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Whale meat may be all right as an article of food, but how is the housewife to get a whale into her oven?

Housewives in Britain are now called upon to save meat bones for the glycerine that is badly wanted for making army explosives.

Billy Sunday: "As I've said before, turn hell upside down and you'll find 'made in Germany' stamped on the bottom."

The coal situation is not as black as it was. Fuel Controller Niekke has discovered forty tons of hidden fuel and has hopes of unearthing more.

In Binghamton, N.Y., girls are employed to read electric and gas metres and deliver bills. Here is a hint for the Kingston Utilities Commission.

When people damn you, take courage. You are then probably on the right road. When praise and congratulation pour in upon you, take warning.

Dominion Police are now rounding up military defaulters. Those who are attempting to evade service may expect the hand of the law to fall upon them at any time.

Some 400 married men of the first contingent are being granted three months' leave to visit their homes in Canada. The Military Service Act alone made this furlough possible.

Mayor Church, of Toronto, proposes that the exemption from taxes of church property be abolished. All real property ought to bear its fair share of the tax burden.

If the Bolshevik are not clearly German agents, they certainly have taken the exact course which German agents in control of Russia's Government would have been directed by Berlin to take.

Harry Lauder's bonny Scotland has been hit a staggering blow as a direct result of the war. A recent news despatch says: "Cards entitling customers to only four glasses of whiskey a week have been issued by a Glasgow firm."

The automobile is no longer a luxury; it is an economy. It is a time-saver and a labor-saver. The people of this country need more automobiles than ever this year, not for amusement, but for the conservation of their energy.

A "Cash and Carry" plan is being tried by a firm of retail grocers in Ottawa. A reduction of 7 1/2 per cent. is to be made as an inducement. If it proves a success, as it should, the plan could be profitably extended to cover other lines of retail trade.

Thomas Marshall, Liberal member for Lincoln, made a vigorous attack upon the Ontario Education Department on Thursday. He declared that the system followed was all wrong, and advocated the appointment of a committee of experts to remedy matters. He strongly opposed the issuing of new text books during wartime.

It is estimated that when the war is over it will require 300 transport

trips, with 1,000 men per trip, to bring Canada's contingents home. The first men to be brought back will, quite rightly, be those longest in the service and the married men. A demobilization report, prepared by Sir Edward Kemp, has been submitted to the Government.

"Kingston will cut down enough city trees to make 1,000 cords of wood and thus likewise fulfil the predictions of some of the oldest inhabitants that the day would come when Kingston would emerge from the woods."—Ottawa Citizen. When the day of our liberation comes we'll hasten north to rescue Ottawa from obscurity.

Brantford City Council advocates the removal of the police magistrate from the police commission and the substitution of the chairman of the finance or some other member of the council, thus giving the council a majority on the commission. It seems only right that the people who pay the salaries of those who do police work should have control of the men.

UNDERWRITERS AT FAULT. The Canadian Underwriters' Association for the past two years has issued erroneous reports concerning Kingston's waterworks. In 1916 it had to admit that its inspector made some errors in his figuring. Now Ald. Hewitt, ex-superintendent of the waterworks, has called the Underwriters to time over more misrepresentations. The size and capacity of the city pumps are wrongly stated and conclusions are reached which are incorrect. As Kingston's insurance rates are based on the Underwriters' reports it is advisable that attention should be directed to the inspector's mistakes. If the Underwriters' reports for other places are as incorrect as is the one for Kingston they are of little value except in the interest of the insurance companies.

OUR COAL SUPPLY. We read that Canada stands second among the nations in regard to coal deposits. Some 1,234,269 million tons are available. Our coal areas have an estimated total surface extent of 109,168 square miles. At Pictou, N.S., alone the coal fields show an actual available supply of 390,000,000 tons. Yet there are people in Ontario to-day unable to buy a pound of coal to heat their homes or cook their food. Our system of distribution is sadly inadequate. Organization and utilization of our resources, such as are practiced by European nations, are unknown. Nature has been bountiful in supplying us with every essential, especially with coal and water falls, yet we have failed to take full advantage of our opportunities. With the vast coal deposits possessed by Canada, there should not be a single home deprived of coal; and the price should be much cheaper than it is to-day. Individual or company ownership and operation have failed in the hour of testing, otherwise fuel controllers would be unheard of.

MORE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. The appointment of a Christian Scientist as chaplain in the United States navy denotes a significant change in the public attitude toward the faith founded by Mrs. Eddy. Could such a selection of a spiritual adviser have been conceived of, say, ten years ago? Christian Science then and long after was anathema to the regular religious denominations of the country. Legislation was invoked to restrain it, medical societies persecuted its practitioners, and it was made to bear the brunt of a powerful opposition everywhere. Now the American Government gives it full recognition, and accords its leaders an equal status with the ministers of other creeds. Besides the navy chaplain, there are two Christian Science chaplains in the army. So have the old antagonisms subsided and the earlier intolerance given way under the spirit of religious freedom. History has repeated itself once more, and the new kirk has fought its way to a place alongside the old kirk. It has been an interesting process, and the outcome is notable as an illustration of the liberalizing tendencies of modern opinion, whether religious or political.

WORKERS WILL RULE. Charles M. Schwab, of Bethlehem, Pa., lately expressed his belief that "the worker will rule the world" after the war. Some persons have jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Schwab was holding up both hands and crying "Kamerad!" to Trotsky. Not so Dr. Charles W. Elliot, emeritus professor of Harvard University. Dr. Elliot has just told a correspondent what he thinks of Mr. Schwab's remark. He agrees with the thesis that this world is to be ruled hereafter by workmen instead of hereditary rulers. It is the plainest common sense that high-minded, well-informed and highly capable workmen will always be able to take the leadership of all inferior workmen through sheer ability, and by the same token the same class of

workmen are bound to be chosen as leaders by all the rank and file. Dr. Elliot puts it like this: "The workers will rule the world, but I include in the term the bankers, teachers, inventors and managers. This latter group of workers will do most of the ruling and most of the solving of the great economic questions now being considered, at least in the free countries."

The workers undoubtedly will rule the world in future, with far less interference by arbitrary power than heretofore. And to effect and carry on this tremendous undertaking the most consummate flower of our industrial and spiritual ability will be needed, and will be forthcoming. It will co-operate closely with the whole body of industrial workers, which is bound to be supreme, with such leadership; nothing less can accomplish it.

CONSERVING OUR TRADE. Hon. Frederic Nicholls, president of the Canadian General Electric Co., has just published an interesting booklet entitled "Conservation of Canadian Trade." It discusses trade conditions after the war, the necessity for preparedness, governmental responsibility. As chairman of a special Senate committee on Conservation of Canadian Trade, Senator Nicholls delivered a number of important addresses on the subject, and these have been incorporated in the book. In the "foreword" he points to the uncertainty of trade conditions after the war, and adds: "The balance of trade is now greatly in our favor, and Canada is prosperous; in fact, so prosperous that little heed is being given to preparation for the inevitable 'slump' that will be experienced when the demand for our output diminishes and present high prices are no longer current."

"Undoubtedly much could be accomplished by the mobilization of our resources. Intelligent co-operation in producing and selling, and courageous effort on the part of the Government, which is well advised as to the problems to be met. "In time of war we should prepare for peace, and it will be unprofitable to our dignity as a patriotic and resourceful Dominion if prompt and decisive preparations are not made to meet the new conditions which we will soon be called upon to face." It is a timely and important subject, demanding earnest study by all Canadians.

No Cause for Alarm. (Buffalo News) Altogether there is no cause for pessimism, rather is there reason for optimism of the rosiest hue, for the present situation finds the Allies more closely cemented together in an purpose and effort than at any time since the war began.

Pointed Paragraphs. Most of the so called necessary evils are unnecessary. Wisdom is never successfully preserved in alcohol. A close friend is one who refuses to loan you anything. Men are made to make money that women may spend it. Keep your eye on the humble man. The chances are he is setting a trap for you. Why visit the pawnbroker with the expectation of realizing anything on a good reputation? Lots of women quarrel with their husbands because they deem it an important part of their domestic duties.

Rippling Rhymes

THIS FATEFUL YEAR

This year should see the scrapping end, should hear the song of peace ascend. The Prussian hosts still face their foe, and through their warlike motions go, and would convince us, if they could, that they're in shape to saw much wood. But all their fighting 'men who made of war a pastime and a trade are dead, or shy of legs or lamps, or fenced in foreign prison camps. No longer does the Teuton find in war a solace to his mind; of such rude games he's had enough, he'd rather play at blind man's buff. The Prussian armies are composed of dotards who for years have dozed before their fires, so old and weak that walking made their hinges creak; and boys who have been drawn from schools to drill around with deadly tools. The hacks and has-beens of the land bear arms at Kaiser Bill's command. To face them go our stalwart sons, who'll climb the frames of war-worn Huns, and show the world how Yankee snap can draw new lines upon the map. When once our boys have got their stride in battle, on the other side, I don't see how Bill's worn crew can help but throw up hands—do you?

—WALT MASON.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN



PUBLIC OPINION.

For Export Only. (Kansas City Star) From its apparent lack of thoroughness we are forced to believe that the late German strike was not the real article, and must have been intended for the export trade only.

Usual Place, Usual Axe. (Brookville Recorder-Times) There seems to be some difference of opinion between Mr. O'Connell, th. cost of living commissioner, and the packers on the egg supply. In the meantime the consumer continues to get it in the usual place.

Why? (Woodstock Sentinel-Review) Why is it that reforms long overdue have been compelled to wait till conditions forced them from the Governments? Is it that the people of Canada are merely playing with the business of self-government?

A Pertinent Question. (Brantford Expositor) Provincial Treasurer McGarry made his budget speech in the Legislature yesterday, and claims a surplus of \$1,750,000 on current account—the biggest ever. This being so what justification is there for the province longer levying a tax of one mill on the dollar upon the municipalities, most of whom are already over-burdened with other forms of taxation occasioned by the war?

A Warning. (Toronto Star) Matters are moving more slowly than the best friends of Union Government throughout the country could have wished, and the Government would do well not to mistake the attitude of expectant silence in which the press and the public awaits what is to come as being an attitude of content with what has been accomplished. The setting up of a Union Government is not an end in itself. The result looked for is the giving us of that efficient and effective administration which the abolition of partisanship during the war was meant to bring about.

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BIBBY'S Men's and Boys' Wear. Boys' Suits Special Values \$7.50 English Blue Worsteds Fancy Cheviots Fancy Worsteds Sizes 28 to 30 Pinch Back, Reefer Style and Belters. Young Men's First Long Pant Suits Special Values \$16.50 New Style Belters Neat pin check and overplaid tweeds and cheviots Sizes 33 to 38. English Raincoats Oiled Coats and Caps

No Rubber for the Masks

Germany Faces Problem

In Fighting Poison Gases

RUBBER, which is so essential in gas attacks and defenses, is practically unavailable in Germany, and the recent disclosures in New York, which followed the arrest of some sailors in the Swedish ship Hellig Olav, show that German agents are frantic in their endeavor to procure smugglers who will carry the precious material through neutral countries to Germany. The statements have been made that smugglers have packed dental rubber in phonographs and that they have received \$100 a pound for the rubber which can be purchased on this continent for \$5 a pound. Since the army started to care for the teeth of every soldier there has been an increased demand for dental rubber, but this material, which is said to be Germany's sorest need, only contains six ounces of rubber to the pound of material, and the increase in cost is due not to the shortage of rubber but to the difficulty in procuring colorings such as oxide or sulphide. While Germany has a quantity of these substances yet, without large quantities of rubber there can be no production of box respirators (gas-masks), or any of the needful trench supplies without which the present warfare cannot be continued.

Representatives of the S. S. White Co., who deal extensively in dental rubber, state that dental rubber is very flexible and is vulcanized so that it can be used for making box respirators. But they state that there is a shortage and that the price, since the war started, has increased from four to six dollars a pound. Their source of supply is largely from the States and the crude rubber comes from the Congo. The chances of Germany procuring rubber from Africa was mooted by the experts and others, who stated that Germany at present has no source of supply.

The Temple Pattison people, who make dental supplies, stated that they have felt the increased demand had no difficulty in procuring dental rubber, which comes manufactured from England. The increased cost they attributed to lack of oxide, particularly in the case of pink or red dental rubber.

Further enquiries show that the allies have the whole world supply at their disposal, the only hindrance being shipping. Men who have fought in the trenches state that modern warfare demands unusual quantities of this material. It is admitted that large quantities of dental rubber would be easier than hiding crude material. It can be placed in almost any place and rolled into any shape. But the chances of Germany getting contraband supplies from here are said to be nil.

When a returned soldier was asked what use rubber was to the soldier he declared that the new box-respirator and trench waders seemed to him to demand most. The gas attacks are feared off by means of respirators today which need nearly half a pound of rubber in making. The old mask or P. H. helmet was simply a cloth cover with a rubber valve for respiration. This was no use against tear gas and no rubber goggles had to be made. These appliances needed very little rubber but were clumsy and often defective. The German box-respirator requires far more rubber than these because they have a rubber tube and a valve through which the chemicals are inhaled and another valve for respiration.

Without these masks no gas-attack or defence can be made.

The new respirator, which is now used by the allied troops, has a round rubber valve for respiration. This rubber is used for the long thick tube which connects the mouthpiece to the box, and again, the face and the hands of the mask are of the same material. Rubber waders, which reach to the hips of the soldier are also served to men in the most watery lines. Then again the increase of motor transport where motor truck, with large solid rubber tires require a huge amount of the material is marked. The British victories in Africa have procured for the allies the natural rubber resources, Germany cannot get this because of the "iron line" around the Mediterranean, and other highways of the seas. Hence the attempts of German agents in France to procure smugglers. The United States are vigilantly watching for smugglers of supplies and further disclosures are promised. All ships leaving Canadian ports fly the white ensign of the Admiralty and so there is no chance of Germany procuring rubber from this country, or England.

Meteorite Stones.

There has always been more or less speculation as to the origin of the meteoric stones and irons that occasionally fall from the sky. The density of these bodies and the great size of some of them are held to constitute arguments in favor of the view that they must have been ejected from some massive body in space, such as the sun or a star. With reference to the peculiar meteorites that fell some years ago at Brenham, Kansas, it may be inferred from their composition, one authority has suggested, from what parts of the heavenly body that ejected them they came. The heavy metallic meteorites called siderites may plausibly be supposed to have come often from the deeper parts of a star, the light stony ones, called aerolites, from the superficial layers; and the rare "pallasites," like the Brenham meteorites, which are intermediate in composition, from the transitional zone between the outer crust and the dense interior nucleus.

Cotton.

Cotton grows best in low coastal land in tropical latitudes. It is a native of Asia, likes light soil in warm frostless climates, and requires plenty of moisture and salt.

MUST COME FROM INCOME

If Enough Millions Are Not Raised by Tariffs.

Montreal, Feb. 19.—Hon. Frank B. Carvel, Minister of Public Works, addressing the members of the Montreal Canadian Club yesterday, said that during the coming fiscal year the country had to raise something like \$300,000,000 and while he was not announcing any policy, he declared that, if they could not raise the money by way of tariffs, there was only one source of revenue and that was by asking the men who had the money to contribute a portion of it by way of income tax.

According to the Petrograd newspapers, the Bolshevik Government's action in simplifying divorce proceedings, has resulted in 38,000 applications being made for divorce in the capital alone.

A cable received Monday at Montreal says the steamer Percepsian, commanded by Capt. Bernier, Arctic explorer, has been sunk. The Canadians defeated the Toronto 9 to 0 in Monday night's N.H.L. game. Flight Lieut. Frank A. Wood, Toronto almanac, was accidentally killed in England. A commissioner will be appointed to control the Ontario civil service.

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