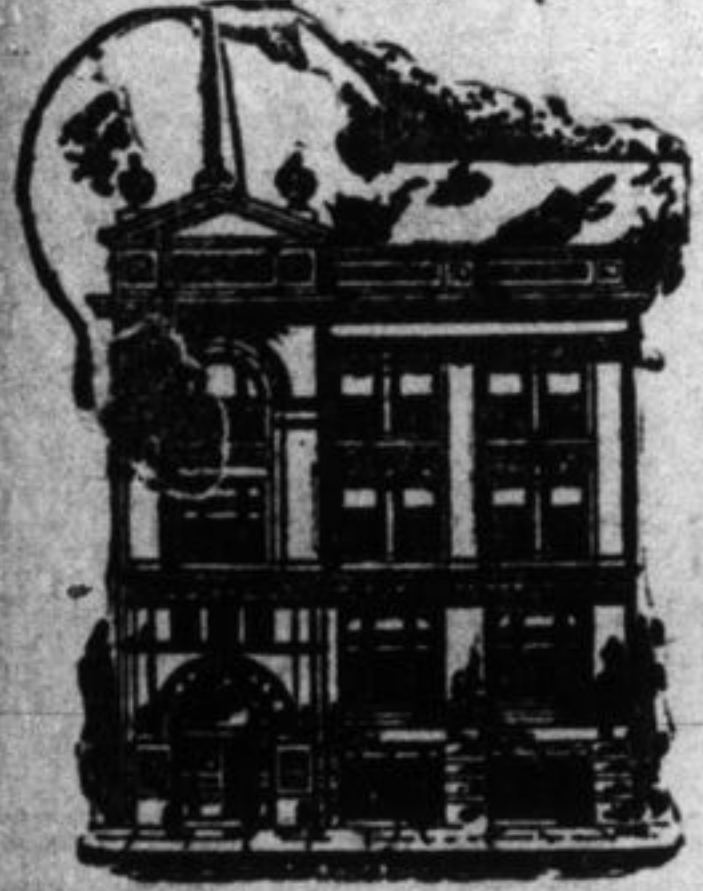


THE BRITISH WHIG
91ST YEAR



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Religion is easier to get than to keep.

What is so rare as a day in swimming?

You need money to burn to have a hot time.

Charity also covers a multitude of skin games.

An ounce of pluck is worth a pound of luck.

Some people find prosperity by advertising for it.

You've got to keep your head up to stay on your feet.

Some wives stay broke because their husbands get up first.

Two can live as cheaply as one, but they never look the same.

The secret of leadership is merely the knack of finding followers.

Home: A place where some woman works fourteen hours a day.

Joy riders need not be in such a hurry. Hell keeps open all night.

Seven parts of virtue consist in the knowledge that the neighbors are watching.

It is said that many movie actors cannot afford a new divorce suit this fall.

Even if a man's face isn't his fortune, he usually feels cheap when he needs a shave.

When you see onions in the front yard instead of flowers, hubby is the boss in that house.

Well, it's fair enough. Some women roll their stockings, and some roll baby carriages.

Ordinary itch is only skin deep, but an itch for office goes to the marrow of the bones.

War seems more and more wicked as the probability of getting a profit out of it grows smaller.

The reason men no longer strike matches on their pants is because modern pants won't stand it.

The two great needs of a sixteen-year-old girl are a mother who has sense and a father who has same.

Germany is still promising to pay. If promises were money, Germany would have some change coming to her.

British financial interests have loaned \$5,000,000 to a German shipping company. The war must be over.

News from Egypt is bad. The women want to wear western clothes. They will get sunburned in many new places.

Perhaps you have noticed that the poor creatures who have "nerves" never suffer an attack while permitted to have their own way.

BIBLE THOUGHT

BUT THOU, WHEN THOU PRAYEST, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut the door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. For your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him.—Matt. 6:6, 8.

A SUGGESTED REMEDY.

Though England's rural problem is not ours, yet the two are sufficiently alike to give Mr. Montague Fordham's new book, "The Rebuilding of Rural England," a valuable bearing on the agricultural difficulties of Canada.

Mr. Fordham directs his most searching artillery against the cardinal fallacy—that capital means money. Upon that widespread misconception our whole business system has been reared and our agricultural ills are at once the result and a proof of that unsoundness. Time was when a man's wealth was computed in acres instead of dollars, but money has got the better of us, and instead of a useful servant has become an ornamental overlord. This has led to the construction of artificial and unsound systems of finance, ownership and marketing and to the consequent decay of the land.

How then to restore to a country the agricultural sense of values and point of view? By stabilization or guaranteed prices for the chief articles of British farm produce, argues Mr. Fordham. A profitable fixed price would lead first to confidence, then to higher production and an increasing number of producers. It could be secured by establishing a National Price List under control of a suitable board. This same board would also correct the abuses and wastefulness in our present system of distribution, so that the extra gain to the producer would be accompanied by a reduced cost to the consumer. Such, in brief, is his carefully elaborated thesis.

Its application would seem to promise difficulties enough, even in a compact, populous country like Great Britain. How much more then in a vast half-continent which depends for its livelihood on agricultural exports and must accept the world price or nothing? Price fixing in Canada is still out of the question. But the other branch of Mr. Fordham's speculation, improvements in selling and distribution, is a most promising and urgent field. Co-operative buying and selling among farmers and grading of farm products so as to build up a confident and unflinching market would be the first steps. The success in its very first year of the voluntary wheat pool in Alberta is an indication of what may reasonably be expected.

But something immensely wider in scope would be the ultimate aim. Best of all, according to several authorities, would be the restoration of the Imperial Purchase Board which performed such marvels of quantity buying and selling during the war. This board would simply exchange the more important agricultural and manufactured products of the Empire that production would greatly increase, the producer would receive more for his article and the consumer pay less. Such a statement sounds like a dangerous exaggeration or the millennium; but the possibility is sufficiently practical that the Australian federal government has sent over an agent to London specially to urge the creation of such a purchasing organization.

OPTIMISM.

There is an old Stoic proverb which says that it is not things that torment men, but the opinion men have of them. The fact is that there is an infinite variety of things in every person's life, far too many to be grasped at once, and he must choose what he will see. In the same situation or surroundings one man will be wholly cast down because of the black outlook, while another will be cheered greatly by its brightness. Obviously the difference lies, not in the situation, but in the point of view.

Polyannism has had its day, but now has fallen into ill repute, and rightly so. It is foolish to invent excuses to be cheerful when no reason exists, and just as foolish to close one's eyes to the unpleasant side of things. It is another thing, however, to realize that there are both bad and good in the world, and that men are at liberty to choose either. When one is accosted by a pessimistic individual, who is sure that everything is approaching a canine destination, it is well to remember that he is blind to what good may exist.

Even were one so omniscient that he might count every bad and every good circumstance, he could not thus determine whether the result were good or bad. James Bryce has said that in an election opinions are counted, not weighed, and that while an expert's opinion may be worth those of a thousand ordinary men, it is counted only as one. In counting good and bad circumstances, one must remember that they must be weighed, not counted. One good circumstance may overbalance a thousand bad.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

It is a self-evident fact that the farther our civilization advances the more complex and difficult living becomes. At the present stage it seems impossible that the people can endure more complications or could get along with less. The business of making a living has become about the most serious of all businesses. Economists say

that within another generation unemployed wives will be the exception rather than the rule, and that children will be placed in gainful occupations at a much tenderer age than they are to-day. The new theory is that it is uneconomical and will be impossible for the individual to produce enough for more than one, except during limited periods such as the early years of child-raising. The great number of women—married and unmarried—and children now employed lends credence to the theory.

Our economic problem, it is explained to us, is not that the average income is not adequate to meet the actual needs of the family but that the average income is inadequate to meet the demand for those things outside the circle of absolute necessities. Standards of living are rising faster than the standards of income.

A brief summary of some of the new "necessities" of life are large homes, expensive furniture, automobiles, extensive personal wardrobes, vacation trips, player pianos, radios, phonographs, higher education, libraries, rich foods and social activity. These requirements are not unusual for the families of wage-earners and office workers. It has been variously estimated that the luxuries of the average home cost from fifty per cent. to 200 per cent. of the bare needs of subsistence. It is probable we would find our luxury budget exceeding our expenses for the necessities of life if we could agree upon what is a "luxury" and what is a "necessary." From one view-point all luxuries are necessities. What was a luxury under a lower standard of living becomes a necessary under a higher standard.

The time may come when the multitude must make a more strict distinction between "desires" and "needs."

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

Acts of cruelty to domesticated animals are less frequent to-day than homicides and prosecutions for the cruel treatment of human beings. There are some grounds for the statement that the public is less angered by the mistreatment of humans than by the mistreatment of dumb animals. Our heartstrings are touched by the helpless, is the way we explain this seeming anomaly.

We of to-day take it for granted that man has always been as kind and gentle with animals as he is to-day. But when we so think we forget that there must have been some extreme provocation for the many laws against cruelty to animals and some cause for the inception of the so-called organized societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. On second thought, the older spectators of life can probably recall a time when it was not an uncommon occurrence for drovers and drivers to cruelly beat their beasts-of-burden on the public highways, when it was a man's privilege to treat his animals as he saw fit or as his disposition prompted him, and when any act of cruelty towards animals was committed with impunity.

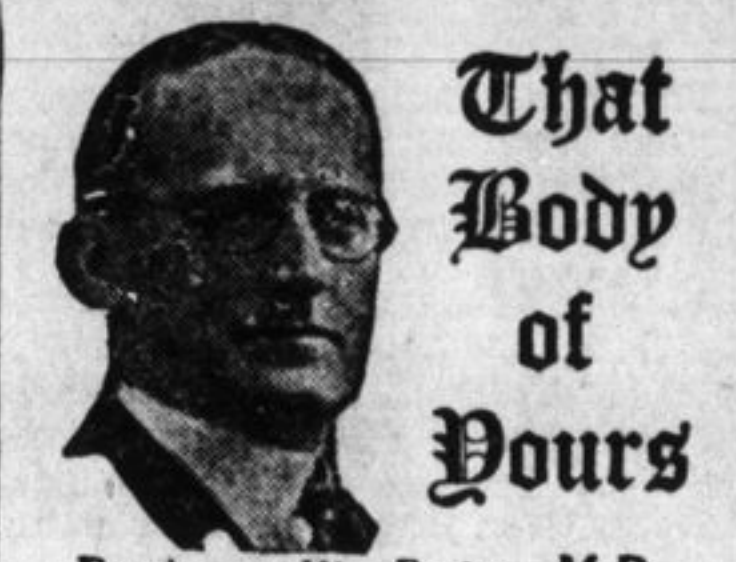
It was one hundred and two years ago in England that the first law was passed taking from the individual and placing in the government the power to determine how domesticated animals were to be treated. Two years later in Old Slaughter's Coffee House, at the upper end of Martin's Lane, London, the first English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized. Richard Martin, Irish member of parliament, got the humanitarian bill adopted at a time when bear-baiting, dog-fighting and bull-baiting were popular sports in England. The Rev. Arthur Broome organized that first society at Old Slaughter's.

The world to-day is not surprised that the sixteen-year-old Princess Victoria supported Broome's society and that Broome on his death bed, after spending his fortune for his animal friends, requested that his dog be cared for.

Canada's Story Day by Day

Each age has brought its own problem of colonization for Canada to grapple with. In 1670 the question was to find wives for the settlers, who would make homes, and guarantee permanence to the colony. Officers and men of the Carigan regiment were at work clearing farms on the seigniories which lined the banks of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers. Where were the home-makers to come from? To meet the situation, the Intendant, Talon, wrote home to Louis XIV, asking him for a consignment of wives, strong vigorous peasant girls, for the soldiers, and "fifteen ladies of gentle birth" for the officers. Louis, of course, responded to this odd request, and thus originated the emigration of "King's Girls," who from time to time, thereafter, were sent out in large groups. Arrived in Quebec they were put on exhibition, and selected by the future husbands, with about the same amount of care as would be accorded the choice of a new hat. The marriages sometimes were performed in batches of twenty to thirty. Curiously enough, most of the matches turned

out satisfactorily. They were given a good start as each bride had a dowry of household supplies from the government. When brides were thus made easily available by a paternal government, obdurate bachelors, who remained immune from the attractions of the King's Girls, and who refused to marry and settle down, drew upon themselves the wrath of the official match-makers. On this day in 1670 an order was made public which announced that any man who persisted in refusing a wife, would henceforth be denied the privileges of fishing, hunting and trading.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

The Different Forms of Healing. An article quoted from a New York paper recently, stated that in addition to the regular form of medicine as taught in our recognized medical colleges throughout North America, there were nearly fifty other forms of healing, being taught in various institutions, large and small. These included all the well known faith cures, osteopathy, chiropractic, natural healing, and Christian Science. Someone has asked "Has the regular form of medicine fallen down that all these forms should be in existence, and actually have nearly ten times as many students in attendance as have the regular colleges?" I don't think that any thinking person would say that the regular form of medical teaching has fallen down, when he sees how small pox, yellow fever, diphtheria, diabetes, and other ailments are now almost a rarity. It is not many years since these were carried away hundreds of thousands yearly. And then so many other ailments are now under nearly perfect control.

Modern surgery, and pathology have certainly made the world their debtors for all time to come. However, there is just this point always to remember.

All these cults, these forms of healing or treatment, must have some central kernel of truth. Some one has been helped thereby in the very beginning of that particular faith.

Prof. James of Harvard says that a Christian prays to God when he is in distress of soul. He asks for help, strength, and guidance.

He comes out from his asking, and straightway takes hold of his work and his life with new joy, and success attends him.

Prof. James says that that joy or peace he receives is just as real to that man as anything else in life.

And so with these faiths and beliefs.

My old mother used to say to me "Speak well of the bridge that carries you over."

There is no disputing the fact that a knowledge of the human body, a knowledge of how all its parts work, how they are related to one another, how harmful substances living or dead affect the tissues, should really be a part of every "healer's" education.

If all these healers were required to secure this much knowledge, then the regular practitioner would not mind what form the treatment took.

A bottle of medicine is certainly not needed by thousands of persons who are not well. Physicians are the first to admit this.

However, the world still looks to the regular medical profession for the removal of all the known or named diseases just the same. Isn't that true?

Tenth Anniversary Of the Great War

August 18th, 1914. The Whig editorially urges organization locally to prepare for war arising out of the war.

The four men who were arrested as German spies in Gananoque last week have been brought to Kingston and at present are in the Tete de Pont barracks. The streets of Gananoque were lined with people to see them off and hundreds of local citizens went down to the station to get a glimpse of them, but in vain, as they were taken off the train at the barracks.

The Queen's Engineers, numbering 140, left for Valcartier this afternoon via C.N.R. The officers in charge are Major A. Macphail, Capt. Lindsay Malcolm, Lieuts. D. S. Ellis, E. W. Henderson, E. T. Sterne and E. A. Baker.

Nine hundred men have volunteered in M.D. No. 3.

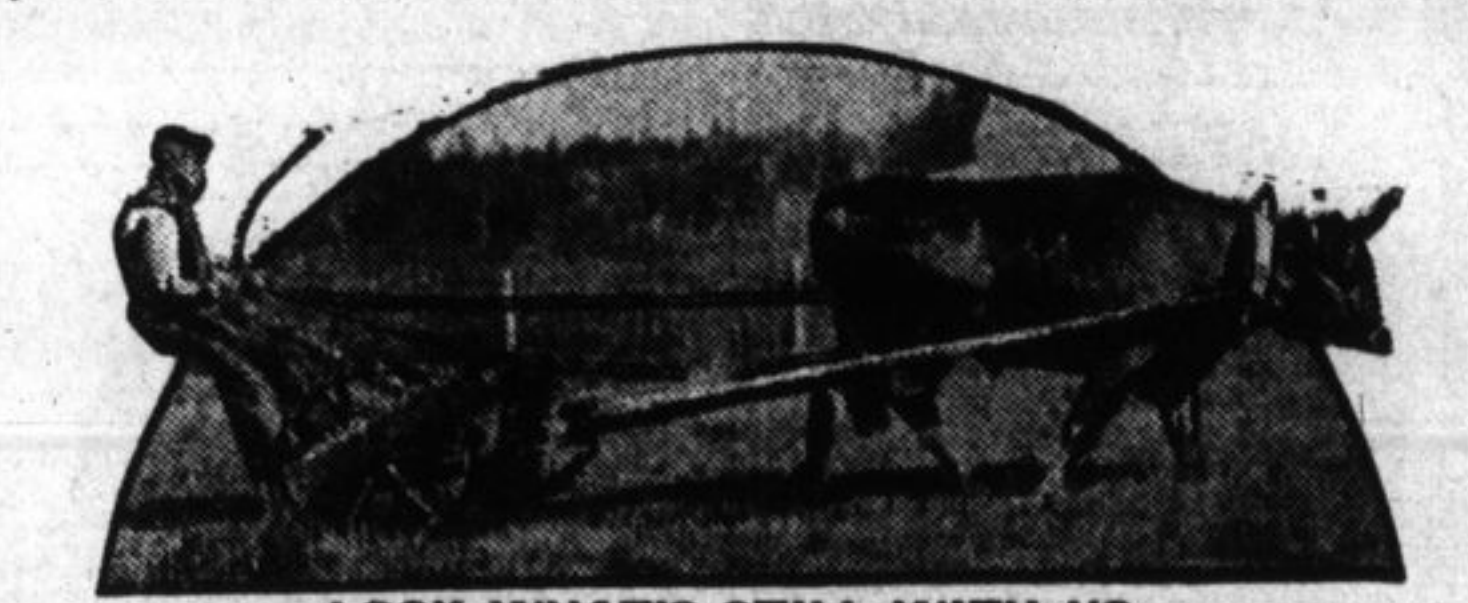
William Fleet, of the staff of S. Anglin and Co., who has volunteered for overseas, was presented by his fellow employees with a purse of gold yesterday afternoon.

A reserve corps in connection with the 14th Regiment is proposed. The R.C.H.A. and two Army Service corps are the only troops under canvas at Valcartier so far.

Laying of corner stone of Storing township hall, Sunbury, by Judge Lavell, Wednesday, Aug. 20th, 6.30 p.m. Choice programme. Chicken pie supper.

Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, will visit Pembroke on August 26th.

BIBBY'S
A Regular Beauty Show
WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR
New Fall Suits
New Fall and Winter Overcoats
New English Velour Hats
We will be pleased to show these new arrivals.
If you wish make your selection, make small payment and have your selection set aside until you need it.
BIBBY'S



LOOK WHAT'S STILL WITH US. In these days of motor-driven tractors and such, the sight of a good old one-ox-power harvester is rare indeed; yet here is one at work near North Deer Isle, Me.

Montreal, to Toronto, Hamilton, etc. Time and Money Saved. The winter arrangements of the Champlain and St. Lawrence, the Ogdensburg, the Watertown and Rome, and the Albany and Buffalo railroads are such that passengers for Canada West can, by taking the cars at Montreal in the morning for Rouse's Point, arrive in time for the 2 p.m. train for Ogdensburg, arriving at 8 p.m.; from thence a superior line of plank road stages will leave the following morning for Watertown, arriving in time for the cars of the Watertown and Rome railroad, for Rome; from thence the same evening for Buffalo, Lewiston, etc., arriving early in the morning. Steamers from Lewiston carry passengers to Toronto throughout the winter, and stage lines run constantly to Hamilton. The fare by this route from Montreal to Buffalo will not exceed \$14.

WHY THE WEATHER?

DR. CHARLES F. BROOKS Secretary, American Meteorological Society, Tells How

Sunset Signs of Summer Rain. Summer rain is usually preceded by thunderstorm tops, for much of summer rainfall is associated with thunderstorms. The day before rain thunderstormtops may sometimes be seen in the west or some other direction, at evening or may cast their shadows in the sunset. These thunderstorm tops are sharply defined, high towering clouds, with a tendency toward anvil shape, and with marked local differences in density. If the upper winds are rapid, the clouds may be long drawn out. Often they are accompanied by heavy sheets of falling snow. When these thunderstorm tops are moving from WNW or NW towards the observer, they are most likely to indicate rain.

Other indications of rain are a falling barometer, a rising dewpoint, and a southerly wind that does not stop at sunset, or that springs up again after a brief calm at sunset. Southern storms, originating from tropical cyclones and moving up the Atlantic coast approach from a different direction from the thunderstorm rains. They first show their rising bank of clouds to the south, with their long ribs of high thin cirrus streamers converging in the South or Southeast.

KINGSTON IN 1851

Viewed through our files

The International Limited. Dec. 24:—(Advertisement). WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Important to Canada Travelers. New and Expeditious Route from

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The NILE

It flows through old hushed Egypt and its sands, Like some grave mighty thought threading a dream, And times and things, as in that vision, seem Keeping along its eternal strands—Caves, pillars, pyramids, the shepherd bands That roamed through the young world, the glory extreme Of high Semitic, and that southern beam, The laughing queen that caught the world's great gaze. Then comes a mightier stream, stern and strong, As of a world left empty of its throng, And the world watches on, and then we wake, And hear the faithful dams rising along—T'was villages, and think how we shall take Our own cities journey on for human sake.—Leigh Hunt

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THE WEATHER MAY SEEM FAIR AND WARM—BEFORE THE COMING OF A STORM!
COAL

CRAWFORD'S COAL QUARTETTE

WHEN the weather seems mild and balmy at this time of the year it may be bluffing. Remember that there is a cloud behind every silver lining and remember our phone number when you make up your mind to order coal.

Crawford
PHONE 9. QUEEN ST.
H. A. Stewart, K.C., M.P., was one of the speakers at a social held Thursday night in Seeley's Bay under the auspices of St. Peter's church.
The man who "told you so" is usually very much in evidence after every failure.