

THE BRITISH WHIG 80TH YEAR.



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If advice could be cashed at the bank the average editor would be the richest man in the world.—Fayette Advertiser.

The governor of North Carolina is impatient with the governor of South Carolina when he remarked: "We haven't much time to spare." Then they both fell to.

With all the taxes that this country will soon have to pay, Canadians will be obliged to become thrifty whether they want to or not.

How are the mighty fallen! Prince Joachim, youngest son of the ex-kaiser, has been put in prison by the Bavarian socialists, and has been refused bail. Long may he stay there.

Tirpitz, the developer of submarine ruthlessness, is now living on the charity of the German people. He wouldn't live long on the charity the rest of the world would give him.

Germans are complaining that the League of Nations is unjust, but that they will have to obey its commands. Anything that can put the fear of God into the hearts of the Hun is far from being unjust.

Ireland cannot expect that the peace conference will devote much time to its problems. The Sinn Feiners have forfeited the respect of the Allied nations who have the major part of the decision in their hands.

The losses in Canadian forests due to fires are causing concern to the commission of conservation. An adequate system of forest protection is the only way of saving millions of dollars' worth of valuable lumber.

The G.W.V.A. in Alberta believe that no returned soldier should be allowed to walk about unemployed while aliens are living on the fat of the land. The soldiers' view may be an extreme one, but it is a sensible one.

The daylight saving plan is being hotly discussed in the United States Congress. After the splendid results of last year, one would imagine that it would be repeated again this year without any need for discussion.

The Hamilton magistrate who says that the M.S.A. should now be a dead letter had better get the opinions of the boys who were in the trenches waiting for reinforcements while the offenders were beating it for the bush.

Any old excuse does for lenient treatment of M.S.A. absentees in Quebec province. Judge Lanctot will soon become as great a mark for criticism as his friend Judge Langelier if he continues to release offenders on trivial technicalities.

Premier Lloyd George, in discussing the housing problem, says: "What are the influences that make for the health of the people? The first is the houses in which the people live. You cannot bring up a healthy people in unhealthy homes."

THEY MUST NOT ADVERTISE.

Prohibition of this, that and the other thing is surely though gradually taking away from the ordinary citizen the right to think and act for himself. There is something inherent in the Anglo-Saxon character which rebels against these encroachments on personal liberty. The Quebec legislature has just passed laws prohibiting dentists from advertising, although heaven knows they require publicity as much as any other tradesman. In an attempt to become exclusive the dentists, like many another body, seek to surround themselves with peculiar safeguards, and thus pose as a class apart. To advertise their services in the public press is infra dig. Bankers not so long ago assumed the same attitude, but public opinion and the trend of the times soon convinced them that they were running contrary to public opinion. To-day they vie with one another in presenting their claims for public support. A banking institution, no matter how powerful, which hides its light under a bushel soon finds itself giving place to the more progressive bank which takes the public into its confidence and announces through newspaper publicity the peculiar service which it can render to the community which alone enables it to survive.

The dentists are no less the servants of the public, and should therefore take the public into their confidence, even as the bankers have. If there be among them progressive members who desire to tell the people of the special services they are capable of rendering, why should their organization, or the provincial legislature, stand in the way? Every form of progress this world has seen has met with opposition, but the opposition was ever short-lived and ineffective. There is no reason to doubt that an exception will occur in the case of the dentists. This is a day in which every cause has to justify itself before the public. Legislative enactment cannot "fill the aching void." Neither can the people be ignored.

ANOTHER SAM HUGHES' OUTBURST.

The irresponsible Hughes has been at it again, and for his latest and most outrageous outburst there exists not the slightest atom of excuse. No man in his sane, sober senses would descend to make such statements as Sir Sam did in the house the other day. Those who heard him are either denouncing him for having needlessly harrowed the feelings of thousands of relatives of the men who fell in France and Belgium, or are ridiculing him for the irresponsible statements he made there. It is indeed amusing to listen to a man who never smelt powder criticizing the generals who lived in, and in some cases died in, the thick of the fighting on the western front. But apparently Sam Hughes is not happy unless he is strutting in the limelight with some sensational statement. In other words, he is the most persistent "hot air artist" that Canada has ever seen in parliament. His speeches remind one of the signs seen outside most garages around the country: "Free Air."

Right from the start of the war his tongue has been a most unruly member, and on more than one occasion it has got him into trouble. One has only to remember the senseless way in which he reprimanded the officers of a certain battalion at Barriefield Camp in 1915 while on parade with the men, and the way in which he tried to dictate to Kitchener regarding the Ypres salient, and to Haig regarding other operations in which the Canadians took part. The big mistake of his war career was that he never sensed the magnitude of the campaign and the conditions under which the soldiers were fighting. This error led to his outburst in the house on Monday, for if he had been fully aware of the facts he would know that the Canadian casualties were by no means any higher than those of the other Allied combatants.

Let us hope that Sir Sam's speech will be taken at its true value—that of the ramblings and ravings of a disappointed egotist, who, in his own estimation, was the only fit man to be in charge of the Canadians. The reputations of the Canadian generals are too well known and too glorious to be hurt by his fit-timed outburst, and they certainly have greater lustre and laurels to their names than has the self-created honorary-general who assails them.

NO RAISING OF MOTORISTS' SPEED LIMIT.

The keynote of the present day seems to be "more speed." The motorists of Ontario are agitating for an increase in the speed limit for motor vehicles of five miles an hour. This would mean that the limit would be twenty miles an hour in villages and towns, and twenty-five miles an hour in the open country. In some respects our motorists are unreasonable in their demands. There are, unfortunately, some of them who find no delight in motoring unless they are flying across country at a speed equal to that of an ex-

press train. These will, no doubt, be the prime movers in this agitation. But their view of the matter is rather selfish, when one looks at the proposal from the viewpoint of the humble pedestrian.

The present speed limit is quite liberal enough for traffic in towns and villages. Too many motor accidents occur every year, and a large number of these could have been prevented had the cars responsible been travelling at a lesser rate of speed. For the safety of the walking public, who are in the large majority, there should be no raising of the limit. The pleasure of people travelling in the open country in the humble buggy or wagon is also completely spoiled by the road-hogs who are chafing because they are by law, if not in reality, limited to a speed of twenty miles an hour. Unless in case of emergency, it is hard to see why any one should desire to travel any faster than that speed, for anything higher than that is not comfortable to the motorist, nor safe for others who are using the highway.

To look at the matter in another light, it is a recognized fact that excessive speed will do more than anything else to tear a roadbed to pieces. Maintenance costs are thereby increased, and the life of the road shortened. Therefore, when motorists are clamoring for good roads, it is hard to see why they should at the same time desire to travel at great speed, when the roads will suffer in consequence. Truly the request of the Ontario Motor League in this respect is an unreasonable one, and one that should not for a moment be considered.

FREE EDUCATION FOR CANADIAN CHILDREN.

No. 1. The value of education to the world is becoming more and more apparent in these days of world wide unrest and strife. It is a significant fact that the Bolshevik movement, which has caused disorders and riots in Europe originated in Russia, the country where education was notoriously behind the times, and where the masses of the people were simply an ignorant mob. It has spread with lightning rapidity in the countries where the educational systems are backward and lethargic and has made little or no progress in countries like Britain, the United States and Canada, which have the best educational laws in the world. Education is one of the main props of progress. Without educating the people, reforms cannot be expected. The great prohibition campaign which has had so far-reaching results on this continent could never have been so successful had it not been for the educational work carried on by those in favor of the movement. In short, lack of education means an ignorant and restless populace, and education means an enlightened, active and progressive people.

The moral of this is that better educational facilities are necessary for the development of our population to the best advantage. The present educational laws of Canada are as good as those of most countries, but they might be amended in many ways in order to make them more effective for the education of the younger generation, which is going to be the future ruling class of Canada. As the law stands at present, there is a certain amount of discrimination in favor of the well-to-do classes, to the disadvantage of the poorer class. This is not calculated to give the best results so far as the education of the masses of the people is concerned, because, in the majority of cases, the cost of any higher education, and sometimes of ordinary secondary education is sufficient to bar the children of the poorer classes from receiving an education which would enable them to rise from that class to one of real prosperity.

In the schools of Canada to-day, the fees received from pupils for education and supplies do not, when put in a lump sum, represent a very large amount of money, but to the parents of many of the children, the individual fees are quite prohibitive. The policy which the Whig wishes to

suggest, then, is that education be made entirely free, not only in the public schools, but also in the collegiate institutes. Of course, this will be considered visionary and drastic, and will meet with opposition, but it is a thing which must come if the educational system of Canada is to fully meet the needs of modern life. The children who are growing up in our midst need education far more than their forefathers did, and the only way in which they can get it is by making it free for every boy and girl. This is a policy which has been advocated on more than one occasion, and one which should be in the forefront of the programme of those who are working for the good of the nation, and for the future development of its resources. (To Be Continued)

SELL APPLES UNDER COST.

Durham and Northumberland Growers Will Ascertain Cost. Cobourg, March 8.—"I believe that for years past we have been selling our apples at less than the cost of production," said President S. W. Staples at the eighth annual convention of the Northumberland-Durham Apple Growers' Association, held here. If consumers understood the facts in regard to cost of producing not only apples but other foodstuffs, there would, added Mr. Crew of Trenton, be a better understanding between producers and consumers than exists now. A. M. Macklam of Brighton suggested, as a means of bringing about such better understanding an investigation into the cost of producing a barrel of apples, similar to that which Prof. Leitch carried out in regard to cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk. A resolution was adopted on motion of C. R. Lovekin, seconded by E. H. Martyn, that the department be asked to carry out the investigation suggested by Mr. Macklam, and that the investigation be made in Northumberland and Durham.

In an address dealing with winter injury of fruit trees, Prof. Caesar advised as means of prevention no cultivation later than July 1, planting orchards only where there is good drainage and a free circulation of air, planting hardy varieties, fastening a board on the south side of young trees to prevent sun scald. Where the bark has been wholly killed, Prof. Caesar advised removing the dead portion and painting the wound. Prof. J. W. Crow said that 50 per cent. of the apple trees of Ontario were either killed last winter or so badly injured they are likely to die. Because of this reduction he declared the present was the best time for new planting that has ever occurred in the Province. He pronounced the Snow one of the very best varieties for general planting; some of the other varieties recommended were: Wealthy, McIntosh and Duchess, in early varieties.

These who begin by trying to deceive others, end by deceiving themselves.

He's One of Many Satisfied Customers.

Who Have Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Muskoka Man Tells How After Four Months' Illness He Found The Remedy For All His Ailments. Larchwood, Algoma, Ont., Mar. 7th (Special).—"Dodd's Kidney Pills did me good and I want everybody to know it." So says Mr. Cyrus Correll, a well-known farmer living near here.

"I was sick for four months," Mr. Correll continued. "My trouble started from a combined cold and strain. I suffered from neuralgia, and had pains in my back. I was often dizzy. "My sleep was broken and nervous and I had a nasty taste in my mouth in the morning. I was depressed and low spirited, I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, and there was a heavy dragging sensation across the loins.

"I didn't bother with the doctor. I had Dodd's Almanac by me, and I sent right off for two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Before I had taken half a box I began to feel better. Now I want everybody to know how good I feel, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills did it."

Mr. Correll's symptoms are all symptoms of kidney trouble. He struck right at the root of the trouble by treating the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills. That's why he got such good results, and got them so quick.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have a national reputation as a kidney remedy. Ask your neighbors about them.

Rippling Rhymes

THE LISTENER

When I begin a prosy tale, too long and fierce to mention, Jim Boggs was never known to fail to give profound attention. His soulful eyes are fixed on me, his ears are forward slanted, and all the time he looks to me like one who is enchanted. And when my weary tale is done, that most attentive listener remarks, "Pray tell another one! You're sure a story teller!" In this sad world most people sleep when one unwinds a story, or else they wring their hands and weep and say the yarn is hoary. But Jim, he listens to a tale, and greets the joke with laughter; his mirth is like a mighty gale that shakes the beam and rafter. And so I stand up strong for Jim Boggs, as through the town I'm straying, and I endorse whatever games he happens to be playing. And he has boosters by the cord, who to his standard rally; and he has friends in every ward, in every street and alley. And when he runs for country clerk, for sheriff or surveyor, his loyal friends get in their work, and every man who listens wisely well is never by friends forsaken; and when he shoots he rings the bell, and carries home the bacon. —WALT MASON.

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FOR YOUR Spring Dyeing Sunset Soap dyes, washes and dyes in one operation. Does not stain the hands. Tintex used simply in the rinsing water makes old garments look like new. In all the fashionable colors and shades. Rit used like a soap, dyes while washing, dyes and gives a permanent color. Colorite—Hot dye, quickly and easily applied. Dr. A. P. Chown's Drug Store 185 Princess St. Phone 348 Sick Room Requisites

FORSALE Three frame dwellings on Pembroke street near King; 7 rooms each; stone foundation; cellar; W.C. A snap at \$1100 each. Brick dwelling, Sydenham street, 5 rooms, hot air furnace, electricity and gas, front and back stairs. Price, \$8900. Brick dwelling, Nelson street, 8 rooms, furnace, electric lights and gas. Price \$3400. T.J. Lockhart, Real Estate & Insurance Clarence Street Phone 1035W or 1020W

Chestnut Coke How To Use It (Continued) When the fire is once started, shut off all the drafts, especially chimney draft, to keep the heat from going up the chimney. Do not shake or poke a coke fire half as much as you would a coal fire. Keep the bed of the fire deep with coke well piled up. Sold Only by Crawford Foot of Queen St. Phone 9 (To be Continued.)

LIBBY'S Asparagus Tips 50c Mammoth Green, large tins 50c Salad Dressing 50c (Coast Sealed Oysters) D. COUPER 841-5 Princess St. Phone 76

Soldier May Lose Leg. Belleville, March 7.—Sergt. A. E. McGlashan, of this city, who is a cot patient at the military hospital, Kingston, suffered a most unfortunate accident. He was severely wounded in the leg and was invalided home. He fell upon his injured leg, sustaining a compound fracture of such a nature that it is feared he will lose the limb.