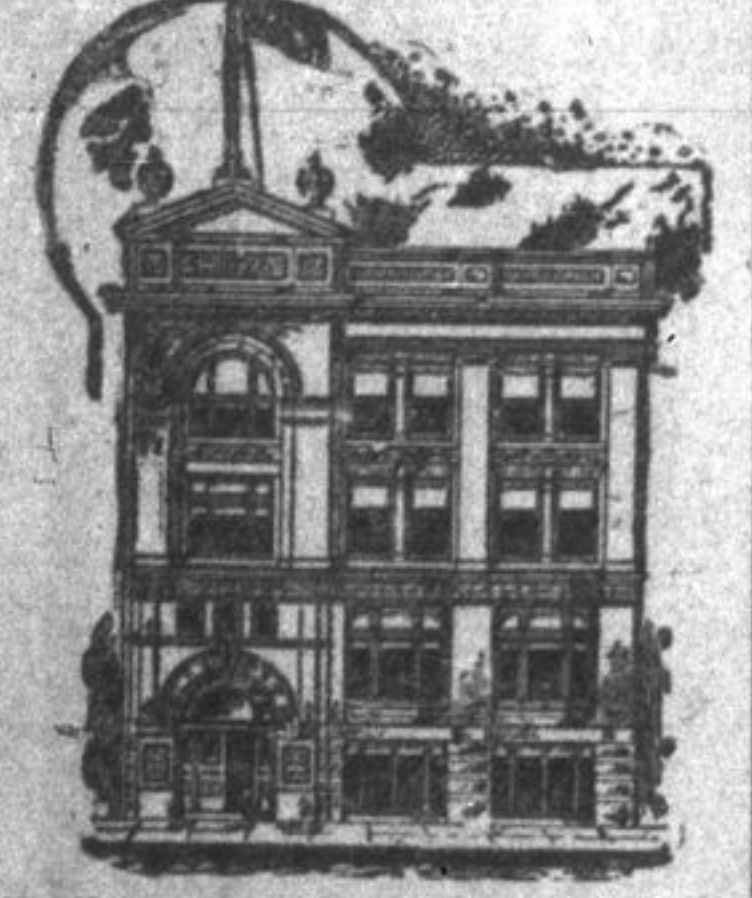


THE BRITISH WHIG  
SIXTY YEAR.



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

J. G. Elliott . . . . . President  
Leman A. Guild . . . . . Editor and Managing-Director.

Telephone:  
Business Office . . . . . 223  
Editorial Rooms . . . . . 229  
Job Office . . . . . 222

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
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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 \$1.50  
One year, to United States . . . \$1.50  
Six and three months pro rata.

MONTEAL REPRESENTATIVE  
R. Bruce Owen . . . . . 123 St. Peter St.  
P. R. Northrup, 215 Fifth Ave., New York  
P. R. Northrup, 1516 Assn. Bldg., Chicago

Letters to the Editor are published only over the actual name of the writer.  
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The circulation of THE BRITISH WHIG is authenticated by the A B C Audit Bureau of Circulations.

The Red Triangle campaign is off to a good start. Help it along.  
An eight-hour day is long enough for any workman to work. The printers long ago recognized the justice of this claim.

A Hamilton man has been appointed to take charge of liquor dispensing in Ontario. Nothing political about the appointment, of course. Oh, no!

Twenty-seven to one—that is some odds against Germany, as revealed in the peace terms. Even if a villain still, she will be well advised to smile and affix her signature.

The Montreal Star speaks of spending "three million dollars for streets." The casual visitor in Montreal will opine that this amount will be required to put even one of its streets into decent condition.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Association passed a resolution condemning Hon. Frank E. Carroll because he inspected the harbor of Port Stanley on a Sunday. "Is it not lawful to do good on the Sabbath day?"

Official information discloses the fact that 95 per cent. of American soldiers overseas use tobacco. The movement to suppress tobacco, therefore, is one that will be vigorously combated both by the soldiers and their friends at home.

The movement to annex Newfoundland to Canada will not be helped by the reports of the atrocious weather the airman have experienced there during the past few weeks. When it comes to extending the boundaries of the dominion, Jamaica will have the choice.

The corner-stone of Bolshevism, remarks the Savannah News, has inscribed upon it: "No state, no laws, no church, no marriage laws or family institutions, no business, no rights to property, no God—nothing—but chaos as a preliminary to perdition." What a cheerful programme!

That immortal poem might well be changed to read: "If ye break faith with us who die, yet shall not sleep." Certainly the war-dead ought to haunt the man who, having remained safely and profitably at home during the fighting, will not pay the trivial money-price of victory.

It pays to be the greatest ace in the British Empire. Lieut.-Col. Bishop, V.C., a graduate of the local Royal Military College, is now making something like \$30,000 a month in his lecture tour in the United States, according to a recent statement of Canada's minister of militia. The man who risked his life every day for four years is certainly entitled to his reward.

The 21st is Kingston's own battalion. It will cost between \$1,200 and \$1,500 to provide a banquet for the unit coming home and for the 400 or so members of the battalion who have already returned. That is the estimated cost that the 21st Battalion Club has arrived at after careful consideration. The public is being appealed to for the necessary funds. The response must be

speeded up if the amount is to be raised. The Whig is giving its space freely to the cause. Will the citizens of Kingston not unite to make the occasion an unqualified success?

MAN AND HIS WORK.  
Chauncey M. Depew, on his eighty-fifth birthday, indulged his interviewers with some reflections upon talking and working. In spite of his crown of years, he finds that he can still talk, and enjoys it, but his remarks upon a man's work are even more worthy of the respect of his contemporaries of all ages. Speaking of the outcry for a six-hour day, he responds:

"A six-hour workday would leave eighteen hours—for what? For my part I should be bored blue. One cannot read eighteen hours. One cannot play golf for eighteen hours. What is there to do? One's work after all is his greatest pleasure, if he makes it his pleasure. After the day's work the other things simply enter into his life smoothly as a matter of course."

A man's work, surely, is bound to be his greatest pleasure if he enjoys it and is interested in it; only so can he make it his pleasure, and the rigid rule that would limit it to six hours, or thereabouts, by the clock, is an idiotic thing, for it disregards the worker's interest in his task and takes it for granted that he hates his work instead of finding it part of his daily habit of life.

COAL CONTROL.  
The bituminous coal producers of the United States have unanimously refused to approve of the fuel control suggestion that the government continue to direct and regulate the coal industries after the war. The answer came, in no uncertain tone, from over 2,500 operators in all sections of the country. It is perfectly natural. They have experienced the workings of government control and feel that they have had enough of it.

The attitude of the miner himself, although there may be occasional moments of aberration, is also likely to come back to just that; it is plain business to him, too. He is more easily led to dream of some Utopia, but like the other workmen, he isn't to be fooled all the time. The day of governmental messing with the whole economical machine is nearing its end.

The cables, telephones and telegraphs in the United States are going to be handed back to their owners. The railways, now in a sorry mess, must soon follow suit. Public ownership, as practised in the republic, has been a distinct and dismal failure, and it will have its reflex action upon conditions in this country. During the progress of a world war was a bad time to launch such an adventure. In normal times it might have proved a success.

DISFRANCHISING M.S.A. DEFAULTERS.  
The proposal of the government supporters to disfranchise all defaulters under the Military Service Act is one that will require most careful investigation. While it might seem at first sight an easy way to dispose of a large number of cases not dealt with by the courts, and the penalty a just one, there are many circumstances that would make the sweeping application of such a law very unjust.

It has been estimated that about one-third of the cases reported as defaulters were found, upon investigation, not to be defaulters at all; the reason why there was such a large list of persons classed as defaulters can only be explained by the carelessness, inefficiency and indifference of the members of the original local tribunals. In many cases the individual sought was overseas or already in the army. Incidents are reported where the man was classed as a defaulter when, as a matter of fact, he was dead—killed in action in France two years before he was scheduled for conscription. Many other cases were found where the man was suffering from an incurable disease, or had lost a limb in amputation.

The same condition obtained in respect to the listed deserters. The names of men were on the list who were not deserters, while a great many actual deserters were left off. It is, therefore, obviously unfair to pass a law effecting a large number of people without having every case listed as a defaulter or deserter properly investigated. There is another view of the matter, too, which should be considered; that is, whether men who were punished in the courts should be punished a second time. The Whig knows of one case where a young man was classed as a defaulter whose father and two brothers were overseas and the only reason why he did not go with them was due to the fact that he was too young.

Supt. Charles H. Bishop, for forty years superintendent of Toronto school buildings, handed in his resignation to the Board of Education.

The Prince of Wales presented colors to four Canadian battalions of the second division at Witley Camp Wednesday.

Employees of all banks and insurance companies at Brussels went on strike for the betterment of conditions.

PLANS FOR NEW SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 3.)  
members were anxious to second the motion.

Trustee Mills did not favor granting the request. He considered such a policy would be a mistake. Trustee Macdonald allowed the matter to drop, but remarked that the members were needlessly alarmed over the request.

After all the business had been disposed of, the members spent some time going over the plans for the new school with Mr. Power, and consulting him on various points. A special meeting will probably be held to further consider the plans. They will be left in the secretary's office a few days so that members will have an opportunity to go over them.

Chairman Anglin presided, and the other members present were Trustees Campbell, Craig, J. B. Cooke, Elliott, Godwin, Henderson, Lemmon, Macdonald, Macnee, Minnes, Mills, Miss E. G. Mewat, McLean, Repton and Sawyer.

Labelled the Press.  
The Liberal newspapermen of Ontario made decision previous to the last election that they should hurt their business and broke relationships that had extended through years. It was a move that could not be lightly decided upon, and such a thing as "selling out" on the issue was so far removed from the minds of the men present that its very mention now brands the author of the statement as a peddler of scandal, and from the security accorded him on the floor of the House liberal men whose integrity is above reproach, and seeks to scandalize those who had convictions that were stronger and deeper than the slavery of partisanship.

Made Splendid Progress.  
Toronto Glee Club.  
Proves in Rugby football and a heart ever open to the call of the sick poor were the qualities for which Dr. Arthur Ross, a graduate of Queen's University, was famous in the piping times of peace; boundless courage and a tender, skilled hand marked this rugged Canadian as he rose step by step in rank through his hospital service in France, and now, as Brig.-Gen. A. E. Ross, C.M.G., he is to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from Edinburg, a degree to be conferred at the same time on Gen. Smuts and President Wilson.

Farm Tenant Problem in Iowa.  
About 51 per cent. of the farm land in Iowa is now operated by tenants, according to the annual report of the Agricultural Experimental Station, Ames, Ia. Increased price of farm land is given as the cause. Most of the tenants desire to become owners. State and national aid is being sought by the station to aid returning soldiers to gain a foothold on the land.

Glenvale Presbyterian Church.  
The anniversary services will be held on Sunday next, May 11th. A change has been made in the preacher for the anniversary services. Instead of the Rev. C. E. Kidd, of Gannanoke, the morning service at 10.30 will be conducted by Rev. E. Richardson Kelly, of Cataraugus, and the evening service at 7.30, by Rev. W. Taylor Dale, of Cooke's church, Kingston. The anniversary services will be continued on Monday, when the Wilton quartette and dramatic club will give a good entertainment.

An Empire Calendar.

Australia's First Parliament, May 9, 1901.

Although the first civilized settlement of Australia dates back to the year 1788, when 1,030 persons, mostly convicts, were settled at Botany Bay, yet the Commonwealth is much younger and celebrates to-day its eighteenth birthday. Following the arrival of the first penal colony, Moreton Bay (now Queensland) was settled in 1825 as a part of New South Wales, attained in 1833 the position of a separate colony. The settlement of Western Australia (formerly known as the Swan River Settlement) dates from 1829. Port Phillip—known as Victoria—was first colonized in 1835, and became a separate colony in 1851, while South Australia was settled by British immigrants as far back as 1836. The incident in her history that started Australia along the high road to prosperity was the discovery of gold in 1851, which caused an enormous influx of immigrants from all parts of the world. It was at Summerhill Creek, just twenty miles north of Bathurst on the Macquarie Plains, that a gold miner from California, E. Hargreaves, discovered the precious metal in February. Within three months a rush began in thousands and in the same year gold was found successively at Anderson Creek, near Melbourne, Ballarat and Bendigo. The idea of federation of all the Australian colonies had always been in the minds of the leading statesmen, and in the original constitution of New South Wales reference is made to the advisability of the establishment of a general assembly to make laws in connection with inter-provincial questions. In 1889 Sir Henry Parkes took the first definite steps to bring about federation, and in 1898 a draft bill was drawn up and referred back to the different states for their approval or rejection. Six colonies formed the first federation, and King George (at that time Prince of Wales) made a special journey to Australia to open the first Parliament.

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LET THEM GO  
If a man is disappointed with this country of the free, with a government invented for such folks as you and me, let him take his aunts and nieces, pack his bombs and knucks and crosses in his second hand valises, and go sailing o'er the sea. If a man comes here to jabber while the other fellows work, if he's prone to be a stabber with an anarchistic dirk, let us tell him, through our faces, we'll be happy if he chases to the foul and foreign places where his fellow loafers lurk. If a skate from Europe's alleys comes to this star spangled shore, hoping by his guips and sallies to make honest workers sore, let's condemn his crazy notion, let us curb his weird emotion, let us lead him to the ocean and the ship that sails at four. War has left our people nervous, and we should reduce to junk any freak who comes to nerves with a lot of Russian bunk; let us treat him as a traitor, as a sinful agitator, let us load him on a freighter, where the billows go periplunk.  
—WALT MASON.

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