

THE BRITISH WHIG 85TH YEAR.



Published Daily and Semi-Weekly by THE BRITISH WHIG PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.

W. A. Guild, Editor and Managing Director

Telephone: 243, 229, 252. Editorial Rooms: 229. Job Office: 252.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Daily Edition) One year, delivered in city \$4.00. One year, if paid in advance \$3.00.

MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bruce Owen, 122 St. Peter St. TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE: P. C. Hoy, 1905 Traders Bank Bldg.

Letters to the Editor are published only over the actual name of the writer.

Attached is one of the best job printing offices in Canada.

The circulation of THE BRITISH WHIG is authenticated by the ABC Audit Bureau of Circulations.

What we want now most of all is a shiverless day.

A happy harbinger of spring—the gaily colored seed catalogue.

Another good result of this war is that the world is independent of the German dye monopoly for all time.

Storing away a few of the giant icicles that now hang from the eaves might solve next summer's ice problem.

The Government has removed the duty on cattle and tractor engines coming into Canada. May the list of free articles grow.

One sweetly pleasant thought Comes to us o'er and o'er: We're nearer the warm spring days Than ever we have been before.

A New York newspaper puts the facts in a nutshell: "If Britain is not supplied with food, Britain will lose the war; if Britain loses, we lose."

If this sort of things keeps on, our food and fuel controllers will become just as important personages as Charlie Chaplin and Mary Pickford.

Dr. Wiley, food expert, says that mince pie and plum pudding will not injure a healthy person. But perhaps the strenuous effort to locate them might.

Sir Adam Beck favors taking over the G.T.R. and C.N.R. and electrifying them, thus saving 3,500,000 tons of coal per year. But is the electrical energy available?

Clothing designers are now advocating the elimination of the vest as a means of conserving cloth. Please postpone this till the advent of one of those "rare days" of June.

No fewer than twenty-eight Victoria Crosses have so far been won by Canadians in this war "the performance of some signal deed of devotion in the enemy's presence."

These are days when a millionaire's money is frequently of no use to him. A carload of coal intended for J. P. Morgan's house has just been seized and distributed among the needy.

Three hundred society women of New York have organized to teach the poor how to economize. The poor know more about that subject in a month than the society women could hope to do in a millennium.

The British Government is supplying male citizens with an excellent suit of clothes for \$12. Lots of our citizens up at the county jail are getting 'em for nothing, and think of the distinctive character of their apparel at that!

"Some day," says a returned Canadian officer, "Canada should erect on the heights of Vimy Ridge a monument to the Canadians who fell in France—a monument that would stand out for ever and be seen from afar."

General Sukhominoff, former Russian minister of war and a supporter of czarism, who is now languishing in imprisonment at Petrograd, laments: "The whole world is

perishing. Mankind and culture are being destroyed. Where will it end? That's what we all would like to know—where will it end?"

AN IMPORTANT DECISION. An important decision has just been rendered by Justice Duff, the Central Appeal Judge. He has refused exemption to a member of the International Bible Students' Association on the following grounds:

The Statute plainly implies as a characteristic of religious denominations, falling within its scope, that there should be conditions of membership, compliance or non-compliance with which can be ascertained by reference to some practical criterion, and of such conditions there is, although I pressed for it on hearing, no evidence, and there are no indicia to serve as reliable guides for the tribunals.

FACTS AND THEORIES. Charles M. Schwab, of Bethlehem, Pa., is much better qualified to speak of steel and its products than of the social conditions to result from the war. For that reason we are inclined to ignore his theory that the world is certain, on the conclusion of peace, to pass into the hands of irresponsible, however named, whose chief inspiration is hostility to property and thrift.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE. Major W. L. Grant, the new headmaster of Upper Canada College, in very eloquent terms makes clear Canada's position in regard to the war. In his inaugural address, he said:

"Canada has played a splendid part in this great war. No nation could enter or prosecute a war with cleaner hands than we. What have we to gain? Not increase of territory, not tariff concessions; only the consciousness that we have played the man. We did not hesitate; we threw in our all; we lavished our nobility, we imperilled our material future to save our spiritual heritage; we showed the deep self-sacrificing ideals which lie at the heart of the Canadian democracy."

"And if our cause is spotless, if we fight for freedom and tolerance and the cleanness and sweetness of the world, our soldiers have been worthy of our cause. 'Boys, brag of your country,' said the great Nova Scotian, Joe Howe. We need never again brag of our country; the deeds of our soldiers have told her greatness to the world. We are but one corps out of many, and there is glory enough for all. But though we claim only our share of the credit, that share is immortal. I have been writing of late a monograph on a dear, dead friend of mine who fell on the Vimy Ridge, and I do not scruple to say:

"When the men who barred the path to Calais, the men who took Regina Trench and Courcellette, the men who swept the ridge at Vimy, go down shell-torn to meet the great ones of an older day, I think that the men who died for liberty at Marathon and at Thermopylae stand side by side with the crew of the Revenge, and in proud humility greet them with uncovered heads."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

The opening of the year 1918 found the Allies on the western front faced by an increasing number of German divisions, and with the prospect of an early German offensive. A month has passed and still no movement has been made on either side. Both armies are marking time, no doubt owing to the weather conditions, and beyond the usual raids nothing of importance has taken place. But this inactivity on the firing line does not mean that there is a complete cessation of activity. Both sides are working feverishly in preparation for the terrific fighting which is sure to commence when the weather conditions become more favorable.

is just as strong as it could be made. This year, however, the situation differs somewhat from that of the last two years. The public have been warned to expect a strong German offensive, while few people look for any Allied drive in the early part of the year.

The Russian debacle has enabled the enemy to transfer a large number of divisions to France and Belgium, and to comb out their divisions so as to have their best troops there. There can be no doubt whatever that the Germans are preparing a final smash at the Belgian, British and French lines, and on account of the gun power and man power transferred from the Russian front, they are confident of success. At the present moment they have a slight superiority of man power. Although the British only hold one-third of the German troops, more than half of the German troops are concentrated there, so that it is more than probable that a great drive will be made somewhere along their front, as well as on some part of the French front.

Another sector in which the enemy might take the offensive is between Arras and Cambrai. A successful German attack there would mean the outflanking of Vimy Ridge and the formation of a dangerous salient in the British line at Cambrai. That might cause the British to make a retreat in order to protect their lines of communication, and the loss of all the territory gained by the Somme and Arras offensives.

On the French section of the line there is a probability of an offensive in the region of Nancy. The American troops are holding this sector, and it would only be in accordance with the psychology and strategy of the German high command to make a supreme effort against green troops. It is hardly likely that another drive will be made against Verdun, as the Germans must long ago have realized the hopelessness of these expensive attacks on this fortress.

Rippling Rhymes

DON'T SPOIL IT

The man who lives nine doors from me has hustled since the war began; and it was truly good to see the way he boomed each helpful plan. He made me buy another bond, although I'd bought all I could stand. "I'll help our boys across the pond," he said, "to get the Teuton canned." For Red Cross funds he humped around, and made me dig a guinea more, though I had just coughed up a pound and owed much money at the store. "Here is a man," I often said, "who does as much to win the fight as one who leaves a swath of dead to shock the Kaiser's brooding sight." But yesterday he came to me, this patriot whom I admired, and when he'd talked an hour or three, he left me feeling pretty tired. "No doubt," he said, "you've marked my curves, you've seen me boosting worthy things; and every patriot deserves the guardian of his toil, by jings. This year I'll be a candidate for congress—for I need the times; I hope you'll keep your hair on straight, and vote for me at least six times." Oh, idols with their feet of clay! Still whited sepulchres we find! Can't this broad land produce a jay who has no cheap John ax to grind?

—WALT MASON.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN

By GENE BYRNES



ceeded in their aims. The Imperial General Staff and the Allied War Council must have realized that these offensives are imminent, and must have made their dispositions accordingly. The great hope of the enemy is that they will break through the line before the Americans are present in sufficient numbers to turn the scale. Therefore, every day and every week which passes lessens the possibility of a German success.

The Allies have all the advantage of position now. All the important ridges and points of observation are in the hands of the British and French, and it is not too much to expect that every move on the part of the enemy will be observed and proper precautions taken. The public must be prepared for large casualty lists, and for losses of ground. The great feature of both lines on the western front is their elasticity. Either side can retreat a certain distance without having their lines broken and without lessening their defensive strength. Either side can at any time advance a certain distance, but the hard part is to hold these gains. Past experience shows that the British have held almost every gain, while the Germans have held but few, and one can quite reasonably hope that this experience will be repeated.

The advent of large American forces into the field will once again turn the scale in the Allies' favor. Little or nothing is being said about the prospects of an Allied advance. The Allied War Council are quietly but surely making their plans and these plans will certainly include some provision for a strong offensive. As offense is the best defence, the public can rest assured that Haig and Petain will not content themselves with waiting for the Huns to attack, but they will at the first opportunity deal a series of smashing blows upon the enemy. But the fighting will be fierce and sanguine. There may be losses and gains of territory. The German armies may make slight but costly advances in the early part of the year, but they will not be able to break through. The tremendous Allied artillery power, and the huge British army will hold its own; the French will give way but very little if at all, and the latter part of the summer should find the Allies strongly reinforced by an American army, once more driving back the invaders. The western front is secure, and on this front will be fought the decisive battle of the war. It is hardly probable that 1918 will bring the final victory, but it will, at least see the defeat of Germany's final hopes in this theatre of war.

Advertisement for Bibbys suits. Includes text: 'Linen Collars 4 for 25c', '\$15.00 OVERCOAT SALE IS ON', 'First Showing of New Spring Suits', 'NEW BELTERS - TRENCH STYLE. BEAUTIES FOR \$20.00', 'Try Bibbys FOR MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY BOYS' SUIT SALE IS ON. MEN'S RUBBERS, 69c' and an illustration of a man in a suit.

Advertisement for Castoria. Includes text: 'CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Fletcher In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA' and an illustration of a bottle of Castoria.

Advertisement for Nujol. Includes text: 'Nujol for CONSTIPATION \$1.00 Large Bottle', 'DR. CHOWN'S DRUG STORE 185 Princess Street. Phone 343.'

Advertisement for Jas. Redden & Co. Includes text: 'Our Own Special Blend and our Club Blend at 40c per lb.', 'Jas. REDDEN & Co. Phones 20 and 990.'

Advertisement for Columbia Grafonolas. Includes text: 'Columbia Grafonolas \$20 to \$475 ON APPROVAL Hear them in your own home. We have many styles and hundreds of records. THE J. M. GREENE MUSIC CO., LTD. Cor. Princess and Sydenham Streets. Records 85c UP' and an illustration of a gramophone.

Advertisement for Crawford. Includes text: 'WATCH YOUR FURNACE. ECONOMIZE IN COAL DO NOT WASTE CRAWFORD Foot of Queen St. Phone 9.'