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SIXTH YEAR



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Only six weeks now until Christmas. Begin shopping now to save disappointment later on.

The city manager plan is growing in popular esteem. It has many advantages in its favor, not the least of which is continuity of policy.

A Pembroke druggist has been fined \$1,000 for making a false return regarding the amount of his income. Tax-deductible would do well to make a note of this fact.

The city banks will remain open to-night for the convenience of those who have neglected to buy Victory Bonds. It will be your last chance. Don't fail to take advantage of it.

The Prince of Wales has proved as popular in the United States as he did in Canada. Wherever he has gone, the people of the republic have accorded him an enthusiastic welcome. How could it be otherwise?

Striking mines in Pennsylvania and Virginia show open rebellion against returning to work in conformity with federal orders. It is to be hoped that after a few days reason will assert itself.

Several new garages will be opened in Kingston next spring, excellent sites having already been chosen. Judging by the ever increasing number of cars in the city, they will have plenty of patronage.

The special session of Parliament is at last at an end, and the members have now gone home, content with their present of \$2,500. While it lasted the government jammed through some legislation which should never have been passed.

There will be no dearth of mayorship and aldermanic candidates in Kingston next year. The bigger the choice the better for the city. With plenty of material available, the citizens ought to be able to elect a good council.

The report of the committee on soldiers' re-establishment is to be widely distributed in pamphlet form by the government. We are afraid that even a copy of the report will not satisfy the veterans, to whom it is merely so much waste paper.

It seems impossible for Ontario to form any government without a Kingstonian finding a place in it. The new attorney-general, W. E. Raney, K.C., was once a newspaper man in this city, and it was here that he began the practice of his profession.

Under the new German lottery plan ten men are bound to become millionaires each year. The expectation is that the chance will appeal strongly to the French, Dutch and British investors, who will thus assist the Hun's plans of re-establishment.

The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition has opened in Toronto under happy auspices. Which suggests that the local horticultural society, latent since the war began, might prepare for a big show next summer. Its activities have been missed during the past few years.

In the condensed and evaporated milk business in the United States last year the gross profits were more than 167.5 per cent, and in the case of powdered milk, 176 per cent. Nearly one-half of the country's milk supply goes into manufactured pro-

ducts. The resultant shortage explains the present high prices asked.

Mr. Nickle says that what impressed him most about Premier Drury was his "transparency." The expression suggests several interpretations. Perhaps Mr. Nickle will explain just what he did mean.

FICTION FROM HELSINGFORS.

The master writer of short fiction resides at Helsingfors, a small city on the north coast of the Gulf of Finland.

We have lost track of how many times this gentleman has reported and described with verisimilitude the capture of Petrograd by Finns, Estonians and other forces that his imagination marshals at its pleasure. Recently he told us of the assassination of Lenin.

A few days later he revived Lenin in order to tell a humorous tale of how the Bolshevik dictator had attempted to arrest his colleague Trotsky and had himself been arrested and locked up in Moscow.

To demonstrate his versatility he next wrecked a vessel on the coast of Norway, with a loss of 2,000 lives. Lloyds and the British admiralty were incredulous.

The gentleman at Helsingfors is entertaining. He assists the copy desk by furnishing material for headlines on dull days. But it is injudicious to take him seriously.

ONCE MORE, HOUSING!

The appearance of a housing plank in the veterans' platform is a pleasing sign, for it shows that they are alive to the needs of the city in this respect. While they have not committed themselves to being in favor of the Ontario Housing Act being adopted in Kingston, it would be well to bear in mind that it will still be possible next spring for Kingston to take advantage of this legislation.

And, with the experience of this year behind him, J. A. Ellis, the director of municipal housing schemes, is prepared to increase the activities under the act next year. In an exhaustive report which he has just issued, he tells of the operations carried out this year, and predicts that the department of the government responsible for housing experts to have at least four thousand houses erected in Ontario during 1920. In his report there are several interesting passages. He says:

"Not a little of the success of the Ontario Housing Scheme is due to the fact that the widest possible choice has been given the prospective builder in the selection of his style of home. This refers particularly to the exterior of the building. The interior may not vary to any great extent, but the government experts have prepared many plans for the exterior. This avoids the danger of erecting a long line of houses identically the same in appearance. Incidentally it helps to keep up the value of property, because a prospective purchaser wants something just a little different from his next door neighbor."

"Our limit is \$3,000 for frame, stucco or brick veneer and \$4,000 for a house of solid construction, that is, of solid brick, stone, hollow tile or concrete. These were the limits fixed by the Act when passed last March. Since then it has been found that the cost of construction has increased by at least ten per cent, and perhaps fifteen per cent, all over the province. However, taking this into account, I think the only change necessary is to make a loan of \$3,600 for brick veneer, leaving the other limits as they are. The keynote throughout has been to get the best of everything with the minimum of cost to the builder. Now Toronto is just finishing sixty houses of solid construction, which are costing not more than \$3,200 or \$3,300 each. Port Credit has also a number of six-roomed houses of solid construction, costing them about the same price."

This extract shows that there are great possibilities in the scheme. If houses of this type can be built in other places at these prices, why can they not be built in Kingston at the same figure? The cost of labor in the neighborhood of Toronto is higher than it is here, so that this item should help to make the houses even cheaper than in Toronto. But it is a known fact that it is almost impossible to have a house built in Kingston at anything under \$4,000 or \$4,500. There is something wrong somewhere. By taking advantage of the Ontario Housing Act, it will be possible to have the services of experts, free of cost, to find out why this is, and to make it possible to build houses at a price which the average man can afford. For this reason we would seriously recommend the veterans and other bodies aspiring to municipal representation to consider this method of dealing with the housing situation in Kingston.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

In a recent editorial the London Advertiser warned the Union government of the handwriting on the wall. A day or two later the Woodstock-Ingersoll Sentinel-Review came back with a reply, pointing to the majority of 65 on the report of the soldiers' re-establishment committee, and saying that there was nothing to be frightened of in this kind of handwriting. We are afraid our Woodstock contemporary is looking for the handwriting with one eye shut, and cannot see the message of the latest by-elections and of the Ontario elections. The danger to the Union government does not lie in the disloyalty of the members of parliament who sit on the govern-

ment side of the house. These members are a well-trained body, and can be depended upon to jump whichever way the whip commands. They are only too certain of what the result of an appeal to the country would be to vote against the government. All that is needed to bring out this docility on their part is for some cabinet minister to threaten the resignation of the government, and they immediately skip to the crack of the whip.

But the handwriting is there, and it is plainly to be seen. Even the most biased government supporter must realize that the Union government no longer has the sympathy and confidence of the public of Canada. The tremendous rise of the Farmers' party leaves no doubt whatever in the minds of discerning people as to what will happen at the next election, should it come within the next two years. The rise of the power of the farmers and the labor party means the weakening of the forces of the Union party, and the way in which the farmers have been winning elections makes it certain that there is no hope that Unionism will be a force after the life of the present government is at an end.

That is the message which is written on the wall for all who are not too blinded by party bias to see. The result of a vote in the house of parliament, when the government was elected in wartime to carry on the war, and with no mandate beyond that, cannot be taken as a true criterion of the feelings of the public. Public sentiment has undergone a great change during the past two years, and Unionism is doomed. Only the determination of a few to hang on to power to the limit of their time prevents a new government taking the place of the present one, and those who will not admit that are hopelessly blind to the true facts of the situation. The handwriting is on the wall, and as in days of old, it is translated in the words, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Canada-East and West
Dominion Happenings of Other Days.

THE EXECUTION OF LOUIS RIEL
On November 16th, 1885 in Regina, then of the North West Territories, Louis Riel, leader of the revolt of 1870 and also of 1885 in the North West, was hanged: thus on the scaffold ended his vision of upsetting the constituted authorities of the land. For twenty years he had been a storm centre in Western Canada, from the time he started the first rebellion he was a constant trouble. On the twenty-first of October 1869, a detachment of his men had erected a barricade across a narrow pass near St. Charles River, Manitoba, and had refused to allow any to pass except they bore the permit of Riel, their leader. They confiscated, too, the arms sent into the land for the use of the new Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. William Macdougall. On Nov. 3rd Riel took a bolder course by seizing Upper Fort Garry. This he accomplished without any resistance marching through the gate into the fort at the head of 125 half breeds. Three days later the few English in the district, who had gone on guard over the stores of the authorities, were made prisoners after having negotiated surrender with the rebel. The prisoners were locked up in a little room of the Hudson's Bay Company. Twenty-two prisoners were confined in a room 22 feet long and sixteen feet wide. There they remained for six-nine days. But for the kindness of some friends who managed to steal through the lines of sentries and bring them a little food, they would have starved to death. As it was many of the things destined for the prisoners were stolen from the barracks while among the rebel half breeds. For a short time Riel fancied himself another Napoleon and, it is said, strutted around before his captives in grand style. When he found things becoming very dangerous for himself and learned that a strong force of troops was being raised against him, he fled over the border into the United States and became a school teacher there.

PUBLIC OPINION

The Goops.
(Chicago Tribune)
There are the Capitalist Groups and the Labor Groups. The rest of us are the Goops.

Bargains Should Be Kept.
(Columbia Record)
Labor wouldn't find it so hard to make bargains if it didn't find it so easy to break them.

A Timely Hint.
(Shoe and Leather Reporter)
The old postulate "trade follows the flag" must now be changed to "trade follows the loan."

The Eternal Truths.
(Galveston News)
The Decalogue brought down from amid the smoke and fire of Sinai, and the eternal truth enunciated on the mountainside by the Master of ethics and righteousness cannot be ignored by either individuals or nations, singly or collectively, without disastrous results.

The Wild One.
(Edinburgh Scotsman)
"Hallo, old man, had any luck shooting?"
"I should say I did! I shot seventeen ducks in one day."
"Were they wild?"
"Well—no—not exactly; but the farmer who owned them was."

The Work Day.
(New York Evening Sun)
The miners who prefer a six-hour work day five days a week may regard work as an enemy. Thoughtful men regard work as a friend. What men think of work, however, matters as little as what they think of the weather. Inexorable nature says "work or die."
It is good for man to work. A man without work, whatever his income, is no man at all. Work is health, appetite, sound sleep. It is health to the mind also. And in deep sorrow the Great Physician's best prescription is work.

A Canadian Queen?
(Quebec Telegraph)
This is a time when precedents and traditions are falling to the dust like broken gods, and the tour of Canada made by the Prince of Wales suggests in many of its aspects that the heir to the British throne is not immune from the new spirit. There has been a good deal of speculation as to his matrimonial destiny, and it might not be surprising if His Highness went outside the accepted circles of royalty that hedge a king in

search of a Queen to share his throne.

It seems almost certain that the Prince of Wales will not seek a wife from any of the European courts, and public opinion will endorse this. Blood connection between the rulers of the various European states is not an unliked blessing when one thinks of the German Kaiser as a grandson of Queen Victoria. Such complications are better avoided. Under these conditions, perhaps the rumor that the Prince has set his mind on a Canadian Queen may not be entirely amiss. Certainly such a connection would achieve much in Empire building, emphasizing what the Prince himself has said, that the King stands in exactly the same relation to Canada that he does to England. At any rate, if the Prince has been able to travel from coast to coast of Canada impressively, he must wear a coat of magic mail, for it is a feat that few young men of twenty-four could easily accomplish.

Canada-East and West
Dominion Happenings of Other Days.

THANKS THE WHIG.
London, Ont.,
Nov. 14th, 1919.
The Editor,
Daily British Whig,
Kingston,
Dear Sir:
I desire to express to you my thanks for the kindly, but all too flattering, notice you gave me in your issue of yesterday.
Yours faithfully,
M. F. FALLON,
Bishop of London.

DUMPED IN ST. LAWRENCE.
Quebec, Nov. 15.—Three scows laden with cartridges from the ordnance stores were towed into the middle of the river yesterday at the order of the military authorities, and their contents dumped into the water. The cartridges formed the larger part of the huge surplus stock on hand for which no use can be found, now that no training on the rifle ranges is taking place. They are of the 303 variety used in the Lee-Enfield rifle that was used by the Canadian soldiers overseas, following the abolition of the Ross rifle. The dumping attracted great attention among spectators at the wharves, and many persons filled their pockets with the clips of five before they were placed on the scows.

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Statistics just published show that the capital invested by British enterprisers in Latin-American Republic amounts to \$5,000,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 is invested in Brazil.