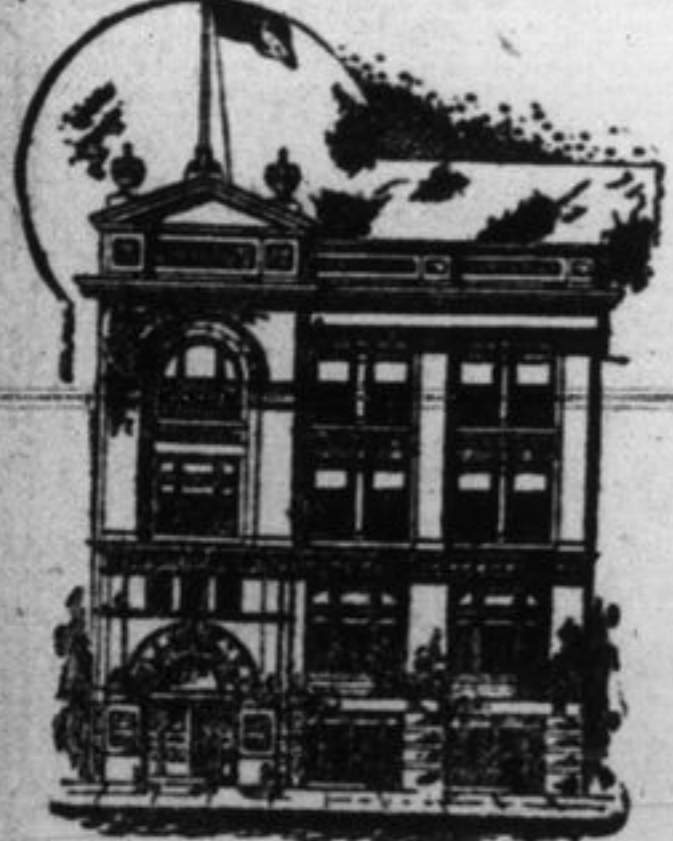


THE BRITISH WHIG 87th YEAR.



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The pessimist gets a headache watching other people smile.

The reason why young people fall in love is because of the fact that they are too sensible not to.

The devil gets busy when he sees a good church-goer looking over his fishing outfit on Saturday night.

A great many articles have been written lately in regard to the benefits to the health caused by walking, but that is not why we walk.

Even on Sunday a newspaper appears to be a necessity—at least in London, Ont., where the Lord's Day Alliance are after the vendors.

The people who make a terrible fuss if they can't find a house with all modern improvements, are the descendants of the pioneers who built and lived in log cabins.

Everyone raves about the bad effects of homework. There is altogether too much of this abolishing demand going on. Home work has produced some pretty fair samples of men so far.

The supreme court judges who held that a newspaper is not a public necessity should hear the holler of those who happen to miss the afternoon issue or are too late to buy a Sunday paper.

Wonder which drew the most farm people Thursday—the U.F.O. picnic or the circus? It is a pretty difficult proposition to keep the farm lads and lassies at home when a circus comes to town.

According to financiers, everything points to the fact that the peak of prices and inflation have been reached; and that from now on falling prices and deflation of currency will probably go hand in hand.

The time will come when the English servant class will rise above its present mental position and refuse to flunk any more. It is this servant class which is really responsible for the maintenance of "aristocracy."

The streets are full of lads in their teen age driving cars. They are a menace to the people. No boy or girl should be allowed to handle a car unless they have passed the requisite examinations and have certificates of competency.

Some of the Old Country "aristocracy" do not want their daughters to marry Canadians and have to work as most Canadian women have to do in their own homes. Too bad about them! Canada does not want any of these haughty dames who are too proud to do a little labor.

Now we have leading research chemists hoping that the newspapers will assist in educating the people in modern chemistry. These scientists regard the newspaper very much in the light of a public necessity. But then, some jurists are away behind the times. Law has not made the advances that medicine, surgery and science have.

Sugar for household uses is a necessity, and to be obliged to pay 20c a pound for it is a crime for which somebody ought to go to jail. Yet sugar transformed into candy and multiplied in price is a luxury for which \$1.25 a pound is not too much to pay as tribute to the great Am-

erican god of self-indulgence.—New York World. The average Canadian may not know it, but it is a fact that the American banking system does not lend itself to the liquidation of loans or the control of credit anything like so readily as does the Canadian. In Canada there are about eighteen banks, each with branches all over the country. These banks have the whole regulation of credit in their own hands. In the United States the thirty thousand odd individual banks pursue their own policy as regards the granting of credit.

RELATIONS WITH OUR NEIGHBORS.

Canadians might well emulate the example of the British press and people and treat with silence the campaign that is being waged to-day in the United States against Britain and all things British. It is not the real voice of the American people that speaks. The treachery that cloaks under Sinn Fein and the pro-Germanism that is more rampant to-day than during the war has for its object the breaking down of those friendly relations that have existed so long, and of building up a barrier of distrust, misunderstanding and unfriendliness. These feelings are being fostered by some newspapers and magazines whose hatred of everything British will take them to any length; by politicians of both countries who would curry favor with certain elements whose votes they desire; and by some writers and cartoonists who do not give thought to how their work may hit the other fellow.

These enemies of freedom-loving Britain are just as much enemies of the republic they pretend to serve. They are creating a spirit of unrest and revolt that will react upon the republic in the days to come. They are responsible for the saturnalia of abuse of the government, the laws, the institutions and officials. If these things were true the Reds must be right in advocating what they do. But these things are not true, and the time has come for all right thinking men to call a halt on this continual knocking. No one wants to stop criticism that is constructive, but criticism that tears down and that gives justification to those radical forces which would overthrow all government must stop. And it should stop in Canada as well as in the United States.

In the meantime Canadians should remember that this is a presidential year in the neighboring republic, and bear with patience the harsh things that are being said and written by a certain element of the people of that country. Every good man who thinks for himself must believe that on the strength of the friendship of the great English-speaking peoples the future happiness of the world very greatly depends.

THE UNDERWOOD RESOLUTION.

There has, thanks to the shortage of newsprint everywhere, and in the United States particularly, arisen a situation which is rather annoying but which is, at the same time, vastly amusing. Following out the terms of the "Underwood Resolution," there will be appointed by the president of the United States, a commission or committee of five to look into the embargo on the export of Canadian pulpwood to the United States and to do whatever possible to secure its removal. In case of failure to attain this end the commission is to report to the president what, in their opinion, is the best means of lifting the embargo.

In the first place there is no such thing as an embargo on the sale of pulpwood. Any company or individual who owns outright any tract of land from which he is obtaining pulpwood, may sell where and to whom he pleases. Those who hold crown lands on leases must comply with the conditions governing the development of such lands. The only thing which in any way resembles an embargo is the rule which provides that the article shall be manufactured before being exported. The whole thing is nothing but an example of thoughtless and high-handed methods. What right any body of Americans, let alone a body appointed by the president, has to interfere with Canada, or any province or subdivision of Canada, in the administration of its own affairs, is very hard to see. But when the existing cause for complaint is only imaginary, and those complaining have as much advantage here as in their own country, along this line, then the motives of such a resolution seem a mystery.

The American holders of leases to Canadian pulp lands have been, and still are, making huge profits on their investment. If indisposed to the manufacture of the wood into paper they may sell at enormous profit. The secret of the matter lies in the fact that the American supplies of cheap wood for the manufacture of paper are running very low, and the American paper men are now trying to stir up an agitation for the abolition of a simple little protective rule which has not bothered them for the previous twelve years that it was in force. To put it plainly, they wish to strip the Canadian forests at once and to

save greatly at the expense of Canada.

Even with the lifting of any embargo or export regulation now existing, the United States shortage would not be relieved. The Canadian paper and pulp now going into the States is free from duty, simply because of the fact that the American publishers must have it and not because Canada is being favored in the matter of trade. The proposed retaliation of some of the backers of the Underwood resolution is ridiculous. They suggest that, if the provinces in question fail to come to terms, then American coal will be diverted from its ports by means of prohibitory legislation. This would mean that the pulp and paper mills of Canada would not be able to run on a full capacity basis and would, therefore, have to cut off their exports to the States entirely. The Americans would be cutting their own throats.

While the whole thing is ridiculous, it is also rather deplorable because of the tendency it has to create unfriendliness between the people of the two countries. Canadians ask no favors, but it would be untruthful to say that they do not value the friendship of the American people. At the same time the American people must realize that the Underwood resolution is nothing but the scheme of a group of politicians to gain their own ends and that Canadians do not intend to be hoodwinked so easily.

AN AGE THAT IS DYING.

In the utterance below it might be thought that Sir Auckland Geddes, the new British ambassador to the United States, sounded a despairing note, but he did not: "In Europe we know that an age is dying. Here it would be easy to miss the signs of coming change, but I have little doubt that it will come. A realization of the aimlessness of life lived to labor and to die, having achieved nothing but avoidance of starvation and the birth of children also doomed to the weary treadmill, has seized the minds of millions."

The conditions here described, says the New York World, are those of modern manufacturing, involving concentrations of capital and labor formerly unknown. Into these immense combinations new and human ideas have been introduced in many places, but as a whole absentee employees have hardly distinguished their working people from the machines to which they are tied. It is the dreadful monotony of this life, its hopelessness and often its scant earnings, that account for the ambassador's gloomy portrayal.

What is encouraging in his words is his unqualified admission that Europe knows that an age is dying. Men in his station do not speak thus of changing eras without knowledge and reflection. The age that is dying is that of colossal industrialism conducted on lines, so far as labor is concerned, with much less interest and humanity than was witnessed in the old days when employer and employee wrought side by side. Wage slavery is the jargon of discontent, but there is such a thing as exhausted vitality, and men who do not think exclusively in terms of dollars are beginning to realize it.

Not all idleness and unrest are due to political and social agitation. When great industrial populations become desperately discouraged they offer an inviting field for the demagogue. To overcome the moral and physical drawbacks of a factory system which in most cases is admirable only on its material side the thoughts and labors of many good men and women are now directed, and it is in that fact that those who at times falter in the presence of violence find reason for their hope that the new era is to be an improvement on the old.

PUBLIC OPINION

Get Them Young. (London Free Press) The younger the immigrant the better the chance of acclimatizing him to our conditions.

Sure. (Guelph Herald) With all this talk about the wonderful Niagara blossoms this year there won't be much excuse for a short crop of fruit. We suppose, however, that the prices can be re-

Cheese sales—Stirling, 29 1/2c.

Rippling Rhymes

COMFORTING THOUGHTS.

The wind is tempered to the sheep whose coat of wool is shorn; and there's a balm for those who weep, for those who sigh and mourn. I've never seen so dark a day, so full of grief and care, I couldn't find a little ray of comfort anywhere. Thus, when my aunt came here to spend six months or more with us, I thought my joy must have an end; like Job, I stooped to dust. Then I recalled the solemn fact that seven aunts are mine; if they all to my wig-wam tracked, I well might shed the brine. But only one of them had come to linger in my lair, and it were folly to be glum and say that life's a snare. Whatever evil comes along, your passing days to curse, whatever ill, whatever wrong, be sure it might be worse. And if you bear that truth in mind, and paste it in your tile, 'twill ease the sad and painful grind, and help you sing and smile.

—WALT MASON.

led upon to evidence a genuine scar-

city. Just Like Yankees. (Philadelphia Record) A disgusting lot, those Mexicans! They'll be having lynching parties and divorce scandals next.

Marriage A Trial. (London Advertiser) We have been reading about an American novelist's trial marriage. But isn't any marriage a trial?

A Very Good Reason. (Boston Transcript) The fact that France has lost 54 per cent. of her young men under 32 is not a bad reason for her wanting to give the 46 per cent. a chance to die a natural death.

Knows The United States. (Ottawa Journal) We take it, then, that United States declines a mandate for Armenia but will give advice free of charge every time a crisis arises in the near East.

Backs to the Farm. (Hudson Post) "Everybody is interested in the 'Back to the Farm' movement," says a contemporary. They seem to be—at least, they seem to have their backs to the farm.

Not Here Yet. (Buffalo News) It is well not to put too great store by all this talk of a marked reduction in the cost of living. General reductions in the prices of necessities may be on the way, but they are not yet in sight.

For Better Movies. (Montreal Herald) What we should do in the matter of moving picture theatres is not to denounce but to improve them by the process of educating public opinion to demand the best both in the theme selected and the method of treatment.

Would Greatly Help. (Bay City Times Tribune) If the American buyer would shove back, over the counter to the seller any article which he cannot afford at the price asked, or if the price be unreasonable, much of the extravagance of which the country now complains, would be avoided.

For Independence. (Galt Reporter) The duty of Canadian governments, federal and provincial, is to move persistently towards a position assuring us emancipation from Pennsylvania dictation (in coal). Statesmanship and strong business combined should prove equal to the job ahead.

Canada—East and West

Dominion Happenings of Other Days.

Pretoria Surrenders. On the 5th of June, 1900, the city of Pretoria in South Africa was given up by the Boers and the British troops marched in and took possession. With the 19th Brigade which had been given the task of securing the Boer city the Royal Canadians were serving and they had borne cheerfully the hardships of the running battle of the preceding days inspired by the victories in which they had shared so recently in that fight between Boer and Briton.

It was thought that the enemy intended to make a last great stand to save South Africa for his people and keep the British out of the city. But on the evening of the 4th it was known that there would be no more fighting for the stronghold. All that day of fighting the resistance of the foe had been comparatively slight. The British cavalry and the Mounted Infantry had chased the flying Boers back to the city and the nava guns poured shells into the forts with which Pretoria was surrounded. But the forts were strangely silent—and so much had been expected of them.

Early on the 5th the enemy prepared to quit the control of the city and the whole British force moved to within two miles of the city preparatory to the march in at 2 o'clock that afternoon. At that time Field Marshal Lord Roberts took up his position in front of the Government buildings and the silken flag that had fluttered over Bloemfontein, Kroonstad and Johannesburg in the victorious advance of the British was run up amidst the wild cheering of the soldiers—especially of those who had been freed that day after months of imprisonment in the prisoner's pen of the enemy city.

The resistance of Botha, however, had given the enemy time to get away his guns and men and as a result it was a town possessing few military stores that the British possessed.

The Canadians were not in the march past for they had been held outside the city for special duty but the next day they paraded through the city to Silverton where they encamped until they were supplied with new horses for in the long trip they had played serious havoc with their mounts. Everybody was happy however, for they knew that the fall of Pretoria meant that the war was virtually won.

Cheese sales—Stirling, 29 1/2c.

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