

THE BRITISH WHIG



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The appointment of General Currie to the highest military position which Canada can give him is well deserved. No other officer could rightfully have been given that honor.

Articles of clothing show a big drop in price in New York compared with the prices a year ago. Let us hope this drop will extend to Canada where everything seems to be on the rise.

It is said that a settlement of seventeen million marks has been made to the Kaiser by Prussia. He will have to hustle to spend it during his lifetime if the wishes of many people are granted, and his trial turns out as it should.

Dr. R. J. McFall, the Cost of Living Commissioner, says that there has been a material drop in the wholesale price of beef. We have not yet noticed that this drop has extended to the retail price, but we will live in hope that it will.

Germany, by building up a new military machine, and by invading the newly created Polish Republic is already violating the peace terms. It was evidently asking too much to expect that they would be observed, but nevertheless, it is the duty of the allies to see that they are enforced.

The announcement that the Austrian delegates to the peace conference have to take the treaty back to Vienna for signature may cause a two months delay. Why can the allies not present an ultimatum to the Austrians as they did to the Germans, and have the whole thing finished without further wasting of time.

Lloyd George is a shining example to a lot of Canadians who hanker after titles. If any man won the war, Lloyd George did, but he's big enough to decline a peerage. Some of the strutters around Argyll House, who never even smelled smoke, other than from their rag, will feel slighted if they don't get a knighthood or a baronetcy.—Guelph Mercury.

The good-bye of an Illinois editor retiring from journalism reads: "The undersigned retires from this paper with the conviction that all is vanity. From the hour his paper was started to the present time he has been solicited to lie upon every conceivable subject, and can't remember having told a wholesome truth without diminishing the subscription list or making an enemy. Under these circumstances, and having a thorough contempt of himself, he retires in order to recruit his normal constitution." St. Thomas Times-Journal. Pity the poor editor!

The British Whig of Kingston, has installed a new Hoe "Unique" rotary press that prints 20,000 copies an hour. In honor of the occasion the Whig issued a special bigger Kingston edition, the first special printed on the new press, that reflected the greatest credit on the editorial and mechanical staff. It presented a very complete epitome of the industries, public buildings and attractions of Kingston, with appropriate and attractive illustrations. The descriptive articles were interesting, as well as informative and revealed unbounded faith in the future of the city's industrial, commercial and transportation activities. The Times-Journal has pleasure in tendering to its eastern contemporary congratula-

tions on its enterprise and its best wishes for continued prosperity.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE WAR.

With so much of evil resulting from the war, it is a satisfaction to find some good results from it, declares James White in his comprehensive review of the work of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, just issued. His references to public health open up a wide field of discussion. The Lanet states that, in Great Britain, functional nervous diseases among the civil population practically disappeared during the war. In Vienna, it was found that all degrees of diabetes were favorably influenced; in males almost without exception and in females, frequently, but not universally. Whereas not one of thirty-nine slight diabetes before the war could be regarded as cured, thirty-three out of thirty-nine became sugar-free under war conditions.

The Lanet does not speculate why these good effects were produced. The starvation method of treating diabetes may throw some light on the matter, but it is also not improbable that the great mental and nervous strain involved in the concentration of the mind on outside circumstances may have reacted favorably upon the whole economy.

On the other hand, many nervous affections, that it is customary to call "shell shock," have affected our soldiers. Mental diseases generally has passed from the region of mere expectancy to a reasonable anticipation of beneficial results under proper treatment. Here, again, the war has left a legacy of benefit.

Dysentery, trench fever, scarlet fever and other diseases were found to be followed by heart and other organic troubles, which showed that these diseases were due to the invasion of the body by germs. It became evident, therefore, that so-called fibrous changes were, in reality, signs of Nature's struggles against disease. The new medicine does not shake its head over heart murmurs; it seeks the infection, whether in the teeth or throat or alimentary tract or elsewhere, and attempts to eradicate it. It has demonstrated that the public should concentrate their attention on one disease almost above all others, namely, decay of the teeth. This disease lowers the health of the child and predisposes it to tuberculosis and disease generally. It is estimated that at least 20 per cent of all chronic disease in Great Britain is due to the teeth.

The report further points out that from a health standpoint, the most important occurrence during 1918 was the world-wide epidemic of influenza and pneumonia. Had the same death rate prevailed during the four and a half period commencing July, 1914, it would have caused the deaths of 108,000,000 persons, or five times deadlier than the war. The medical correspondent of the London Times says that: "Never since the 'Black Death' has such a plague swept over the world, illustrating, as never before, the need of a new survey of health measures."

THE UNITED FARMERS.

Perhaps at no time in the history of Canada has there been a more intelligent appreciation of economic problems than at the present time, and no where is this more true than among the great farming population of the country. They are the producers of the bulk of the nation's wealth, and while as individuals they were unable to unravel the intricacies of trade that effected them indirectly, they have, through co-operation, been able to arrive at pretty accurate conclusions respecting the needs of agriculture and the obstacles to reducing the cost of production.

During the past twenty years thousands of farmers received scientific instruction and their ranks, particularly in western Canada, include many of the cleverest men in the land. They have formed many very large successful business organizations, and are rapidly becoming a powerful political factor. They have but one definite aim in politics and that is to promote the welfare of agriculture, but unlike the Patrons of Industry of twenty-five years ago, they are united on a business basis that is likely to outlive either defeat or success at an election. The farmer is not unpatriotic or unmindful of the interests of others. He knows that there must be a revenue to carry on the administration of the country. He is willing that the government should have \$500,000,000 more of revenue, but he does not believe in paying a similar amount in profits to Canadian manufacturers. He has a right to know how much of the protection he pays goes to the government and how much goes to the manufacturers. Up to the present time he has been unable to determine who gets the money.

But this question does not concern the farmer alone, for as the cost of production is increased the ordinary consumers in our cities and towns have to bear a share of the burden in increased cost of the price of necessities, which makes their interests identical with the farmers. The consumer might be said to be more vitally concerned, for when production falls off the farmer gets higher prices but the consumer has no correspond-

ing compensation. The interests of all citizens are therefore bound up in the agricultural industry, and anything that discourages production or compels the farmer to raise prices is felt by all. In like manner when the farmers by co-operation are able to secure cheaper food for stock raising, cheaper implements and seed the benefits are felt by the masses of the people in surplus production and lower prices. And in the final analysis it is to our experiential surplus of farm produce that we must look to pay off the national debt, pay holders pensions and carry on the administration of the country. At this very moment no one is more concerned over the reports of the western harvest than our banks.

The United Farmers in both eastern and western Canada have formed their own political platform and are nominating their own candidates for Parliament. Whatever may be the result of a general election respecting Conservatives or Liberals, farmer candidates will be inclined to support the party that espouses their cause.

The Liberal party has already done so in the tariff platform adopted at the National Convention at Ottawa, so that whether the farmers' candidates win or lose they have the pledge of the Liberal party to enact legislation making farm implements and farm machinery free of duty if returned to power.

PUBLIC OPINION

Just Lloyd George. (Rochester Herald). Somehow, Lloyd George shines without a title.

Money Well Spent. (Guelph Mercury). The war cost forty billion pounds. It would have cost us three times that amount or more, if Britain had lost the war. So it's been money well spent.

All-In It. (Buffalo Courier). If profiteering is the attempt to get "all the traffic will bear," the profiteers include a large part of those who have anything to sell, either articles or services.

Why Have Them? (The Rocky Mountain News). Men's suits are apt to go up 100 per cent in value and have pickpocket-proof pockets. But will there be anything for the pickpocket-proof pockets to protect?

Many Can't Be Careless. (Buffalo Commercial). It's all right to urge economy on those accustomed to be careless with their money, but the careful man is apt to grow rather impatient when he is urged to be more economical than he is under present prices.

History. (Kansas City Journal). A good deal of sport "has been made of Henry Ford's definition of history—that it is, only "bunk." And yet it does not differ materially from the definition given by Wendell Phillips many years ago, to wit, that

"history is a series of lies agreed upon."

Never Pays. (Guelph Mercury). Employees, as well as employers, have been learning from the experiences of the past few months, many of them started out by being arraigned and arbitrary. This is an attitude that never pays.

His Brother's Keeper. (Guelph Mercury). A return to the days of Canadian whiskey in beer glasses is improbable. Almost any man will admit that it didn't do any harm, but a present day sentiment is to keep it away because it appeared to be harmful to almost any man's digestion.

II. (Toronto Star). The Union of Municipalities has condemned the housing of industrial workers. If individual municipalities will now live up to the resolutions and refuse to let manufacturers play off one against the other, a genuine reform will have been achieved.

ASKED IN CHURCH FOR MORE ROOM

Not since the outbreak of the war has the accommodation at the various resorts in the Thousand Islands been so inadequate as this summer. Recently in a pulpit at Thousand Island Park it was requested that any members of the church having extra accommodation would confer a favor by allowing it to be used by incoming visitors as all the available places were occupied. It is the same at every other resort and the Thousand Islands are certainly becoming favorite watering places for Canadian and Americans.

New Bridge At Westbrook.

The new bridge, which is being built at Westbrook, is nearing completion. The bridge, which is a concrete structure, when completed will be one of the best of its kind in this part of the country. It is 64 feet long and has a span of 40 feet. The old wooden bridge, which was pulled down to make way for the new one, did service for over 100 years. Chas. Grass of Westbrook is superintending the work for the county. Alexander Brunton who has had nineteen years experience in bridge building in charge of the work. After the bridge is completed the contractors Gibson and McGinnis, will move to Odessa to erect a bridge.

Half Holiday And Picnic.

At Wolfe Island, Wednesday, Aug. 27th, in McCrae's Grove, at west end of village. This picnic is under the auspices of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Y.P.S. of Wolfe Island. Baseball match, Wolfe Island vs. District Depot; tennis tournament, speeches, races, etc. Entertainment for everyone. Str. Wolfe Islander leaves Kingston at 1 and 3 o'clock (city time) and returns at 7 (city time). Admission, including supper: Adults, 50c; children, 35c. You are welcome.

If The Vote Is Yes.

If the majority of the province votes "Yes" to question three, on the referendum ballot the sale of light beer would be permitted in standard hotels, in such municipalities as also had a majority vote in favor of it, but not in those that had a majority voted against it.

Rippling Rhymes

BURNING MONEY.

Life is gay and blithe and sunny, since the peace dove lit the breeze; everyone is burning money just as though it grew on trees. I insist on thrift and saving, but there's none to heed my words; Johnnies say that I am raving, and throw money to the birds. Men are drawing princely wages, and their breasts are filled with mirth, and they jeer foreboding sages who predict a day of dearth; but that day will come as surely as tomorrow's sun will rise; things will then be going poorly with the giddy spendthrift guys. Things won't boom along forever as they're booming now, my friends; and the man who's truly clever saves as ably as he spends. It is patent to the knowing, in expansive times like these, that the kopecks won't be growing always on the shrubs and trees. There will come a day of trouble, when this boom is left behind, and the 'kopeck and the robbie will be mighty hard to find; happy then the ada whose wages have been safely stowed. And how sick will be the mortals who like spendthrifts now behave, who reply with jeers and ghorties when we call on them to save!

—WALT MASON.

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Crawford Foot of Queen St. Phone 9. Charles Akay, Hungertart, who recently sold his farm to Andrew Doran has purchased a farm at Burlington in Vermont.

Dr. A. P. CHOWN'S 185 PRINCESS STREET PHONE 343 Athens High School re-opens on Sept. 2nd with the following staff: J. E. Burchell, B.A., principal; Lieut. H. J. Case, mathematics; Miss K. Norris, B.A., art; Miss Marjorie Lewis, B.A., moderns; Miss L. Guest, B.A., classics.

B. H. Young, B.A., Wallaceburg, has been appointed science master in Pictou Collegiate Institute.