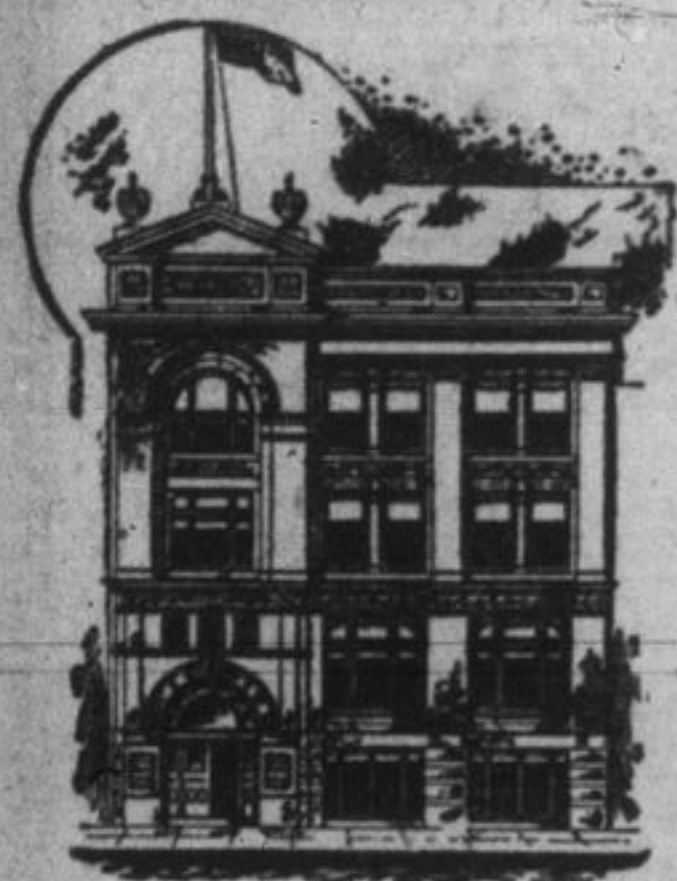


THE BRITISH WHIG 87th YEAR.



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In these days clothes do not make the man—they break him.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The arraignment of war criminals in Germany is more apt to be a popularity contest than a real trial.

A shortage of thread is reported. So far no one has claimed that it is because the modern woman spends so much time sewing.

Believing that only by self-denial can high prices be brought down, a large number of men are willing to cut out the spring millinery bill.

The Dutch are said to be considering giving the ex-kaiser an island home, where he can reign supreme. Why could we not offer him Garden Island?

A quarter of a million people are homeless in Montreal because of the shortage of houses and excessive rents. And the rent profiteers have no mercy.

The Canadian Indians are going to unite for political and other purposes. They are entitled to be called the original Reds, and in their case the title is an honorable one.

Granted that the apartments are insanitary, is it right for the authorities to force families to vacate them when other houses cannot be found? That has just been done in this city.

Give me liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely, according to conscience, above all liberties, said Milton. That liberty is a priceless British heritage, but one that is not very evident on this continent to-day.

An increase in succession duties, as a means of increasing the provincial revenues, is one that very few people will object to. Premier Drury would have been justified in making the rates even higher than he now proposes.

Another level crossing accident has occurred in which a former Kingston lady lost her life, and her husband, a Belleville doctor, was seriously injured. How much longer is the country going to tolerate the deadly level crossing?

Behold the simple-minded hen! She has practiced greater protection while we wise mortals only talked about it, and as a result of her activities the price of eggs has gone down to fifty cents a dozen. Let us hereafter consider not only the ant but also the hen.

The city carters have, through the press, put their case for higher charges squarely before the people. They, too, have suffered through the higher cost of living, and are now asking the council to grant them some relief. And it seems to the Whig their claims deserve recognition.

As pointed out at Monday night's council meetings, only \$375 was realized from shows at the fair ground last year. The Whig, it may be remembered, vigorously opposed the prohibitive fee when it was first brought forward, and stated that just such a situation would follow. It, therefore, congratulates Ald. Steacy on having the old fee once more adopted.

FIFTY YEARS IN BELLEVILLE. The Daily Ontario, of Belleville, has just celebrated its semi-centennial, the first copy of the paper having been printed on March 26th, 1870. The Ontario grows better every day, and under its present managers, Messrs. Norton & Herity, has become a bright and interesting daily. An old-timer like the Whig, which is nearing the century mark, extends the best of good wishes to its young Belleville contemporary.

In speaking of the many changes that have taken place since the Ontario was launched on the troubled sea of journalism, that paper calls attention to the following facts as indicating the remarkable progress made along mechanical lines:

The man who edited that first number of the Ontario that appeared March 26, 1870, had never talked over a telephone. His composing room was not made as bright as day by electric light. He would have regarded that at the end of fifty years the presses would be operated by power brought to Belleville over a slender wire from the Trent river. He had never ridden in an automobile, heard a phonograph, seen a moving picture or marvelled at a heavier-than-air machine flying about in the sky.

The man of 1870 had none of these "improvements." But the question that we might ask ourselves to-day is this—have the "improvements" brought us greater fullness and richness of life? Or have they bred up a discontented restlessness, a craze for vulgar display, a mania for speed and shortcuts to intellectual attainment?

THE NEED OF CONSERVATION. If the question were asked, observes the Monetary Times, in what countries of the world will the greatest expansion take place during the next fifty years, most answers would include the United States, the larger British colonies, Russia, and the South-American republics. That answer may be correct, but there are some who might omit the United States, thinking that as a result of its unprecedented development, it has reached a condition of comparative maturity. India and China would scarcely be included, for though these countries are in a backward state, their population is so great as to prevent that increase in wealth which is commonly associated with economic progress.

Without questioning the correctness of these views, it is worth while to examine the basis on which they rest. Undoubtedly, it is the possession of national resources in proportion to population. The war has demonstrated the value of such assets in strenuous times; it has been shown that it is easier to supply the military organization and the financial needs than to substitute for those gifts which nature alone endows. As has been emphasized by Sir John Willison, president of the Canadian Reconstruction Association, raw materials are the greatest economic asset a nation can have under its control. A high standard of living can be preserved only by maintaining a high ratio of such resources in proportion to population. True, the great advance made during the last century has been due largely to changes in the processes and in the organization of industry. But sooner or later increase in population offsets the benefits thus derived, and forces down the standard of living until it approaches a minimum in the case of unskilled workers; this is only a theory which stands uncontroverted over a century, but is also borne out by experience.

The country, therefore, which would guard its future, must exercise the greatest care in the utilization of natural resources. Prodigality has too often been mistaken for development. The fact that capital comes to a country for profitable investment is not an unmixed benefit, and may mean that greedy eyes are seeking new fields to conquer after home industry has been "developed" to a standstill. The supply of some resources cannot, of course, be maintained, as in the case of coal, the formation of which is beyond human power. But our forest resources, our fisheries and the fertility of our agricultural areas must be preserved. That such has not been done in the best is indicated by the fact that the oldest wheat-growing districts of the west must now be used for mixed farming, some of our fisheries have declined greatly in value, and good lumber has increased enormously in price.

The protection of these resources assumes a consideration of the future, too distant to permit of the problem being handled in the ordinary political field. The connection between ordinary government departments and the demands of the public is too close to allow them to handle the problem. It is for this reason that conservation can be best carried on by a body such as the Commission of Conservation in Canada, which was established for the purpose. The work must be pursued more vigorously than ever before, or Canada will only too soon be in the position of the older countries, which must look abroad for an outlet for surplus capital and population.

Cotton the Coming Fad. (Buttafo Express) Raw cotton at 43 cents a pound is likely to turn plebian minds away from the wearing of silk.

PUBLIC OPINION

Explained. (Montreal Herald) Magistrate Jellard of Hamilton, boasts that he does not read the newspapers. Probably that's because he's afraid the compositors won't get his name right.

Two Types. (Chicago Tribune) There are two kinds of merchants. One sells his old stock at old prices, the other marks up the old stock to the new prices. The latter are blown-in-the-bottle profiteers.

A Certain Knowledge. (Norfolk Virginian-Pilot) It may be "that one half the world knoweth not how the other half liveth," but, if prices keep on rising, each half will know that the other half only half liveth.

As Usual. (Guelph Herald) As usual, it remains for Britain to sit down on the Turk and put a stop to the slaughter of Armenians. If she is successful the motherland will be accused of being a dominating tyrant, while if trouble arises with the Mohammedans in British possessions as a result of the occupation at Constantinople the critical world will say it serves Britain right. Yet somebody had to act.

Justifiable Doubt. (London Free Press) After all we are not so sure about those "fifty years of Europe" being better than "a cycle of Cathay." The past fifty years have seen Europe distracted by two of the bloodiest wars in history, to say nothing of such trifles as the Balkan wars and the Russian Czarist massacres. In the meanwhile, except for some comparatively insignificant Boxer risings China has lived peacefully behind her great wall and beneath her blue and white pagodas.

Will Remedy An Abuse. (London Advertiser) There will be few outside of the machine politicians who will object to the legislation introduced by Mr. Drury to set a standing date on which provincial general elections shall be held. Under the present conditions the power of whoever rules is too frequently abused for party purposes. It is unfair and undemocratic. The holding of an election regularly will put an end to manoeuvring that tended to give an advantage to a single section of the electorate.

Women Ministers. (London Daily News) The refusal of the Lower House of Convocation to allow women to pray and speak in churches ignores a good deal of history. Even in the days of the Pharisees some of the most sacred religious offices were held by women. In the early days of the Christian Church women shared both in the ministry and the administration, playing an important part in the progress made by the Primitive church. For the first 300 years of the Christian era, women were even ordained as priests, and for 800 years they served at the altar and administered communion. It is strange that, to-day, when the claims of women, and where women do almost all the church and parish work, we should deny them admission to the pulpit.

Valuable Team Killed. (Gananogue, March 31)—A valuable team of horses belonging to Michael O'Hearn of Southlake, were killed by the electric current from a grounded stay wire of a pole near the blacksmith shop of James Byers, Factory street, Monday afternoon. Mr. O'Hearn is said to have escaped death by having a pair of rubber boots on his feet, he having taken hold of the bit in the mouth of one of the horses, the animal not being quite dead at the time.

"Argyle Light Infantry." Belleville, March 31.—The designation of the 15th Regiment, which was organized in 1863, has been changed. The words "Fifteenth Regiment" are deleted, and in future the unit will be known as the "Argyle Light Infantry." The regiment is commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. Vandewater, D.S.O.

Premier Losses in N.S.W. Election. Sydney, Australia, March 31. Premier W. A. Holman has been definitely defeated in the New South Wales election. The assembly is likely to be evenly divided between the Labor and anti-Labor forces.

Rippling Rhymes

THE TEACHER. The teacher's is the noblest stunt a mortal can pursue; and yet today we see her hunt for something else to do. She loves her high, uplifting trade, and quits it with a sigh, but she can't live on what she's paid, and can't afford to die. For years she studies night and day, to qualify to teach; and we behold her on her way, and say she is a peach. We hand her nose-gays when they're cheap, and call her Buttercup, and say the blessed schoolmarm keeps our bulwarks right side up. Without her this enlightened age would sadly be bereft; she guards the priceless heritage our well-known fathers left. We hand her taffy with a spade, but when she makes complain about the measly wage she's paid, we west some blood and faint. We may confess to spendthrift ways, and call her tightwad, every time. And so she's going from the school to seek some other trade, to carve her way with some new tool, a corkscrew or a spade. She can't thrive on nose-gays sweet, or flourish on hot air, for she must have a prune to eat, and decent rays to wear.

—WALT MASON.

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Canada—East and West

Dominion Happenings of Other Days.

The Discovery of Coal. "Plenty of stone like that where I live," said an Indian as he watched a blacksmith at work in the Henson Bay Company shops at Port Victoria in 1849. The Indian was watching the work, in which a coal fire was used. The blacksmith, who knew the importance of such a discovery, made a bargain with the redskin to bring him some of what he had found, hardly expecting that he would keep his promise to do so. The Indian went away and for a long time he failed to return. Hope was almost at the vanishing point when he appeared one day with a canoe loaded with fine coal which he gave over, with all the information deemed concerning the location of the mine, for a bottle of rum. A prospecting party was at once fitted out and sent north: upon its return a favorable report was made on the coal mine found, and the company was organized at once to make a further investigation of the pit and also to mine some for its own use and for sale. But it was not until 1853 that work in earnest began for in that year over 2,000 tons were taken from the vein. This find was in the Nanaimo district and the mining was carried on with the assistance of the Indians. The output was sold largely in San Francisco for twenty-eight dollars per ton, the price at the pit mouth being eleven dollars. The difference in price was due to the small cargoes that could be carried and the length of time required for a voyage to the United States city. This was the beginning of a British Columbia indus-

The Reason Why

Why Do I Get Out of Breath When Running? This is also caused by your brain in its efforts to keep up your supply of good blood. We breathe to take air into the lungs, where the blood which has once been through the arteries and comes back on its return trip to the heart, is exposed to the air in the lungs, before going back into the heart. The air which we take into our lungs purifies the once used blood and makes it into good blood again. When you run the heart pumps blood into your arteries faster to enable you to run. Thus also, the arteries send much more blood back to the heart through the veins, and this must be purified by the lungs before going back into the heart. To attend to purifying this extra amount of spoiled blood the lungs need more air, and thus you are made to breathe in more air for the purpose. Unless you are in good training—your wind in good condition, as we say—it is almost impossible for you to supply the lungs with enough air for the purpose, but whether you can do it or not, the lungs call upon you for more air, and cause you to try to get it, and that is what makes you get out of breath. From the Book of Wonders. Published and copyrighted by the Bureau of Industrial Education, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Jumps In Front of Train. Orange, N.J., March 31.—Rebuked by her father, a wealthy New York coal dealer, for not being punctual at her music practice, Miss Norma Atkinson, aged twenty, threw herself in front of an express and was killed.

Just in Style. Customer Trying on New Dress.—Don't you think it makes me look too high and innocent? Modiste.—Oh, no, Madam. Quite the contrary.—London World.

Ferry Service Resumed. Brockville, March 31.—Ferry connection between here and Morris-town, N.Y., has been resumed, the gate having practically cleared, the St. Lawrence of Ice in this locality.

The completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the extension of branch lines in the prairie provinces is being pressed on the Dominion Government by western members.

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