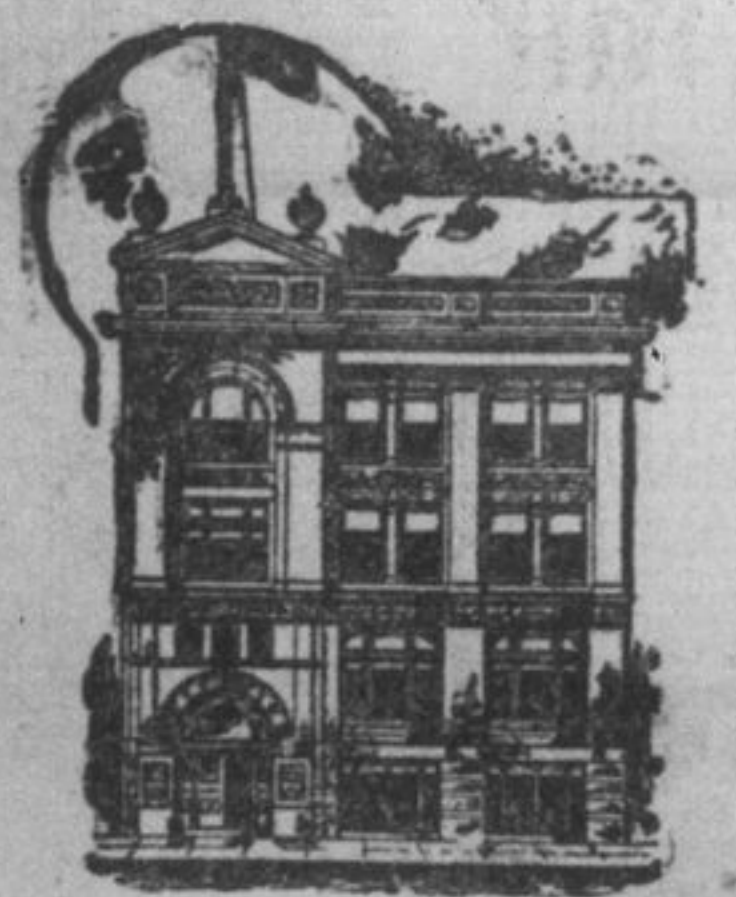


THE BRITISH WHIG 80TH YEAR



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Canada for Canadians.

Canada is injured, not benefited, by the admission of immigrants from Southern Europe. The war revealed that fact beyond dispute.

Sound the loud timbrels and shout the Tory battle cry: "Vote for Hearst the man who gave you visknick, 62.84 per cent. proof spirit."

The British have raised many of the biggest German warships sunk at Scapa Flow. No longer can the Germans boast that they hold the supremacy in undersea boats.

Nine-tenths of getting ahead consists of laying something aside, said John Wannamaker, one of America's great merchant princes. The new war loan affords Canadians an excellent opportunity of profitably "laying something aside."

Good roads and motor trucks will revolutionize the transportation problem. Good roads and motor vehicles will make isolation of farms a thing of the past. And with the farm brought nearer to the city, both city and country will be benefited.

Germany is increasing her industrial productivity and will soon be able to attack foreign markets with various products. There are no strikes in Germany. Bolshevism is not tolerated there. The Anglo-Saxon nations have still something to learn from the despised Hun.

"Instead of bread they give us bullets," says a Bolshevik workman in protesting against soviet rule in Russia. The workers there are starving, and now denounce Lenin and his government for bringing them only suffering. Yet this is the form of government that certain radicals in this country would like to see established here.

One out of every ten of the population of Toronto, and one out of every seven of the population of Montreal, are foreigners. They have little or no interest in the country, save to make money to send home. They were a menace, not a help, during the war. The policy of the government hereafter should be to restrict such immigration and to encourage the settlement in Canada of people of Anglo-Saxon blood.

The Toronto World (Conservative) refers to the Hearst government in the terms: "A government so weak as to be afraid to face its own following in convention, which resorts to the desperate expedient of an appeal to the country in the hope of getting the support of its enemies, cannot be said to have exhibited either foresight or common sense." When the government's friends express such sentiments, what must be the attitude of the province at large?

Union or coalition government has been condemned by certain elements in Canada. It was an emergency war measure, and as such much has justified itself. If a similar coalition government had been established in the United States, if President Wilson had taken into his cabinet such prominent national figures as Senator Lodge, Senator Knox, W. H. Taft, Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes, all the dissension and delay in ratifying the peace treaty would have been avoided.

BEAUTIFY THE HIGHWAYS.

The provincial government has undertaken to construct a national highway from the western limits of Ontario to the Quebec boundary. Much of this road has already been completed, the remainder is well under way. When the work is ultimately finished Ontario will have a provincial highway that will be a credit to the province. But why not add to this work of utility the elements of beauty and harmony?

Why not plant shade trees all along this highway? Rows of stately maples or elms would be an adornment that future generations would appreciate. They would shield the traveller from the blazing sun in summer and protect him from the piercing winds in winter. Without them the landscape would oftentimes be bleak and bare, except where it was made hideous by the unsightly billboard.

The fair land of France has set us a fine example in this respect. There has existed a government tree-planting policy in France for most of the 400 years since Francis I. ordered the setting out of some Lombardy poplars. To-day all the national roads are lined with lovely trees. It is said that altogether there are 24,000 miles of tree-bordered highways. The government is responsible for more than 3,000,000 trees. Along roads between ten and sixteen meters in width a single row of trees is planted on either side. Where the road is wide, there are double rows of trees, with footpaths running between them. The tree planting is done by local men working under contracts. When the trees are planted the contractor receives a lump sum. For two years he remains responsible for the care of the trees, and must replace any that die or are defective. At the end of the two years he receives the balance of his pay.

A similar scheme of tree planting could be adopted in connection with the new provincial highway. Not only would the road be more attractive to tourists, but the trees themselves in time would become very valuable as timber. It is a matter the Ontario government should take into consideration.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, THE INFANT REPUBLIC.

The new state, which is known to the world by the far from euphonious title of Czecho-Slovakia has sprung into existence as a result of the great war. The title appeals neither to the cartographer, the stylist or the general public and the "mellowing hand of time" has a hard task to perform before so crude a nomenclature has been smoothed down. The Czechs and the Slovaks, who have given their name to the new republic, really comprise two branches of the same nation. The Czechs are the most westerly branch of the great Slavonic family of races. Their headquarters are in Bohemia where they arrived in the fifth century, but the origin of their name is lost in antiquity. Before the war the total number of Czechs was about 4,500,000, practically all of whom were subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Slovaks were mostly settled in Northern Hungary with some scattered in Lower Austria, Bukovina and Slavonia, and they numbered another 2,500,000.

The Slav apostles, Cyril and Methodius, introduced Christianity into Slovakia and Bohemia about the year 900 A.D. and in the later years the Czechs were among the early pioneers of Protestantism in Europe. It was the Czech, John Hus, to whom Europe was largely indebted for the Reformation. In 1525 Czechs elected the House of Hapsburg to the throne of Bohemia, thus uniting the country of Bohemia through a common dynasty to Austria and Hungary, a step which they must have subsequently repented in rivers of tears. Soon after their accession to the throne the Hapsburg rulers began to violate the religious and national liberties of Bohemia which they had sworn to observe and maintain, and this oppressive action led to the first revolution of the Czechs against the rule of their overlord in 1618, which was the cause of the Thirty Years' war.

In 1848 the Czechs were roused to another revolution against the Austrian Empire, and in a single night tens of thousands rose to defend their ancient liberties. But the guns were turned on the revolutionists, Prague, the capital of Bohemia, was bombarded and the revolt was quashed, although it left an intensely bitter feeling in loyal Czech hearts. Since that day the Czechs have not ceased to claim the ancient rights as an independent nation, and the history of Austro-Hungary for the last seventy years, until the Czechs were successful, was a history of the most cruel repression of a minority and the trampling of all national rights underfoot by the suzerain power. It is for this reason that most stringent clauses have been inserted in the Versailles treaty and in the treaties with Austria and Bulgaria by which it is assured that the rights of minorities shall be preserved.

It is in October, 1918, that the Czecho-Slovak state came into existence. It marked the beginning of the disintegration of the Dual Monarchy's empire which was completed

with the signing of the peace a few weeks ago. The first move was the creation of a National Council, which took over the government of Bohemia, Silesia and Slovakia which had formerly belonged to Austria-Hungary. Under the presidency of Prof. Masaryk, a Moravian who at the time was resident in the United States, where he had spent a considerable time, the council resolved to guarantee freedom of conscience and religion and freedom of speech with the right of petition and of assembly to all inhabitants of the new domain.

The boundaries of the state were roughly defined as follows: The former northern boundary of Hungary; the western frontier of Hungary as far as the Danube; the Danube as far as the outlet of the Elpel; the course of the Elpel as far as Rimassombat; a line from Rimassombat to the mouth of the Ung river; the Ung river as far as the Uzsok Heights—an area of about 60,000 square miles.

The transformation of the country was marvellous. Almost in a single night the Magyar inscriptions disappeared and the Slovak tongue was heard once more. People, who for twenty years had not dared to speak their own tongue in the streets introduced it in the courts, the public meeting and in places of trade and business. When the time came to take over the new territory, following the acknowledgment of their statehood by the Allies, a great part of the work of the change had already been done. In Bohemia and Moravia the machinery of administration was in good working order, but in Slovakia there was still much to be accomplished. The first task of the new government was to send into Slovakia thousands of the best educated and ablest men of Bohemia to take over and administer the railways, the public offices and the schools. There were many difficulties to contend with, the chief of them being the lack of transport and the pressing problems of food and coal supply. The Allies made generous grants in this regard and much has already been accomplished. An Anglo-Czech Relief Committee was formed and it has already performed wonders in feeding the people and in rehabilitating the industries of the country.

The experiment of Czecho-Slovakia is being watched with interest by the whole world. The form of government is of the people's own choosing and the success or failure of the state will depend largely on the efforts of the people themselves. So far they have shown themselves both peace-loving and alert. The country is rich in resources, producing grain of all sorts in abundance, with potatoes, sugar beets, pulse and the best hops in the world. Some of the

richest coal fields of the old Dual Monarchy lie in Bohemia, while the glass works are famous all over the world. A prosperous Czecho-Slovakia will be a buffer wall against the westward spread of Bolshevism which Lenin and the Communists will find it impossible to scale.

Canada-East and West

Dominion Happenings of Other Days.

The Birth of Toronto.

It is a far cry from the Toronto of the present generation—one of the most beautiful cities on the continent—to Muddy Little York, the name it received frequently in the days of its youth. The site was originally a great camping ground of the Indians; in 1793 the site was chosen as the place for starting a town designed to be the capital of Upper Ontario. At first it was called York, the bay being named the Bay of York, but on March 6th, 1794, it was given its present name; it is a corruption of an Indian word said to mean the "place of meeting." For years, however, before the formal founding of the town a trading post called Fort Rouille, had been maintained in what is now the west end of the city. The old fort was destroyed by fire in 1759 and a new one erected. The successor of this one is now on the Exhibition Grounds where it has been seen by hundreds of thousands. But the city started in reality in 1794 with the erection of public buildings near the Don River. The first election for town and public officials was held on March 3rd, 1803, although the first Provincial Legislature had convened there six years earlier. The first weekly market was started on November 6th, 1803, by a Royal Proclamation. Three years afterwards advertisements offering negroes for sale were published. Peter Russell had a woman and her son to dispose of in that way. The woman was valued at \$150, while the son, fifteen years of age, was held at \$200. In 1813 the city was captured by the Americans and the Stars and Stripes replaced the British flag over the city for a time. A duel was fought there in 1817 and the first Parliament buildings were burned accidentally in 1824.

An old bachelor says a fool and his money are soon wedded.

Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis Without Any Drugs.

If you suffer from a cold, sneezing or catarrh—don't use a snuff—use a sensible treatment like Catarrhine. It heals and soothes, brings relief at once, cures thoroughly. In bronchitis and throat trouble no doctor can do better than prescribe Catarrhine. Try it—see what wonders it works—what power it possesses. Different from the old way you inhale Catarrhine. Get the dollar outfit which includes the inhaler and is guaranteed. Smaller size 50c; sample size 25c; at all dealers.

Rippling Rhymes

THE OLD JOB. When Autumn comes, with soothing sighs, I grow so tired of swatting flies, which light upon my roof! Through all the weary months since spring I've swatted flies upon the wing, and also on the hoof. When Spring arrives, all fresh and young, and first the call to arms is sprung, I swat the flies with ease, I think it goodly exercise to chase and excite the flies, but now it worries me. Throughout the balmy days of May I take my swatting stick and slay, with fierce and ardent hand; and when the roses bloom in June my Berserk song I wildly croon, and swat to beat the band. And in the heat of mid-July, I'm on the spoor of every fly that still remains unslain; and August finds me, stern and grim, still sending buzzers flung from limb, though bent beneath the strain. But when the mild September comes, the pesky fly and all his chums may roost on wall and floor; though I have slain ten billion flies, the ghastly truth I recognize—there are ten billions more. You've heard about that fabled gun who rolled a stone that weighed a ton up hill forevermore; no useful purpose he achieved, and what's why he was pained and peevish, and why his head was sore. No man enjoys his work on earth unless he gets his labor's worth in one or other guise; to roll a boulder up a hill until one's feet get tired and chill, is much like swatting flies.

—WALT MASON.

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

Unionist Central Campaign Headquarters are now established at— THE DAILY STANDARD OFFICE

with a room upstairs especially reserved for ladies.

All voters desiring information as to the election are cordially invited to make use of these rooms.

Secretaries will be in attendance to give any desired information.

GENERAL PHONE 410 LADIES' PHONE 417

Advertisement for BIBBY'S HATS. Features the text 'The Store That Keeps The Prices Down' and 'Extra Special Values'. Includes an illustration of two men in suits. Below the main text are sections for 'SHOES' and 'Our New Suit' with prices and descriptions.

Advertisement for McClary's Pandora Ranges. Text: 'McClary's Pandora Ranges ARE JUST AS GOOD AS EVER AND THE CHEAPEST, FIRST-CLASS RANGE SOLD IN THE CITY. BUNT'S HARDWARE King St. Phone 385'

Advertisement for EGG-O BAKING POWDER. Text: 'EGG-O BAKING POWDER will be demonstrated in our store all this week. OCTOBER 6th to 11th You are cordially invited to call and see the good work done by this popular powder. Jas. REDDEN & Co. Phones 20 and 990.'

Advertisement for DAVID SCOTT Plumber. Text: 'Plumbing and Gas Work a specialty. All work guaranteed. Address 148 Frontenac street. Phone 1277.'

Advertisement for FARMS FOR SALE. List of farms with acreage and prices. Text: 'T. J. Lockhart, Real Estate and Insurance CLARENCE STREET Phone 1035W. or 1797J.'

Advertisement for DELAWARE LACKAWANA and WESTERN RAILROADS. Text: 'CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL The Standard Anthracite. Chief Distributor for Kingston'

Advertisement for OUR HOT WATER BAGS. Text: 'are called "Leak-Proof" because they are that kind—some with our Fountain Springs—and you'll find all our Rubber Goods first class in every detail. We aim to carry everything in Rubber that is needed in the sick room. DR. CHOWN'S DRUG STORE 185 PRINCESS STREET PHONE 348'

Advertisement for Lake Ontario Trout and Whitefish, Fresh Sea Salmon, Haddock, Halibut and Cod. Text: 'DOMINION FISH CO., Canada's First Licensed No. 9-3246'

Advertisement for Crawford Coal. Text: 'Crawford Foot of Queen St. Phone 9.'

Advertisement for BUTTER WRAPPING PAPER. Text: 'Stock Printing, "Choice Dairy Butter," 1,000, \$2.85; 5,000, \$12.00; 10,000, \$22.00. Specially printed with your own copy, 1,000, \$1.95; 5,000, \$8.00; 10,000, \$15.00. Special prices on larger quantities. Shipping charges paid on 5,000 and over. BRITISH WHIG PUBLISHING CO., KINGSTON'

Advertisement for The women of Turkey now defy traditions and go about the streets with their faces uncovered and walk with men.

Hadn't Seen It. One-eyed Jake—Does the sun ever set in the east, Pete? Pete—I don't know, Jake; I ain't been further east nor Denver.