension of Japan's territory westward would lessen the menace of any desire to extend at the expense of her eastern neighbors, so that the United States ought to be in complete sympathy with the present aims of Japan. Not only is Japan willing for the

Proof of Reform. (Toronto Star.) The action of the new Government in causing over twenty thousand officers and men in England, who are not available for service in the war, to pack up and come home is one of the most decisive proofs that could have been given that a new era has opened in Canada's management of her part in the war.

In The Absence of Clergy. (Saturday Evening Post.) Some time ago a dinner was given in New York at which a well-known actor, who is something of a freethinker along theological lines, sat at the guest-table. When the hour for starting the feast arrived, the toast-master, a very religious man, discovered that no minister of the Gospel was present, although several had been invited. In this emergency he turned to the actor and asked him to say grace. The actor rose, bowed his head, and in the midst of a deep hush, said fervently: "There being no clergyman present, let us thank God."

DEATH OF MAJOR T. D. SNEATH. Well-Known Queens College Graduate Killed in Action. Recent despatches announce that Major T. D. Sneath, M.C., was killed in action on the 14th instant. The deceased was a graduate in Science of Queen's University and a civil engineer. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he resigned a lieutenant position with the Canadian Stewart's Construction Company with whom he was engaged in the improvements of Toronto harbor and enlisted with the rank of lieutenant with the Canadian Engineers. He afterwards transferred to the Mounted Rifles and went overseas from Kingston with a draft from the 8th C.M.R., in July 1915. In the following September he went to the front with the 5th C.M.R., and has been through all the stiff engagements in which that unit has taken part and had some very narrow escapes. In May 1916 a shell burst in a dug-out killing three of his companions and severely wounding him and another officer. It was several hours before the two living men were removed. He was mentioned three times in despatches for his gallantry and was awarded the Military Cross for his daring exploits at the battle of the Somme.

Public Opinion. (Ottawa Journal Press.) How completely a piece all the German justifications are for this German war of self-defence. The Dear Days. (Brantford Expositor.) Mary had a little lamb, But less is now our share. If Mary had that lamb to-day She'd be a millionaire. Getting?—No Got. (London Advertiser.) Several titled foreigners have been arrested in New York. The Ameri-

Rippling Rhymes. VANISHING SUBS. The submarines go subbing forth, manned by heroic men; they journey east and west and north, and don't come back again. The Kaiser sees his costly boats go sailing from his shore; then something frightful gets their goats, and they don't come back no more. "There is a hole," the Kaiser sighs, "somewhere beneath the sea; there U-boats go, no more to rise; alas, and woe me! When first my U-boat craft was sprung, I called for volunteers; the chosen seamen then gave tongue to loud and happy cheers. They sailed away to break and burst old Britain's power and might; ach, schweitzerkase und liverwurst! where are my boys tonight? And when to save the Fatherland I now ask volunteers, no sailor lifts a willing hand—I'm facing mutineers! And so I have to make the threat of hemp and gallows scenes, before they'll come, already yet, to man my submarines. Naught can affright the German soul like lormless mystery, and I'm afraid of that great hole, somewhere beneath the sea!" And still the Kaiser's U-boats go, by crews reluctant manned; and some grim monster, down below, is seeing that they're canned.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN By GENE BYRNES. GIMME A MAPLE NUT SUNDAE! GIMME A BANANA SPLIT! TWO BREWERY TRUCK DRIVERS AFTER FINISHING A HARD DAY'S WORK DASH INTO AN ICE CREAM STORE FOR REFRESHMENTS.

can be getting doubtful about title holders, and so are Canadians. Mrs. John Gleason, Nanawee, met with a painful accident last Wednesday, when she fell and broke her left arm at the elbow, sustaining a compound fracture. Ernest Welland, for years a valued employee of the Arnprior municipality, has leased the farm of the late William McConigal in McNab township.

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