

THE BRITISH WHIG
SIXTH YEAR.



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The women of New York State favor Whitman for governor. That settles it!

The Arabs, according to the poet, folded their tents and silently stole away. But their neighbors, the Turks, didn't wait to fold their tents before stealing away.

Instead of boiling the city water, why not bottle it and sell it as milk? The resemblance is very close. We leave it to the reader to decide whether this is a compliment to the water or to the milk.

The farmers are going to start a new daily newspaper in Toronto. They must be looking for some quick way to spend all the money they have been making during the past few years. Also, they found it.

"Kingston is recognized as the best one-night stand of any city of its size on the continent," a theatrical manager told the Whig yesterday. Not satisfied with this performance, local manager Branigan appears to be going after the two-nights-and-a-matinee record.

Canada must have money to carry on the war. She cannot borrow it except from her own people. They cannot lend it unless they save. The need for saving is therefore very apparent to-day if we are to do our duty by our country and our Allies. Begin to save.

We have been asked what we would do to those who won't help in the saving of gasoline. Well, one good place would be in the trenches with Hun airplanes overhead and the British aircraft all in the hangars for lack of gas. They would speedily realize the awfulness of the situation.

"Canada's war record," according to the Seattle, Wash., Post-Intelligencer, "is not only a matter of pride to the Canadians themselves, but to their American neighbors, who like to feel that much of their splendid performance is due to qualities that are distinctive to the manhood of North America."

The National Review of London, Eng., in discussing Canada's participation in the discussion of Imperial affairs says: "This year's exchange of views and the campaign of education by the Dominion Prime Ministers has been of the utmost value, and is recognized on all hands as occurring at the 'psychological moment.'"

The United States Congress is likely to jack up the pay of army officers. The grades suggested are: Colonel, \$4,500 instead of \$4,000; lieutenant-colonel, \$4,000 instead of \$3,500; major, \$3,500 instead of \$3,000; captain, \$2,900 instead of \$2,500; first lieutenant, \$2,500 instead of \$2,000; second lieutenant, \$2,200 instead of \$1,700. There has been no increase in salaries for army officers since 1908.

Newspapers, says A. H. Messing, publisher of the Chicago Herald-Examiner, have become at once the chief mouth-piece of the government and the sole source of public information on the events of momentous and nation-wide interest now occurring with such frequency.

nation's daily publications. This being so, can the Canadian government permit news print makers to advance prices to such an extent that many papers will be forced to suspend publication?

UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE. Ottawa insurance men, returning from a convention in New York, had an experience in Sunday motoring they will not soon forget. Everywhere they were hooted and jeered at, and it was with difficulty they obtained enough gasoline to keep going. Waitresses in restaurants along the homeward way served them disdainfully. They state that not a motor car was seen anywhere on the roads on the American side of the border. Let Canadians copy the example of the Americans in their observance of the next gaseous Sunday.

CLIP DOLLAR'S WINGS. Is your money flighty? Does it leap out of your pocket and get away? If so, you had better clip its wings. It may be that other money comes flying along to take its place just now, for there is money in the air. But these good times will not always be.

The Canadian wage-earner, and the man with things to sell, is getting money in sums he never dreamed of. He is a fool, though, if he thinks this sort of thing will last forever. If he has sense and patriotism he will cling to some of it now. That is the only way to make his own and Canada's future secure. Money now is light and liable to be blown away. Hold it down by putting one dollar on top of another. That is thrift.

SAVING BELGIAN CHILDREN.

One million two hundred thousand out of two and a quarter million children under fifteen years of age in Belgium to-day are dependent upon the Belgian Relief Commission and the charities which operate in virtue of the financial assistance provided by the commission, for life itself. If the work of the commission and its dependent charities were to stop to-day, more than a million children would be staring death in the face, and Germany's long-frustrated ambition, the extermination of the next generation of Belgians, would be on the verge of realization.

The people on this side of the Atlantic have never fully realized, and will never fully realize, the sufferings endured by the little ones of unhappy Belgium. There are no words with which a picture of the sordid misery and terrible sufferings of these poor children may be painted. There are no terms even approximating the pain that is theirs, and to give to the charitable workers who are saving the lives of scores upon scores of these children gaily, the full measure of praise which is their due would seem grossly exaggerative. That these organizations and their workers have constituted, for four years, the sole bulwark between more than a million children and death will never be denied. That they will continue their invaluable work of mercy to the end, no one has ever doubted, but they find themselves confronted to-day by a financial crisis more alarming than has ever been faced. Shortage of funds threatens to put an end to their work. This means that over a million Belgian babes and children are in danger of being surrendered to the horrible fate from which they have so long been valiantly protected.

The Belgian Relief Commission is to-day making the most urgent of all its appeals to the people of Canada for financial support. The appeal is being made on behalf of the organizations which have done so much for the unfortunate Belgian children, and the commission feels that no Canadian father or mother can fail to understand how vital an appeal it is. Contributions should be sent to the local branch of the Belgian Relief Fund or to the Canadian headquarters at 59 St. Peter street, Montreal.

THE KINGSTON FAIR.

The Kingston Agricultural Fair closed yesterday. A faithful report on it was given in the Whig each day during its continuance. From information to hand we believe it was a success financially, but it was a success in other and more important respects. It brought together a greater number of our people than any similar event ever attempted in Kingston. In a purely agricultural sense it was a complete success, and this is, perhaps, most important of all, being a test of the skill, energy and patience of those engaged in producing field crops, fruit, poultry, farm stock, and dairy products.

Here we get down to the elements of things and learn a just appreciation of those around us who are the brawn and sinew of the land. They, too, are stimulated to new efforts, for they have seen something that has made an impression and awakened a new idea, calling forth a better application of industry, the result of which we are unable to state in the form of increased production or in dollars and cents.

lies here, and it is for each individual to consider whether he will respond to the new impulse. The occasions that awaken such impulses are too few, and when they are awakened they should be seized upon immediately. The fair is therefore a test of vitality and the ability for greater accomplishments.

The fair has shown that Kingston has failed in the past to reap the full benefit of the place she occupies as the centre and heart of the surrounding district. Her influence should radiate to every village and hamlet, politically, commercially and socially; and the realization of her legitimate claims calls for the exercise of more intelligent direction, and the recognition of mutual interest.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

In the Cambrai and the St. Quentin regions the British and French armies are delivering strong and unceasing attacks to break the Hindenburg line. At the same time Franco-American forces have launched another attack on both sides of the Argonne, which has already resulted in the capture of over 3,000 prisoners and an immense amount of booty. We have reached the stage in which the battles of the future give full play for strategy, and we are certain to grow familiar before the year is out with the names of towns and rivers now far behind the German lines.

Cambrai, Douai and Lille appear to-day as objectives which recent experience shows could be attained within a very short time. A recent British report says that if our line can be pushed forward just those extra five or ten miles, and the results must reach incalculably far. Such a salient into the German lines would threaten Ludendorff with disaster both north and south; and the line between Lens and the sea would have to be withdrawn at once. If the Hindenburg line gives way, the next line is, of course, the deep and rapid Meuse, which flows from Verdun to Liege. But how the northern part of the German line is to be withdrawn under the pressure of new British and American troops which would immediately be landed at Ostend and Zeebrugge and all along the coast as soon as it was evacuated—that is one of the most difficult problems that has ever faced any military command in history. In their present endeavor to advance this five or ten miles, the Allied armies are meeting with slow but sure success. The progress during the past few days has been more rapid, giving hope that these pivotal cities will soon fall. That accomplished, great victories are clearly in store for us before the year closes.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Has daylight saving been an advantage to the countries that have legislated it into being? On the whole, it has been a great benefit to workers—those who toil in the cities and towns. It has practically doubled the production of garden stuff. Men have been able to work long and well in their back grounds in the evenings. They were in the mood after tea to do gardening, especially as they had the light with them. It was much easier to work at night than as heretofore get up at 5 a.m. and do an hour's hoeing before breakfast. Women, too, were able to do more housework. They could sew on the back verandah with the daylight provided. Artificial light always brings fatigue with it, and the inclination is to rest when the lamp is lit. The same applies to factory production, and greater speed is made with the sun shedding light upon the varied occupations of the industrial workers. And the long evenings gave a new zest to workmen. They did not care to spend the hours on the streets or in familiar hangouts, but

rather spent the time in recreative pastimes, in sports and in gardening. The daylight was also good for neighborliness; it gave men and women a chance to become better acquainted and lead to closer friendships. And it also gave variety to life. The body breaks down with the monotonous round of working, eating, sleeping; hence the benefit of daylight to let men and women enjoy life in the park, on the water, or in autoing.

The farmers did not care much for the change of time. It was no new thing for them save that it delayed them in duties; for the help began work early and quit before the sun sank behind the hills. They wanted their share of the long evenings. Parents, too, say the new order of things was not conducive to study; the home lessons were left undone, for the children romped while it was daylight and then had to go to bed when the lights were lit for the evening was by that time far spent. It also added to the consumption of food, for children after vigorous outdoor romping had to have "pieces" before going to bed.

FORMED AN ASSOCIATION

TO WORK FOR BETTERMENT OF SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY. Mothers of Children meet With Teachers at Victoria School and Organize For Services—Officers and Committees Elected.

An association, which has for its object the promoting of the welfare of the school children and the community, was formed at Victoria school, on Friday afternoon, when a large number of the parents of the children attending this school met the teachers of the school. The association will work for the betterment of the school, and the community, and the newly-formed organization starts out with assured success. The association will be known as the Parents-Teachers Association. While the association is a new one for Kingston, similar associations have been at work for some time in other places, and the efforts of the women thus engaged have been rewarded with results that have been most beneficial to both the school children and the community in which they reside.

The ladies are to be congratulated on the noble cause for which they have pledged themselves for service. The meeting was largely attended, showing the keen interest which is being taken as a result of the call sent out for organization. Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, Mrs. R. J. Wilson and Mrs. R. J. Rodger, who have had experience in the work which is to be undertaken, addressed the meeting, pointing out how the work had been conducted in other places, and at the same time planning a programme, after which officers were elected. The teachers and the mothers of the children will devise ways and means for the improvement of the community and for the better looking after of the needs of the children. There are many matters which will come up for consideration. It is the intention to hold a meeting of the association the last Friday in each month. A cordial invitation is extended to every mother to become a member. The following officers were elected:

Honorary president, Mrs. Ettinger; president, Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman; vice-president, Mrs. Frederick Mahood; secretary, Mrs. Harold Day. A number of committees were also selected to deal with various matters and report of the next meeting. Miss Bureau presided at the organization meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson, Campbellford, announce the marriage of their daughter, Agnes Mary, to the Dundas Noxon Foster, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, on Sept. 24th.

Mrs. W. F. Austin, Mallorytown, is leaving early next week for Milestone, Sask.

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Bibbys Style Headquarters WHERE SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES ARE SOLD. Announcing the Advance Formal Showing of Society Brand Clothes FOR FALL AND WINTER. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit this display where the science of masculine dress finds its most practical application, and where store service is of the highest order.

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- New Suits: THE RIPLEY, \$32.50; THE ROW, \$35.00; THE REMO, \$35.00. New Overcoats: The Kensington \$27.50, The Devon \$38.50, The Ashton \$25.00.

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Farms for Sale. 1—50 acres, 9 miles from Kingston on a good road; fairly good buildings; well watered and fenced. \$2,000. 2—75 acres, 1/2 mile from village of Elginburg; a good farm. \$5,000. 3—An excellent farm of 200 acres; about 100 acres of choice land under cultivation, lots of water; well fenced; good maple bush; good buildings. \$10,000. SEE LARGE LIST AT OFFICE.

Crawford Foot of Queen St. Phone 9. T.J. Lockhart, Real Estate and Insurance, Clarence Street, Kingston.

Rippling Rhymes HE GUESSED WRONG. I wonder how the Kaiser feels when he recalls the foolish spells he made a year ago? He laughed to scorn this country's might; he wouldn't walk the floor at night for such a phantom foe. We had no perfect war machine; our boys would all be raw and green, too awkward for a scrap; his well drilled men would even think it fun to chivy them with sword and gun, and push them off the map. And even if we formed a host, according to our late boast, how would we cross the sea? His submarines would lie in wait, and send us diving to our fate, down where the mermaids be. "My aunt!" the Kaiser cried, "my word! American are too absurd! I cannot help but scoff. Just let them butt into the fray, and I will show them, right away, just where they will get off!" Our soldier boys are over there, they wave Old Glory in the air, they cannot be denied; and every time they see a Hun they make him drop his tools and run and hunt a place to hide. I wonder what the Kaiser thinks when he beholds his well drilled ginks before the Yankees fall? I wonder how the Kaiser feels when his brave soldiers show their heels and hike for timber tall!