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Wonderful Britain. Her revenues for the year met all expenditures, war expenditures included, except the advances of her Allies.

The success of the raid on Zebrugges has been proved by the fact that the Kaiser has dismissed his vice-admiral in command there.

Make your garden keep your larder well stocked with wholesome vegetable food and you'll be doing a patriotic duty and yourself a good turn.

"Why is Germany like Holland?" asks The Veteran, which supplies the answer: "Because it's a low lying country and damned on all sides."

On April 1st the British Empire had 7,500,000 men in the service of the army and navy. The British army is no longer little or contemptible.

The O'Connor reports put Hon. T. W. Crothers on the map. The O'Connor resignation should take Hon. T. W. Crothers off the map—Toronto Telegram.

American soldiers are now reported to be arriving in France at the rate of 10,000 a day. With the 500,000 already there, they will soon make their presence and power felt.

If soldiers are willing to serve in the trenches, to dig ditches, build railroads, and risk their lives, many civilians can well afford to spare a part of their time to serve in the furrows and in the harvest fields.

When Britain risks rebellion in Ireland in order to get more fighting men, the need must be great. Canadians, far from the sound of the death-dealing guns, do not yet seem to grasp the significance of the present crisis.

Germany can murder, and persecute and defile, but she cannot rule. In whatever strange places she has put her foot she has proved her complete inability to govern. Her colonial subjects, no less than her enemies in the field, will rejoice at her overthrow.

In many parts of France there is no man running a British ambulance; every wounded soldier carried from train to hospital is carried by a girl. And tired as she may be—at one convoy during a time of heavy fighting the girls did not take off their clothes for a fortnight, merely snatching a couple of hours' sleep when they could—all she says is, what every English girl in France says: "It's the least we can do. Think of what the men are doing for us."

DOING FINE WORK. The work of our airmen on the western front continues to be magnificent. The German airmen have been driven from the battlefield, so that our machines can fly low enough to shoot down the German infantry. Every night some twenty tons of bombs are dropped on enemy concentration centres and railway junctions. It is a matter of pride to realize that one-fourth of these intrepid airmen are Canadians. Our boys seem to take as naturally to the air as a duck to water.

ARE BEING REWARDED. Canadian universities have rendered splendid war service. Some of them are now, in small measure at least, being rewarded. Senator Dennis, of Halifax, has donated \$60,000 to Dalhousie University to found a chair of political economy and political science in memory of his late son, Capt. Eric Dennis, M.C. Mrs. Frank Oliver, of Edmonton, has made an equally appropriate offer to McGill University of \$10,000 to found a scholarship in political economy in memory of her late son, Lieut. Allen Oliver, M.C.

EXCELLENTLY PUT. In the course of a very excellent editorial under the caption, "The Body and the Soul," the London Advertiser says: "The ideal is the thing for which the soul strives. All of beauty, all of poetic fancy, all of truth, all of desire to serve, all of good impulse and kindness, come from the soul. The body is merely the rented home of a wonderful tenant. Beware of the poison you may throw into the cup of youth's ideals, youth's hopes, youth's wonderful vision and youth's desires to serve. Cynicism and disbelief and cruelty are the drugs that subtly kill the soul. Hope and faith and encouragement are the good waters that make the soul a benison to all the earth. Drink deeply of them and give freely to them that thirst."

PUNISHMENT OR REFORMATION—WHICH? When the law sentences a man to one of our penitentiaries, should the object in view, outside of the protection afforded to society, be merely the punishment of the offender, or should it go further, and make an effort toward the reformation of the delinquent? We have progressed far from the day when punishment was inflicted solely in a spirit of revenge. Civilized society now recognizes that crime is often the result of neglected childhood, and therefore seeks to overcome the early handicap and restore the unfortunate individual to his rightful place in the world.

Some interesting observations regarding the men in our penitentiaries and the state's attitude toward them are contained in the official report of the Parole Commissioner, J. T. Gilmour, just recently made public. During the year ending Oct. 31st, 1917, the Parole Board investigated the merits of 164 cases. A parole was granted to 52 who were sentenced indeterminate and recommendation made to the Minister of Justice that a ticket-of-leave be granted to 23 who received definite sentences. The Commissioner makes out a strong case against judges sentencing men for definite periods. In the first place, he declares, seldom do two judges impose the same punishment for the same crime. Thus, at least, one of the sentences must be unjust. Again, the Board has power to parole men sentenced indefinitely; it has no such power to deal with men serving definite sentences. Only the Minister of Justice can decide such cases. The Board merely makes a recommendation; it has no means of knowing whether or not its advice is ever acted upon.

"If a physician sent a patient to a hospital naming the date of his discharge, would it appear reasonable?" asks the Commissioner. "If a man's conduct sends him to prison, should not a man's conduct there release him from prison? That the state has an infinitely greater interest in the criminal's future than 'a his past requires no argument. The indeterminate sentence and parole system is the only reasonable and humane method of developing this often promising and deserving class into valuable citizenship. The indeterminate sentence places the delinquent's future to a large extent in his own keeping. It stimulates and calls forth all that is best in a man and gives him an opportunity to redeem himself and fix the length of his present term. The definite sentence holds out no such hope or opportunity. When the element of hope is taken out of human life the best part of the man is annihilated."

There is much of truth in this argument. The Commissioner's views largely coincide with the teachings of some present-day penologists that juries or judges should determine only the guilt or innocence of accused persons, and that after conviction, and a thorough study of the delinquent's history, a Board of Review should impose the sentence. Such a reform in dealing with those who have sinned against society will doubtless come some day, when the criminal and his relation to society are better understood.

PUBLIC OPINION. Worse Luck! (Ottawa Journal-Press) It's a long way to the time when budgets will be introduced to decrease taxation.

Unbelievable. (Baltimore News) Lloyd-George and the Opposition, says a London dispatch, appear to have reached an agreement on Ireland. Shades of Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmet and the whole Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Puzzled. (Toronto Star) With few exceptions the press of Canada has been not only fair, but friendly to the Union Government. No other government in history has been so favorably dealt with by the press. It is difficult, therefore, to understand the grounds upon which the severity of the censorship has been increased.

"Hindy's" Stimulus. (Buffalo News) The Hindenburg drive is the finest thing that has happened to the United States and the Allies. It has acted like a galvanic battery; it has caused us to shed our envelope of lethargy and awakened us as we never were awakened before. Our associates in this struggle, for right and decency have been revealed to us as the heroes that they are; and in turn they have been made cognizant of the reality and earnestness of our friendship and helpfulness.

No News Is Good News. (Philadelphia Record) The longer Foch delays to strike, the more confidence may be felt in the present situation and in the character of the impending blow. If Foch thought that Haig could not hold his line we should hear something of the movements of the inter-allied reserves. The Commander-in-Chief certainly knows whether there is danger of the Germans breaking through. If he does not act there is no occasion why anybody outside of Germany should feel uneasy. News from Foch is unquestionably good news.

DR. EDWARDS' VIEWS. In regard to matters relating to the Penitentiary.

In Parliament, Mr. Proulx asked if the name of Brigadier-General John Hughes, now overseas, was being considered for the position. This man, said Mr. Proulx, was drawing two salaries, one as inspector of penitentiaries and the other as a general in the Canadian army. Judge Doherty said no new office had been created. Dr. Edwards suggested that the Government should advertise for a man to fill the post. He thought also that two inspectors were unnecessary. There were seven penitentiaries in Canada. One inspector could spend a month in each penitentiary and still have five months to spare. Further, a price should be put on the work of the convict. His maintenance should be a first charge on the price and the remainder go to the support of his family, if he had one, or provide a fund for him when he left the penitentiary. The Government should also take into serious consideration the establishment of a separate institution for the young convict. To place young men of seventeen or eighteen years of age, first offenders, with convicts was not giving them a show.

Rippling Rhymes

THE CRIMSON PLANET. I've lived to see this planet stained red with wasted gore; and men with hearts of granite shed blood and call for more; I've lived to see my neighbor, with whom I used to labor, take up the sword and saber, and quit the peaceful chore. I've lived to see the nations rough-housing everywhere, dispensing tribulations, and death and gloom and care; here, in more quiet places, I've lived to see men's faces inscribed with lasting traces of sorrow and despair. I hope to keep on living, though life be a mistake; to see the Prussian giving a pledge he cannot break; a blood-sealed pledge assuring a peace that is enduring, a peace that may be curing the ills from which we ache. I hope to put off crawling until the world is free from cannon hot and smoking, from sword and knickerbock; I'd see the kings disarming with smiles serene and charming, their captains put to farming—then sit a shroud on me. I hope to be existing until no foes advancing along the rivers twisting across the plains of France; I crave this life dod-rotted till Ludendorff is potted and Hindenburg is swatted and Wilhelm's name is Pance. —WALT MASON.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN



READY FOR MOVING DAY

THERE IS AN EXTRAORDINARY LACK OF HOUSES.

Some People Say They Will Have to Store Their Furniture—Too Costly to Build at Present—Families May Double Up.

"Moving Day" is still two days away but already some transfers of furniture and effects have been made by some citizens. May 1st of each year is usually considered as the first day for moving, and the carters usually prepare for big business on that date.

It is thought, however, that this year will be an exception. There is an extraordinary lack of houses, according to the claims of citizens, and few persons have sold their houses unless they were certain of another house to which they could transfer their goods.

One man remarked that he had been trying for over a month to get a nice little house, but that he could not secure one "for love nor money." Accordingly his furniture, which he brought from an outside town, will have to be stored until a vacant house is available.

A number of houses have been built during the past year, but it is apparent that they are insufficient to meet the demand. Contractors are somewhat adverse to constructing houses at a time when labor and materials are so scarce and costly. The erection of large residences has not been undertaken for some time, and it is not considered practicable until the conclusion of the war to build to any considerable extent.

Queen's University has recognized the importance of this, and the construction of the library for which Dr. James Douglas, the chancellor, has contributed \$150,000 has been postponed until a more favorable condition of the labor and supply market is reached. The plans and specifications for the new building have been drawn up, and happy auspices are awaited for its erection.

Meanwhile urgent repairs are being made to present dwellings, and if the demand continues as pressing in the future as it has in the past few months, it may be necessary for more than one family to live in one house. Some coal dealers believe that this will be necessary in any event because of the diminished supply of fuel, and if so, this will allow to some extent the present inadequate supply of houses.

A CAPTAIN GASSED.

Pte. Bernard Roach Was Wounded in the Hand.

A letter from the director of records to M. J. Kennedy, Portsmouth, informs him that Capt. Daniel Leo Kennedy, medical services, was admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital for convalescent officers, Marylebone road, London, N.W., on April 29th. He suffered slightly from gas poisoning.

James Roach, who resides on Montreal street, received a telegram this morning from the Records Office, Ottawa, informing him that his son, Pte. Bernard Roach, was wounded in the hand in a recent action. Bernard Roach went overseas in the Army Medical Corps under command of Col. A. E. Ross. Mr. Roach has a second son at the front, George, who has been wounded three times.

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