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only after the actual name of the  
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Attached is one of the best job  
printing offices in Canada.

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WHIG is authenticated by the  
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Audit Bureau of Circulations.

The Trades and Labor Council of  
Montreal has decided to establish a  
daily newspaper. It must have lots  
of money to throw away.

The lynching riots in Kentucky  
show that the United States has  
enough trouble, at home without  
bothering about international affairs.

The Canadian Government is going  
to spend twenty more millions on  
shipbuilding. Here's hoping that the  
Kingston yard gets a large share of  
the orders.

The United States government has  
had enough of government controlled  
railways, and is giving it up. We hope  
that the Canadian government will  
have greater success in its ventures.

The canvass for funds for the  
Forward Movement is meeting with  
splendid success all over the country.  
Kingston is doing well, and should  
reach its objective all along the line  
before the end of the week.

A tenants' protective association  
has been formed in Montreal to com-  
bat the raising of rents. Anything  
that will help to keep rents down is  
welcomed, but it doesn't do to rub  
the landlords the wrong way.

Harry Flynn, the \$2,000 gratuity  
agitator, threatens to march to  
Ottawa with fifty thousand men to  
enforce his demands. That kind of  
thing will not do any good, for no  
government worth its salt will allow  
itself to be intimidated.

"Little Willie" has offered to sur-  
render himself in place of the nine  
hundred criminals who have been de-  
manded by the Allies. He seems to  
have overlooked the fact that the  
Allies want him anyway, and that he  
is already included in the list.

Germany is preparing a list of  
Allied soldiers accused of violating  
the rules of war. Germany has over-  
looked nothing except the fact that  
she has lost the war—Maid and  
Empire. But judging from her re-  
cent attitude it is evident that there  
is some doubt in Germany's mind as  
to who really did lose the war.

The January Labour Gazette points  
out that the average cost of living  
during December was \$14.70, as com-  
pared with \$14.27 for November.  
The figure for December, 1914, was  
\$7.95. Living costs have, therefore,  
nearly doubled in the last five years.  
That explains much of the unrest  
which is so common at the present  
time.

A noted authority on international  
law has said that if Germany were  
offered immediate admission to the  
League of Nations she would be quite  
willing to hand over the war crim-  
inals. That sounds quite feasible.  
But why make any more concessions  
to Germany when the terms of the  
peace treaty call for the delivery of  
these criminals? There has been  
too much giving in already.

THE DANGER OF THE EXCHANGE  
SITUATION.

Outside of those who are deeply  
interested in financial matters there  
are really very few people in Canada  
who really understand how serious  
the situation is in regard to money  
exchange with the United States. The  
president of the Canadian Recon-  
struction Association in a speech a  
few days ago, made the following  
statement, which shows what the  
situation really means:

"During the first seven months of  
the current fiscal year 79.2 of all

imports into Canada for consumption  
came from the United States. On  
such imports we now have to pay a  
premium of from eight to ten per  
cent, on account of exchange, an  
additional cost to the Canadian peo-  
ple of more than \$60,000,000 a year."  
With the exchange rate now hover-  
ing around fourteen and fifteen per  
cent, this amount of additional cost  
of United States goods to Canadian  
people will total nearly one hundred  
million dollars yearly, unless the ex-  
change situation is speedily put right.

The fact is that a certain financial  
ring in the United States is trying to  
suck Canada dry, and this cannot go  
on for ever. Canadian money is  
every bit as good as United States  
money, but owing to the fact that  
Canada is buying more goods from  
the United States than she is selling  
to our southern neighbor, there is a  
heavy discount of Canadian money.  
And so long as this condition of af-  
fairs continues, so long will the  
United States wring every possible  
dollar out of Canada. The United  
States has absolutely no conscience  
so far as financial dealings are con-  
cerned. That country would be very  
well pleased to reduce Canada to a  
state of practical bankruptcy, to se-  
cure a mortgage on Canada's re-  
sources which it will be impossible  
to pay off. That is what we are  
drifting to, and the remedy lies only  
in the hands of the ordinary citizens  
of Canada.

The financiers of Canada have no  
control over the situation while the  
common working people, who form  
the large bulk of the population of  
Canada, are content to buy goods  
which are made in the United States.  
If every man, woman and child be-  
came so impressed with the danger  
of the situation that every one made  
a pledge to buy only goods which are  
made in Canada or the Empire then  
we would have a movement started  
which would eventually bring the  
Canadian dollar back to par. Every  
man, woman and child in Canada  
should become an advocate of the  
"Made in Canada" principle of  
shopping, and should refuse to buy  
any article which is going to send  
money over the American border to  
be taxed fifteen per cent, on ex-  
change. The people of Canada have  
eventually to pay the exchange in  
the increased cost of the goods. The  
dealer cannot afford to pay the ex-  
change without taxing the consumer  
accordingly, so that it is a paying  
proposition to buy home-made goods.  
Only by doing this can we stand un-  
challenged as a nation. Only by  
doing this can we release ourselves  
from the burden imposed on us. Our  
national existence depends upon it,  
and every Canadian should do his  
or her share to lessen the amount of  
our imports and, by so doing, to  
right the unfair exchange rate.

A NEW NATIONAL PARTY.  
Senator J. S. McLennan, of Sydney,  
N.S., and Ottawa, has issued a man-  
ifesto which is probably destined to  
have a great effect upon the political  
future of this country. He has sent  
out a call for a new party, to be  
called the National party, and out-  
lines the objects which will form the  
basis of its platform. At the present  
time, it is not quite clear to the  
public eye whether this party has the  
support of the present Unionists or  
whether it is something entirely new.  
It is more probable, however, that  
the Unionist party is behind the move-  
ment, which would if successful to  
any degree, have the effect of uniting  
the Unionists with certain other ele-  
ments in the country, and would  
form a new party, with many of the  
old Unionists at the head, to carry  
on the government until such time  
as conditions have become stabilized.

In the manifesto outlining the  
broad principles of the new party,  
Senator McLennan lays stress upon  
the great change in conditions which  
exists in Canada. He deals specifi-  
cally with the tariff problem, which  
is bound to become the most con-  
troversial question of the near future.  
His proposal is to adopt a principle  
of tariff which will meet with the  
approval of all classes of citizens in  
Canada. This is a rather tall order,  
but by adopting a middle-course the  
new party hopes to gain universal  
support from the Canadian electors  
and to secure control of the govern-  
ment. The proposal to adjust the  
large taxation in order that the bur-  
dens shall be equalized according to  
the capacity of the individual citizens  
to bear them is a good one, and  
should be worth further explanation.

It is as yet too early to pass any  
judgment on this new movement. It  
has been expected for some time, and  
will in all probability be taken up by  
the Unionist party at the earliest  
opportunity. The main object of  
the National party seems to be to  
unite the people against the Farmers  
and the Labor movement. However  
qualified this coalition of Farmers  
and Labor may be to handle provin-  
cial affairs, it is too much to suppose  
that they are as yet fitted to handle  
the government of the whole  
Dominion. The main object of the  
Union party, then, is to find some  
means whereby the present govern-  
ment can become a popular govern-  
ment. With all its faults it is the  
best that is in sight. A coalition of  
Labor and Farmers would not be  
able at this stage to take over the  
federal government. MacKenzie King  
and his handful of Liberal stalwarts  
cannot hope for success at an early

election, so that the only hope is that  
the National party will gain the sup-  
port of a sufficient strength of the  
best elements of the Unionist party,  
coupled with strong support from  
Quebec and the western provinces,  
and in that way will be able to carry  
on the government of the country in  
a safe, sane manner until conditions  
have returned to normal, and the  
work of stabilization is complete.

### Canada-East and West

Dominion Happenings of Other  
Days.

A Discouraged People.  
When the campaign of the year  
1759 opened—between the French and  
the English—it found a very dis-  
couraged people living along the  
banks of the St. Lawrence. The Eng-  
lish were on the offensive and the  
French were finding it more and more  
difficult to get along. The river was  
practically in the hands of the Eng-  
lish and it required constant work on  
the part of General Montcalm to keep  
any heart in the French settlers and  
armies.

The harvests had been poor: a bar-  
rel of flour cost 200 francs and most  
of the cattle and many of the horses  
had been killed for food. The people  
were living largely on a mere pittance  
of salt codfish or supplies obtained  
from the royal stores and the officers  
were finding it utterly impossible to  
live on their pay. Of course discontent  
increased rapidly and it was neces-  
sary that something be done at once  
to restore confidence in the cause.

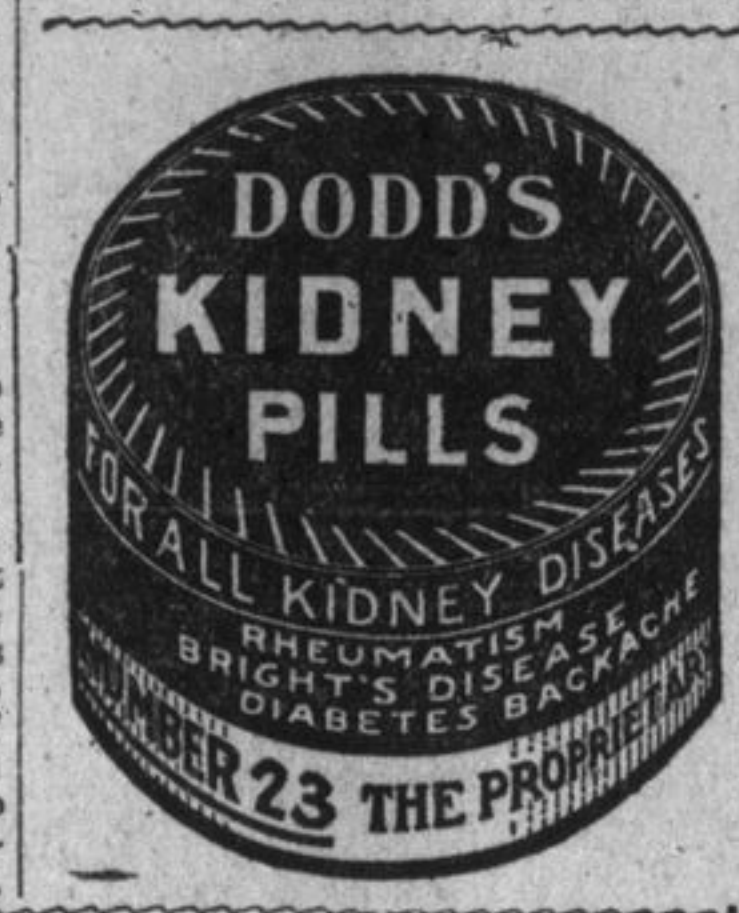
Montcalm was one of the few who  
remained cheerful and optimistic. He  
had asked the King of France to re-  
call him in July of 1759 but the  
monarch wished him to remain in  
command. So he was true to his post  
although he understood as no one else  
did what a task had been laid on his  
shoulders. He made a direct appeal to  
the King for assistance and sent off  
one of his most trusted supporters in  
a fast ship to urge the monarch to  
send help at once. Before any as-  
sistance could arrive General Wolfe,

the English commander, had re-  
covered from his illness, struck a ter-  
rific blow at Quebec and was victor on  
the Plains of Abraham. In the  
struggle on that field the victor and  
vanquished leaders died. Wolfe passed  
away a few minutes after receiving  
his wound while his opponent lived a  
few hours longer.

### The Reason Why

Why Can You Blow Out a Candle?  
When you light a candle it burns,  
because the lighted wick heats the  
wax sufficiently to turn it into gases,  
which mix with the oxygen in the air  
and produce fire in the form of light.  
You know it is not easy to light a  
candle quickly. You must hold the  
lighted match to the wick until the  
wax begins to melt and change to  
gases. As long as the wax continues  
hot enough to melt and turn to gas  
the candle will burn until all burned  
up; but if there is a break in the con-  
tinuous process of changing the wax  
to gas, the light will go out. Now,  
when you blow at the lighted candle,  
you blow the gases which feed the  
flame away from the lighted wick,  
and this makes a break in the con-  
tinuous flow of gas from the wax to  
taper, and the light goes out.

From the Book of Wonders.  
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### Rippling Rhymes

THE OTHER FELLOWS  
We keep on sadly saying, "Why don't our neighbors save? The chumps are not obeying our counsel wise and grave. They blow themselves insanely, their orgies do not halt, although we've told them plainly to put their dimes in salt. We've argued and implored them, we who are up to snuff; for long, long hours we've bored them with wise Ben Franklin stuff; and still they blow their plunder for gilt and ginger-breads, and bid us go to thunder and likewise soak our heads." And we who talk so sanely, and weep the loud boo-hoo, hand out our wisdom vainly, because we're spenders too. We're strong on admonition, on precepts high and fine; our neighbors' sad condition brings from our eyes the brine; we'd like to see them dropping their coin in savings banks, and not keep Hades popping with wanton, wasteful pranks. And then we buy some rubies, or cars not made of tin. Among the shops we wander, to see what is for sale, for thingumbobs we squander the useful, wholesome kale. And then when we are busted we take our homeward way, and say we are disgusted, the way men blow their pay.

—WALT MASON.

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like a tree without fruit.