

THE BRITISH WHIG 87TH YEAR



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The returning soldiers are glad to get a good welcome when they return. But it should be followed by helping them into good jobs.

The Imperial Oil Company has presented the city of Sarnia with a mile of the latest kind of paved roadway. That's a Christmas present worth while.

Whatever "freedom of the seas" may mean, it will not include the privilege of ordering non-combatants into open boats 1,000 miles offshore.—Boston Herald.

A British squadron cruising in the Baltic is uncomfortably close to Petrograd, consequently the Bolsheviks are preparing to leave the capital and locate at Nijni Novgorod. The British navy is civilization's greatest friend.

The aliens who are preaching Bolshevik doctrines in Canada should be speedily interned or deported. Why tolerate at home a condition that we send our boys abroad to destroy? The government has a plain duty to perform. The crazy harangues of these international socialists should cease.

A teacher of the best kind needs to be made safe from starvation if the best work is expected. This is the reason the Board of Education has increased salaries to meet the needs of the times. Good citizenship is developed through good education. Canada needs this type.

According to American newspapers, King George has won the heart of the American people, who now regard him as a good sport. On the night of the signing of the armistice he "fell off the water wagon" and then went to a "girl show." But one can see where he is going to "get in wrong" with the prohibition people.

A veteran school teacher declares that his experience has taught him that the salary of a rural school teacher in Ontario should be at least \$1,000 per annum. In order that he may make ends meet, Eve as he should live and properly educate his family. A glance over the advertisements appearing in the newspapers reveals the fact that the communities are willing to pay between \$300 and \$400 a year. Ontario should do justice to its teachers.

Organization, co-operation and combination are the guiding principles in the remarkable preparation which Great Britain is making for reconstruction. One result may be noted: sufficient food will be produced this year to feed the population for forty weeks as against provision for ten weeks before the war. This year some 1,200,000 fresh acres have been brought under the plow in addition to the fresh acreage recorded in 1917.

The German people will be kept busy for the next generation or so paying for their mad devotion to the god of war. They must not only restore their conquests in this war and hand back Alsace-Lorraine and Poland, but they must pay to the last cent for all the damage they have done, including compensation for lives destroyed and men and women enslaved, and return to France the indemnity of 1871, with interest. The

bill that is going to be handed to the Hun will be the largest ever presented to a debtor.

THE BRITISH IN PALESTINE.

The American Jewish Congress wants a Jewish commonwealth established in Palestine under British trusteeship. It is a proposal that the Jews throughout the world will likely endorse.

In the opinion of the Syracuse Post-Standard, the British are entitled to whatever goes with conquest in Palestine. What counts more, it is to them that the Jews look generally as protector in their proposed experiment in Zionism. They are better fitted for this colonial oversight than the French; they are better experienced and placed for it than the Americans, and there are many reasons why the protectorate of the British is preferable to an international protectorate.

Palestine is forever released from the Turk. Over the Jewish commonwealth to be established the British are the best qualified protectors. They are likely to remain the guardians also of the whole area that is Holy Land. British rule is welcomed by all oppressed people and by all struggling states because it is founded on righteousness and justice, irrespective of race, color or creed. The protection of small nations is regarded by Britain as a sacred trust, and she never fails to measure up to her responsibility.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN SOLDIERS' RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

Any scheme for the rehabilitation of returned soldiers falls quite naturally into three divisions: treatment, training and placement. The disabled man is cared for in hospitals and given the best medical and surgical treatment possible; then if unable through remaining disability to resume his former occupation, he is re-trained for another occupation; and finally, occupation is found for him.

For a long time this seemed to complete the work of restoration, but gradually those who are engaged in this work have begun to realize that their duty and responsibility towards the disabled soldier does not end when they have found the man a job. On the contrary, at no time in the whole process does a man need the advice and support of a friend and councillor more than when, released for the first time from supervision, he finds himself in a new occupation in the midst of the rush and indifference of a competitive world.

This period of industrial adjustment is indeed a critical one for the newly trained man. He needs constant personal encouragement to help him to meet and overcome the obstacles, which invariably arise in every line of work, but which seem doubly formidable to the returned man, who has not yet acquired that confidence in himself and his newly trained powers, which is so essential to success. He is apt to find conditions ungenial, employers unsympathetic, foreman lacking in patience and consideration. Periods of discouragement are bound to come, and without wise counsel and friendly personal service, he is apt to throw up his job and seek something easier, gradually sinking thereby to a lower economic level, and thereby losing all the advantages of the training given him.

In order that the value of re-training may not be lost, there is necessary, then, an efficient follow-up system. To find a place for the handicapped is not enough; he must be followed up; he must be encouraged and sustained throughout that first period of readjustment. This does not mean that he is to be coddled; quite the opposite is intended, and too much support would do him the greatest injury.

To this end the Invalid Soldiers' Commission has recently organized such a system, and follow-up forms have been sent out to district vocational officers to be filled in for each re-training case completed and for whom employment has been found. This form indicates his progress and success, and any change in employment which may occur, with the reason for the change.

To secure the information for these forms, it is necessary that the man be visited at his work, and the realization that the Invalid Soldiers' Commission is still interested in his welfare gives the average man an added incentive to make good. At the same time it is possible to urge upon the employers the necessity for sympathy and consideration in the early stages of employment of these men. Many of them are restless, and at first find it hard to settle down to work. However, they gradually become accustomed to the new surroundings and the new work, and with the kindly word of encouragement, day by day they gain confidence in themselves and with that comes increased efficiency.

A phase of follow-up work, which precedes this, is that which prevails in some centres where the men receive their retraining partly in factories. Here the Invalid Soldiers' Commission has factory

inspectors, who visit the factories weekly, and report on the progress being made, adjust any difficulties or differences arising, talk with the foremen, talk with the disabled man himself, until the re-education is finally completed.

Besides the follow-up system which reaches out to the factory and other places of employment, there is that which reaches out to the home. In the work with disabled soldiers, it has been urged that there is a place for the social worker. A man may be discharged from the hospital, given certain directions to follow, and even allowed to go to work. Too often home conditions are not ideal. Through ignorance, perhaps, he does not get the care he should have; he over-exerts himself on behalf of his family, and finally he suffers a recurrence of his disability; he has to give up work, and may even require further medical treatment. Or, again, his family may not have the sympathy and understanding necessary; their attitude towards the whole soldier problem is wrong. They may urge the soldier to accept an immediate offer of employment, because it looks promising, rather than the offer of training which will provide for the future. These and many other problems might be attacked by the social worker in visits to the home, and undoubtedly they require attention. But this is not work for the volunteer and the amateur. It requires wisdom and experience and clear common sense, and even those who have spent years in preparation for this kind of social work find themselves limited at times. Unless the proper person can be found for this work more harm than good will be done.

The position taken by the Invalid Soldiers' Commission in regard to this phase of the work is that social workers should be used only in extreme cases. It is considered that the men should learn to depend upon themselves at the earliest possible moment and therefore sending visitors to the homes is avoided except in cases where men are not making the progress expected, and after every other attempt to discover the reason for this has failed. At the present time the commission has two social workers in Toronto and one in Montreal. In addition to visiting the homes in extreme cases at the suggestion of the vocational officer, these workers are available for advice and assistance when the request for this comes from the home. As time goes on, there will be greater need for this kind of service, and the Commission is determined that it shall not be found wanting in its duty of looking after the welfare of every returned soldier who is in need of assistance to enable him to make good in civil life.

PUBLIC OPINION

Even. (Arkansas Gazette) William Hohenzollern always said that he received his crown from the Lord. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

No Chance for the "Reds." (London Advertiser) Courage, industry and honest merit are the rule in most parts of Canada. Under these conditions Bolshevism will not make much headway.

Choice of Two Evils. (Savannah News) It is hard to tell whether the Germans are more indignant with their imperialistic and military leaders for not obliterating the Allied Governments or for wrecking their own fatherland.

A Poser. (Toronto Star) If the protest of the Canadian Government and Parliament against the creating of hereditary peerages in Canada is not enough, what sort of protest from this country would be deemed sufficient?

The Weak Point. (Woodsboro Sentinel-Review) The weakness of our municipal system of government is that while men are sometimes chosen for their ability to serve they are very often chosen because of their success in securing votes. And various influences

Rippling Rhymes

PRETENDING THINGS



WALT MASON

The price of butter's twice as high as in the olden times of peace, and yet I do not wail, or sigh, but spread my bread with axle grease. Oh, you may say you would be shot before you'd eat that kind of thing; but I pretend it hits the spot, and am as happy as a king. The price of coal is out of sight, but when arrives the wintry storm, I do not voice my soul's affright—I cuss until the house is warm. I and profanity will heat a run to seventy degrees, and I pretend it can't be beat, and am as happy as a cheese. Oh, I pretend that I enjoy the bitter things that I must take, and people call me bully boy, suggesting that I take the cake. With admiration I am viewed, because I face all grief with grins; men boost my Spartan fortitude, and only wish that I were twin. I hate short commons just as much as do the growler and his wife; I surely like to be in touch with all the good things of this life. But if I have to live on prunes, I swear they are a princely dish, and blithely ply my forks and spoons, and am as happy as a fish.

—WALT MASON.

1 MORE DAY TO SHOP

WHEN YOU SAID "COLD"— YOU SAID "SUMPIN'!"



quite apart from capacity for public service, may contribute to the candidate's success in securing votes—personal influence, lodge influence, party influence, church influence and so on.

CHRIST IS OUR PEACE. Peace at Christmas time, Oh blessed healing thought; It comes to all with meaning new, Through pain the years have wrought. We've gained the grace to know, The Christ beneath the rbd; The Faith to do, unquestioning, The marvels of our God.

Peace at Christmas time, To lonely hearts, and sore; Who miss a well beloved face, That they will see no more, Yes, unto those who mourn Peace speaks with soothing voice, "Your loved are living evermore, Rejoice with Christ, rejoice."

Peace at Christmas time, A shining happy throng, Are making through the dawning sky With their triumphant song. A host in khaki clad, With peace their faces shine; The army of the soldier Christ, Who leads your boy, and mine.

Peace at Christmas time, And joy with hearts at rest; With thankful praise to God above, Who helped us give our best, They brought peace with their lives, They caused the wrong to cease, And from their graves in Flanders fields They pass to us their peace.

Peace at Christmas time, To all the Christ brings peace, The joyful and the sorrowing, The souls by death released; We have learned well our need of Christ, The babe of Christmas Day, When in our hearts He reigns supreme, Then peace will come to stay. —E.E.H.

Campbellford Man Repatriated. The name of Pte. George Smith appears in the list of those repatriated from Germany to Holland. Pte. Smith enlisted at Barrieldfield Camp in August, 1915, with the 59th Battalion, and went overseas with that unit in April, 1916. Two months later he went to France. During the Somme battle in October, 1916, he was taken prisoner, and was for over two years in a German prison camp. He is expected to return to Canada at an early date. His home is in Campbellford.

Most Unusual Weather. Not in many years has such mild weather preceded Christmas as during this December. For several days the thermometer has registered nearly as high as fifty degrees and what frost there has been in the ground disappeared on Saturday. Sunday was rainy and like an early November day. The mild weather has been a great relief, but just now the people would prefer a snowy mantle on the ground to give them the real Christmas feeling.

At life's banquet the sum is often mistaken, for the cream. It is often unwise for a man to be as funny as he can.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON, ONTARIO. School of Navigation opens Dec. 30th, 1918. CAPT. A. BARNETT, Queen's University.

Hats Bibbys Hats STORE OPEN EVENINGS Choice Overcoats Men's Gloves BUNTS HARDWARE

Gillette Safety Razors \$5.00 Auto Strop Safety Razors \$5.00 up Shaving Brushes 25c to \$1.25 Pocket Knives 25c to \$2.50 Scissors and Shears, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 Skates 60c to \$3.00 Carving Sets "Jos. Rodger's" \$6.50 up BUNT'S HARDWARE

TABLE WATERS SWEET CIDER GINGER ALE DRY GINGER ALE APPLE NECTAR SODA WATER POLAND WATER ADAMAC RADNOR WHITE ROCK Jas. REDDEN & Co. License Nos. 6-459, 8-184

Christmas Gifts In Ivory Goods Perfumes Stationery Fountains Pens Razors—Straight and "Safety" DR. CHOWN'S DRUG STORE

FARMS FOR SALE! A First Class Farm of Fifty Acres, with good buildings all in good repair; the soil is all tillable, rich, clay loam and the drained; well fenced; watered by two wells and creek; young orchard; one half acre of berries just beginning to bear. T.J. Lockhart, Kingston, Ontario.

Save Coal Now Use Imported Chestnut Coke for Kitchen Ranges. Clean—no smoke—no clinkers and does not count against your coal supply. Sold only by Crawford Foot of Queen St. Phone 9

McNamee & Slack Having taken over Kelly's Shop at 54 Queen Street, we cordially solicit a share of the public patronage. F. B. McNamee, T. M. Slack.