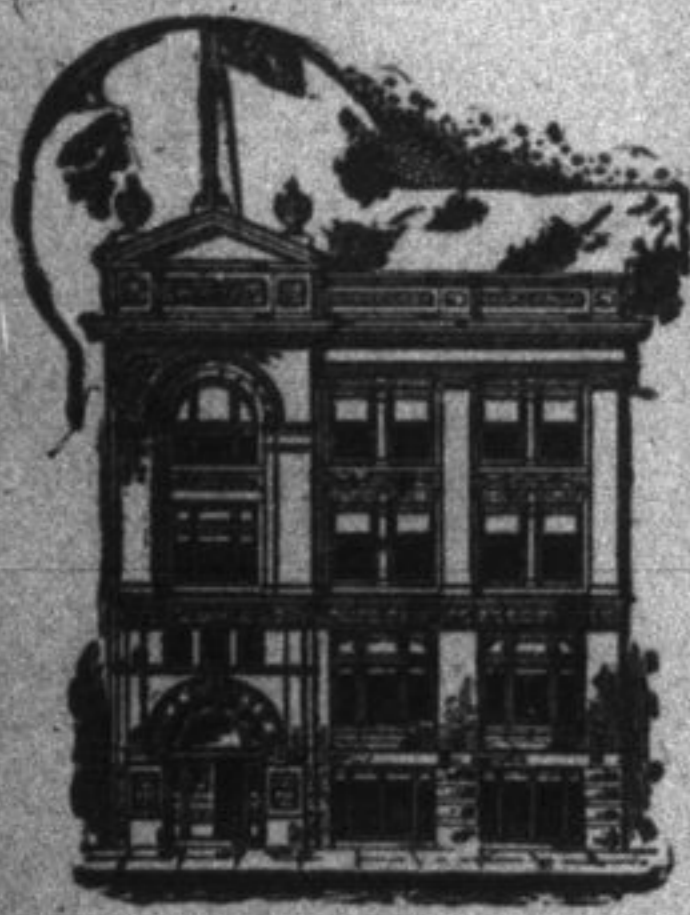


THE BRITISH WHIG
80TH YEAR.



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Have you seen "More Pep" for June? If not, get a copy now. It is just what you need in this weather.

A committee has been appointed by parliament to wrestle with the high cost of living. Let us hope that they show more speed than the committee appointed to attend to the Canadian Copyright Bill.

The settlement of five thousand returned soldiers on the land this spring, as announced by the soldier settlement board, will do much to increase production and reduce the cost of living.

In framing the budget for the coming year, it would be well if Sir Thomas White took into consideration the reduction of food taxes, or least if he did something to help ease the high price situation.

A social worker states that there are many families in New Ontario in which no member can read or write. If this is so, there must be something wrong with the administration of the educational laws.

The escape of Vera Lavelle from the Toronto jail leads us to believe that the prison authorities in Toronto are not so wide awake as they should be. They need to come to the Kingston Pen for some lessons.

It has just been announced that both Hamilton and London have secured large new industries by going after them. That is what Kingston will have to do if the old Limestone City is to go ahead.

The record of 58,000 soldiers returned to Canada during the month of May is a splendid one, and the government can now be given credit for doing their best to get Canada's army demobilized as soon as possible.

Within three weeks of the forming of the Toronto Housing Commission work has been commenced on the houses they are to build. O, for a little of this "pep" in Kingston's housing committee. Their by-law should have been passed a month ago.

The returned soldiers who are being held for duty in case of emergency in the strike areas may be anxious to be demobilized, but it is a sure thing that they will willingly give their time to quell any Bolshevist risings.

Indications point to the clearing out of large numbers of aliens from both Canada and the United States. This will make way for immigrants from Great Britain who can be depended upon to have no sympathy with revolutionary movements.

A number of returned soldiers are enquiring whether a call for volunteers will be issued in case Germany does not sign the peace terms, and a further advance is necessary. Some of the old-timers are quite eager for another crack at the Huns.

The decision of the department of provincial highways to build their roads themselves rather than pay the exorbitant prices asked by the contractors is a commendable one. That is the only way by which it is possible to put a stop to extortion on the part of some of these gentlemen.

A returned soldier correspondent of the Whig asks if Kingston has been

bombarded during the war, as the number of large holes in the streets are suggestive of shell-holes to him. He certainly is not very much to be blamed for this thought, for the condition of some of our streets is worse than any in France and Belgium.

The I.O.D.E. in convention at Montreal resolved to ask the government to control the prices of foodstuffs. Their resolution is one which will meet with hearty approval all over the dominion, and it should be endorsed by many other public bodies.

Canada's example in putting an end to titles is likely to be followed by Britain. Manchester Liberals have recommended that all hereditary titles, with the exception of king and queen, be abolished, and the old saying is that what Manchester thinks to-day London does to-morrow.

If all industrial concerns showed the same spirit of conciliation as that displayed by the local ship-building company, there would be less heard about strikes. The management of this concern and the representatives of the employees are to be congratulated on the result of their conference. The result is sure to be a great speeding up of production as a sign of the men's gratitude.

BAGPIPES AND PRECEDENTS.
No wonder Justice Whittaker, of New York, was constrained to reserve his decision as to the momentous question submitted to his judicial consideration: Do bagpipes make music or only a noise? Are they an uplifting, civilizing thing of beauty, or a legal nuisance? Truly, it calls for much careful pondering.

The case is not one "of novel impression." There are precedents and conflicting decisions. Possibly the leading case is that reported by Gilbert in the "Bab Ballads," cited, no doubt, in the brief submitted to Justice Whittaker as "Tobay vs. McClan." It will be remembered that the defendant, MacPhairson Clongloeketty Angus McClan ("the son of an elderly laboring man") succeeded in producing from his bagpipes "something resembling an air."

It was wild—it was fitful—as wild as the breeze—
It wandered about into several keys;
It was jerky, spasmodic and harsh,
I'm aware;
But still it distinctly suggested an air.

An air frae the bagpipes—to the mingled astonishment and admiration of some of his audience, including Eileen MacJones Aberdeen. Nevertheless, the plaintiff, Pattison Corbay Torbay, settled the matter by chopping his opponent into two separate fragments, thus acquiring an undisputed right to the lady.

Doubtless such summary decisions are not possible to the courts of our effete day. There may be a hint, however, as to the best method of deciding such a question (if the court is not a devotee of prohibition) in the reply of a famous Scotch judge, who said, when asked how he evolved his epoch-making opinions: "O—ay. After deener, I jist let the facts an' the law wamble about 'i' my wame, 'til the whuskey."

DESTROYING INDUSTRY BY FIRE.

Canada is at last awakening to the fact that fire losses are making an enormous drain upon her natural resources. Not only are the products of her forests, as represented by building materials of wood, and of her minerals, including stonework, brick and other ceramic products, being destroyed in almost incalculable millions of dollars of value, but the value of human industry is also being lost to the country. What is burned is irretrievably lost. It cannot be restored. True, with further expenditure of human endeavor and additional drains upon the national resources of the country, a destroyed building and its contents may be replaced, but the original is gone forever. Insurance money may serve as a balm to the owner of the destroyed structure, but even here there is an economic loss, as this same money might have been better employed to produce something to add value to the country.

One cause of this criminal destruction, and probably by far the greatest, is carelessness. People are careless with fire in their homes; dangerous conditions are allowed to continue until a fire results. All fires are the same size at the start, and only lack of favorable conditions prevents each outbreak from becoming either a huge individual loss or a conflagration. The heaviest losses, of course, are chiefly confined to the larger properties, such as factories, warehouses, or other commercial properties, but the very large number of smaller losses make up a total of which, were the latter to include all the fires, Canada cannot be proud.

The same carelessness which ex-

ists in the house is carried by workmen to their workplaces. In only a very small number of cases is the employee responsible for the fire. He has everything to lose. When his plant shuts down his income stops, and the market for his output passes to his competitors. It requires but a few of these larger fires to make up their share of the total fire loss, and consequently there is a need for greater care and protection of the industrial risks. Education, with efficient legislation strictly enforced, is required to bring home to the people of Canada what their carelessness and neglect of fire means.

Further, many of our fire departments can do much more than they are at present doing in the way of inspection to prevent fire. The visit of a uniformed fireman to the home leaves an impression that is lasting, and under a new amendment added to the Criminal Code, his recommendations must be carried out. That these inspections shall be carefully and efficiently made, and the recommendations for alterations or improvement of conditions may be practical, it is essential that courses of instruction for firemen be established to qualify them for inspection work. To secure the effective co-operation of the public, it is necessary to establish a feeling of confidence in the inspection staff, and only a recognition of the fact that special training is provided for those carrying on this work, will inspire confidence.

Married At Brockville.
At Brockville, on June 2nd, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Casselman was the scene of a happy event, being the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lilian Frances Casselman, to Laurence Bradbury Smith, Queen's University, Kingston, and son of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Toronto. The bride, given away by her father, looked particularly nice in a white costume. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Lloyd Morrow, of St. John's church. The house was tastefully decorated. The newly wedded couple received a number of handsome presents. After an elaborate spread Mr. and Mrs. Smith left for Montreal. Returning they will go to Maynooth, Ont., where the groom is in charge of a Presbyterian church for the summer. The bride, who was cashier at the local company of the William Davies Company, is a very popular young lady.

Lady Jette Dead.
Quebec, June 4.—Lady Jette, wife of Judge L. A. Jette, former lieutenant-governor of Quebec, died Monday morning, after a few days' illness. She was stricken with paralysis last Tuesday.

Honors for Halg and Beatty.
London, June 4.—The King's birthday honors list includes the Order of Merit conferred on Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty.

The vacancy caused by the promotion of Dr. J. H. Gridale to be deputy minister of agriculture, has been filled by the appointment of E. S. Archibald, B.A., dominion animal husbandman.

Rippling Rhymes

DESTINY
When but a child I used to plan what I would do in future years, when I had grown to be a man—
amusing now my dream appears. I thought I'd be a pirate bold, the master of a rickety ship, with all the plunder she could hold, a gun and cutlass at my hip.
My dreams were shot with blood and fire, and loud with noisy, ribald glee, and here I sit and paw a lyre, and I have never seen the sea. I had a friend, a soulful lad, who lived next door to my abode; and he was never quite so glad as when he framed a gentle ode.
His mind was filled with rhythmic dope, a bard's renown he longed to make, some day he hoped to be a Pope, to stand with Shelley or with Blake. I've met this friend of yester-year, and he has panned no deathless line; kept busy as an auctioneer, he sells all sorts of hogs and swine. And I had one aspiring who often said, "My dreams won't fade! Just watch me to the heights ascend, a ruler in the world of trade! Just watch me flourish, and bring me goods from every shore." The fates conspire to disappoint! That youth fell down the worst of all; he's running now a hot dog joint, and you may hear his plaintive bawl. As man pursues his erring way he finds most everything askew; I wonder if there lives a jay who saw his boyhood dreams come true.

—WALT MASON.

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As a cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, La Grippe; as a strengthener for the throat, Catarrh is not to be equalled.
It is a guaranteed cure, and is highly endorsed by prominent physicians who use Catarrh in their practice.
Catarrh is a beautiful, polished hard rubber inhaler and sufficient Catarrh \$1.00, smaller size 50c, at all dealers.

An Empire Calendar.

Tasmania Discovered, June 4, 1642.
It is just two hundred and five years ago to-day since the intrepid Dutch navigator, Tasman, roaming the seven seas for new countries to discover, and if chances were favorable to take toll of their treasures, came to the territory which he named after his patron, Van Diemen. As Van Diemen's Land it remained until 1853, in which year transportation of convicted persons finally ceased and representative institutions were introduced, accompanied by the change of the name of the colony from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania, under which name it became one of the original states of the Australian Commonwealth. Abel Janszoon Tasman is generally regarded as the ablest of Dutch navigators, and in addition to the territory which subsequently received his name, he discovered New Zealand, the Tonga and the Fiji Islands. He was born at Lutegast in Groningen about 1603, and was first heard of in the East Indies in 1634. It was in 1639 that, along with Matthew Quast, he was despatched by Anthony Van Diemen, at that time governor of the Dutch East Indies, on a voyage of discovery to the south-west Pacific. Thence for ten years he added very largely to the world's geographical knowledge in this region and was rewarded with some niggardly honors by the Dutch East India Company, from whose service he retired in 1653. The time of his death is uncertain, but his will was dated April 10th, 1657, and this is believed to have antedated his death by only a few months. Tasmania was again visited in 1772 by a French naval officer, Captain Marion de Frene, and in the following year the British man-of-war paid a visit to the island. Captain Cook seems to have sailed round the coast in 1777, and in 1802 Lieut. Bowenland was sent to the governor of New South Wales to form a colony there. He started with six free men and twenty-six convicts and an adequate supply of live stock, and in 1821 the population had grown to 7,400, while there were over 125,000 sheep on the island. In 1834 it was estimated that there were 40,172 persons settled there, of whom a large proportion were convicts. To-day her population draws near to half a million.

Cheese Sales.
Vankleek Hill, 1,108 at 31 7-16c to 31 1-2c.
Belleville, 1,890 at 31 5-16c.

Why People Feel Depressed in the Cold Weather

Why is tiredness and languor so prevalent just now? A physician explained that the cold drives blood from the surface of the body to the liver. Normally one-fourth of the whole blood supply is in the liver, and when more blood is accumulated in that organ everything goes wrong.

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