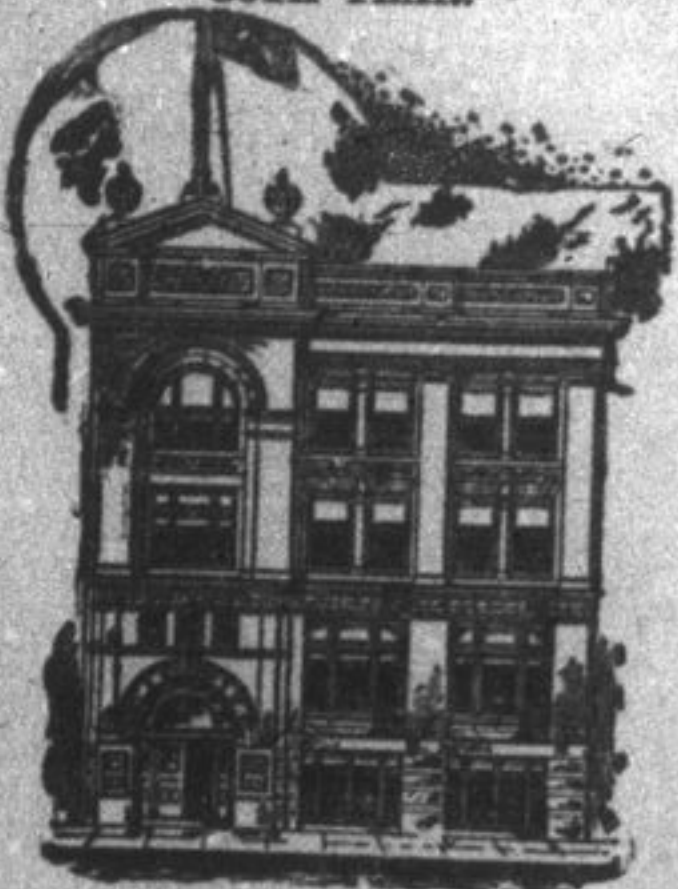


THE BRITISH WHIG
80TH YEAR.



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

J. G. Elliott, President
Lemar A. Guile, Editor and
Managing Director.

Telephone:
Business Office 242
Editorial Rooms 229
Job Office 292

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Daily Edition)
One year, delivered in city \$6.00
One year, if paid in advance \$5.00
One year, by mail to rural offices \$2.50
One year to United States \$3.00
(Semi-Weekly Edition)
One year, by mail cash \$1.00
One year, if not paid in advance \$1.25
One year, to United States \$1.50
Six and three months pro rata.

MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE
R. Bruce Owen, 123 St. Peter St.
P.O. Montreal, 115 Fifth Ave., New York
F.R. Northrup, 1510 Ass'n Bldg., Chicago

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.

with any government, remarks the
New York World. But why not? An
Anarchist believes that no govern-
ment should restrain him from doing
what he likes, even if he likes to set
up a government.

THE DAY OF RECKONING.
In the general interest which centres upon the fixing of the war indemnity, the public has almost lost sight of the existing German war debt. Yet this vast obligation, incurred by the Imperial government in its assault upon the liberties of the world, amounts to some \$35,000,000,000.

It is improbable that the Allies will demand the repudiation of the outstanding German bonds. It is true that for such an action there is a precedent in the action of the United States in forcing the individual states in the south to repudiate the debts that they had incurred in aiding the Confederacy. In so far as this step was intended as a punishment and a deterrent, the principles which underlie it are applicable to the present case. Peoples would be less hasty to pledge their money upon the gamble for world empire were they assured that failure would mean the loss of their lives.

However, the status of these domestic obligations is so precarious that this consideration need hardly concern the peace conference or the world. Other creditors have a first lien on the resources of Germany that will tax her to the utmost for decades to come, for the demands of the Allies upon the guilty nation are to be limited only by her capacity to pay. When at the end of thirty or forty years the Germans have finished paying for their crimes against their neighbors, they may, if they so desire, turn to the settlement of their obligations to each other.

A TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT.
Out of the west comes an urgent call for men for the farms, almost equalling in volume the cry in the big cities everywhere of men for jobs. Wages as high as \$60 a month with board and room are waiting to be taken, the reports tell us. It is pointed out that most of this wage can be saved. How many city workers can save at this rate?

This is the only kind of argument that will appeal to the returned soldier out of a job. It is useless to exert the lure of the fields and back-to-the-farm persuasion upon him. He is not in the frame of mind of the weary city dweller who succumbs to temptation of that kind. Perhaps he came from the farm and thinks he has had enough of it; wherever he came from he wants and feels that he must have surroundings more colorful than the farm. If he can be enticed from the city streets and the prospect of some time getting a job in town, it will take a straight business proposition to do it. Show him that he can save a hundred or so this summer, and he may listen.

If the men who are now out of employment would answer the call from the western farmers their present perplexity would be solved, and when conditions are more settled they could seek city employment with the advantage of some cash in their pockets. If farm work does not appeal as a permanent occupation, its possibilities as a temporary refuge should be inviting. Men availing of the opportunity should be able to approach city life later on terms at least equal with the farmer boys who are heading for the business and industrial centres in a continuous stream.

THE FARMER AND THE HIGHWAYS.
It is erroneously stated that the farmers are opposed to good roads. No one knows the value of good roads better than the farmer, whose welfare, physically, intellectually and financially, may truly be said to depend upon the roads over which he must travel. Every county pursues a good roads policy. The county of Frontenac possesses its road-building plant, and annually appropriates many thousands of dollars for road-building.

These roads, however, must lead somewhere, and while the farmers during the past two or three years have found the road to Ottawa, those roads that concern them most lead to the markets, in the nearby town or city. What the farmer does object to is having his money spent on a highway of little use to him. To construct a highway through several counties to connect cities at great expense, without considering the transportation problems of the farmer, naturally provokes criticism. While such highways may be desirable from the view point of those who propose them, their value to a community must bear some relation to the needs of that community.

It is obvious, therefore, that any roadbuilding policy is one of vital concern to the farmer, and must include a scheme that will keep the main roads to the markets and railway stations in good condition. In Europe road building was carried on for centuries before railways came into existence, but in Canada the railways preceded the roads, and

the rural districts struggled along as best they could, with the result that we haven't got good roads yet. In the province of Nova Scotia the government took over the upkeep of the roads many years ago as a political policy, the practical foresight of which was often found in election results. The coming of the automobile, as a means of transportation independent of the railways, has brought about a demand for better roads, but this is no reason why the farmer should be neglected and compelled to struggle through the mud with his ton and a half of cheese or his other products.

Outside of the purely commercial value of roads, the only question that any government ought to consider is military necessity, in which case precedence should be given to the strategic value of the routes chosen. Just what consideration has been given to this point in the highway scheme is not known, but it is an important one, and should not be neglected.

An Empire Calendar.

April 25, 1793.

Stegmer Bellona Reaches Australia. The visitor who stands on the rising ground above Sydney and overlooks the magnificent city that nestles round this famous harbor will find it hard to imagine that little more than a century ago the only residents of New South Wales were the convicts who had been transported to Australia from Great Britain for their crimes. Yet it is only one hundred and twenty-four years since the first free immigrants arrived in the province on the ship Bellona. At that time the states that are now grouped under the title of the Commonwealth of Australia were largely undiscovered and the name of New Holland was given to such of them as were known to exist. It was not until 1814 that, on the recommendation of Flinders, the explorer, this name was changed to Australia. The population of the continent that could in those days be numbered in thousands had now grown to more than five millions, and their contributions of men and money in the Great War were, proportionally equal to any other portion of the empire.

CHURCH TEAS AND SALES.

St. George's Women's Aid Society Raised \$75 Thursday Afternoon.
A very successful tea and sale in aid of the Church Women's Aid of St. George's Cathedral was held on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. A. F. C. Whalley, 164 King street. The attendance was good and about \$75 was raised. Among those whose services helped very much in making the event a success might be mentioned Mrs. D. E. Mundell and Mrs. Thomas Mills, in charge of the work-table; Mrs. F. Phillips and Mrs. J. E. White, in charge of the home-made table; C. H. Finkle, Mrs. F. Elliott and Mrs. G. A. McGowan, who presided at the tea-table and Miss Bradley, Mrs. G. A. Robinson, Mrs. E. J. Bidwell and Mrs. Whalley who received the tea guests at the door.

Princess Street Tea and Sale.
In spite of the inclement weather, a successful tea and sale, under the auspices of the W. M. Society of Princess Street church, was held at the parlour, 620 Princess street, on Thursday afternoon. The guests were received by the president, Mrs. Brebner and Mrs. H. E. Currie and Mrs. J. A. Waddell.

The district officers, Mrs. J. M. Cooke, Cataragui and Mrs. J. S. Young, Seeley's Bay also helped to receive. In the dining room which was prettily decorated with carnations and hyacinths, Mrs. J. E. Chown, Mrs. B. Pierce, Mrs. W. J. Burroughs and Miss Laura Wilder served tea and were assisted by Misses M. Graves, Mary Currie and Kathleen Flynn. The home-made table was in charge of Mrs. Davy and Mrs. Potter, while Miss Cross and Mrs. W. H. Gallagher, opened the mits boxes.

During the afternoon the following assisted in the musical programme: Miss G. Peters, Miss Freda Graves, Miss Hazel Beacock, Mrs. Douglas Found. The proceeds were over \$60.

"Don't go to Chalmers church on Sunday without a copy of new Presbyterian Book of Praise. For sale at Uglow's."

It is stated in high American quarters at Paris that President Wilson informed Premier Orlando several days ago of the contents of the statement the president issued on Wednesday.

500,000 deaths are reported from the Belgian Congo as a result of the influenza epidemic.

Rippling Rhymes

OUR GOVERNMENT
Our old government's respected by all people who are sane; here the worker is protected in whatever he may gain; and the fellow who is thrifty may neck deep in comfort and the fellow who is generous rich and deep, and enjoy them undimmed. There's no country short of heaven with a government so slick that it has no fifty-seven kinds of flaws for fools to pick. And there'll never be a nation with a government so great that it gets no condemnation from the pessimistic state. Here the chap who's law abiding has no fetters on his shank; in his life he goes riding, talking bundles to the bank. While he pays his yearly taxes he's secure in all he owns, and he needs no bail to axes to protect his stack of bones. So I think the only rotters who don't like our kind of rule, should be shipped across the waters till their fevered spirits cool. In the olden times they ranted, but they couldn't cut a swath. Now we know there's deadly danger in the rotter's fierce harangue; therefore let us swat the stranger who talks treason to the gang.

ONTARIO NURSES HOLD SESSIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)
medicine, and as such should be recognized by adequate remuneration, and it was the duty of the Government to see that it was so recognized.

The great war brought about many changes, the greatest of which was the recognition of human life as the greatest national asset. The epidemic of influenza swept over Canada, and while the mortality was high in cities it was higher in the rural districts where doctors dropped in their tracks, and there were no nurses to cope with the plague. Dr. Wilson told of the organization of public nursing in Toronto, and declared that if it was necessary in Toronto it was equally necessary for the rest of the country. The time has come, too, when it should be made a crime for any municipal board of health to permit the use of impure milk and water. Such a condition called for the strongest condemnation and punishment of guilty persons. We have a great country but conditions of life should be greatly improved, particularly in the rural districts, where life ought to be made safer for those engaged in tilling the soil.

During the evening songs were rendered by Master Arthur Andrews and Lieut. Strowger. Mrs. Andrews and Miss Kathleen Nicholls acted as accompanists.
Two presentations were made. On behalf of the delegates, Mrs. Geo. Nicol presented the president of the provincial association, Miss Mathieson of the Riverside Hospital, Toronto, with a beautiful bouquet of crimson roses. Immediately following this, Miss Florence Hiscock, on behalf of the Nurses Alumnae Association of the Kingston General Hospital, presented Mrs. George Nicol, the retiring president, with a similar bouquet. Mrs. Nicol has devoted several years of splendid service to the local association, and great regret is expressed that she has decided to retire.

In the Afternoon.
At the round table conference held in the afternoon the suggestion of an eight-hour day for nurses did not meet with favor. It was felt that the people should be given a twelve-hour service. Hospitals had the privilege of arranging an eight-hour day for nurses-in-training.
It will be recommended that the memorial to the nurses who died in service during the war take the form of a fund to assist nurses who become disabled or broken down in health in service, so that they may recuperate at sanatoriums.
The secretary reported that the membership of the association was 1,449. The president in her report, referred to the fact that seven Ontario nurses had died in service during the war.

At five o'clock the visitors were entertained by the General Hospital Nurses Alumnae Association in tea in the Y.M.C.A. parlors. Solos were rendered by Miss Mary Werts, of Queen's University, and Miss Atkins, of the General Hospital Training School. Miss Kathleen Nicholls of the latter school acted as accompanist.
The visitors were very much delighted with the drive given them in the afternoon by the Kingston Motor Club and other citizens, and also expressed their delight with all the arrangements made for their meeting.

"FATHER AND SON" BANQUET.

A Fine Event Was Held at Cooke's Church.

The Comrades' Club, of Cooke's church, held a "Father and Son Banquet" in the church hall, on Thursday evening. A large number of the boys, and their fathers, sat down to a sumptuous repast, which was followed by a programme of very interesting speeches.

The chief speaker of the evening was Rev. Dr. R. J. Wilson, Chalmers' church, who gave a very interesting and helpful address on "Bringing Up Father."
The toast of "Our Returned Heroes," was proposed by Rev. W. Taylor Dale, and responded to by M. M. McIntyre Hood.
Charles C. Simmons proposed the toast of "Our Sons," which was ably replied to by Mac Douglas.

The health of "Our Dads," was proposed by Dave Donnelly, and responded to by D. A. Shaw.

"Our Mothers" was proposed by M. McCune and replied to by Mrs. W. Canner, on behalf of the Mothers' Council.
A most enjoyable evening was spent. Rev. W. Taylor Dale announced that he intended to hold a special "Father and Son" service in Cooke's church on Sunday morning.

John Mott, of the War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A., states it is possible he will order 200 Y.M.C.A. workers to leave Italy.

Current comment should never be allowed to pass as an actual fact.

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