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"The season's bathing suits will reveal new lines."—Fashion note. It sounds impossible.

It isn't difficult to like a man after you discover that he thinks you a world-beater.

Disarmament has at least progressed to the point where very few people say militaryism.

The radical's idea of a free country is one in which the judge invites the prisoner to pronounce sentence.

Dr. Ruhland says jazz causes hysterical frenzy. We always thought hysterical frenzy caused the jazz.

Law making: "You support my bill and I'll support yours." There is too much of this Aye for Aye stuff.

It won't be normal until people talk less about international politics and more about neighborhood scandal.

A critic says we have produced no great artists. Give us time. We are doing some excellent studies in still life.

An inferior race is always hated most by those members of a superior race who are not very sure of their superiority.

In Ireland they are kidnapping the magistrates, but in Ontario Attorney-General Raney prefers to decapitate them.

A woman never makes a fool of a man. She merely tells him he is a wonder and lets Nature take its course.

There will be everlasting peace when each nation adopts as its slogan: "Any little country can lick us."

Some boys have a fair chance to amount to something, and others know they will inherit the old man's money.

Example of a perfect will: "I give all that I have to my wife." This is also an example of a perfect domestic policy.

Some people are failures because they devote most of their energy to looking for chances to bring suit for damages.

Some marriages turn out all right, and some young people settle down in the neighborhood of his people or her people.

The Pacific ocean comprises 36 per cent. of the earth's surface, and 76 per cent. of the argument against naval disarmament.

When a man says that a college education isn't worth anything he is calling attention to the fact that he has become great without one.

There are two kinds of parents: Those who have sense enough to raise children, and those who always believe the neighbor's little boy started the fight.

Still, trying to maintain a greater navy than the neighbor's doesn't cost the world a great deal more than trying to dress daughter better than the neighbor's.

Man is doomed to trouble. When he is poor he feels brow-beaten in the presence of his boss; and when he is rich he feels that way in the presence of his butler.

THE CURE OF CARE.

A famous man of letters said to Louis the Eleventh that he never had yet seen him without uneasiness and care. This sums up the situation for many; for care is a common plague, which furrows every face and for which there seems little remedy; and the question is, how to get something to lift and sustain us in a world oppressed with care.

To begin with, the care which has grown into a disease was meant as a duty. Into daily life, we are enjoined to put heart and conscience and foresight. Work that is done without care is scamp work, and scamp work makes scamp character. Life, love, motherhood, and all the loyalties and disciplines of domestic happiness are made up of anxiety. It were an ill day for the home if a mother's care and a father's anxiety were to be surrendered. Again it were equally fatal to the social order if men took their places in church, town or nation caring only for what affected themselves and unconcerned by any public danger. Such are marked by other men's contempt. In these days we have had to learn these past years that if in national calamity men will not care, they must be made to care. And yet this laudable thing grows into a disease.

Ruskin has advised that artists, if they are to do good work, must keep themselves quiet and peaceful, with their eyes open, and live in the calm of their own being. St. Peter gives the same advice but supplies a dynamic for its accomplishment. He says the cure of care is to keep the thought of God with us. He says God's care for us is individual, that each man counts as a separate person with God, that anxiety should not be an evil, it should be discipline to bring us to God.

It would be a calamity to lose anxiety in any other way than by faith. But it is a great achievement to lose our care in the thought that we do not journey alone, that all the burden is not on our shoulders, that the future of wife and child, of business and fortune, of social progress and the redemption of the world, may be committed after we have done our best into hands that are stronger than ours and which are weaving the destiny of ourselves and the world. St. Peter's word is "Having once for all cast your anxious care on Him; since He cares not anxiously for you."

LOYD GEORGE'S POSITION.

The results of recent bye-elections in England cannot be very reassuring to Lloyd George and his colleagues of the government. Their opponents have won a series of bye-elections and by such majorities as would indicate that, in some parts of the country at least, there is increasing dissatisfaction with some of the phases of the domestic policy of the government. It seems almost as if the industrial unrest which has pervaded the country has spread into political circles, and as is usual when such conditions arise, the result is unfavorable to the party in power.

There are other bye-elections coming along in the near future and it seems a certainty that these will go against the coalition government. The almost inevitable reaction has set in, and although Lloyd George still has a substantial majority in the House of Commons, he cannot go on indefinitely in the face of adverse public opinion.

In various parts of the country there appears to be a revival of the old type of Liberalism which existed before the war, and this has brought with it a certain amount of antagonism to the Tory members of the government, and particularly to Austen Chamberlain, the chancellor of the exchequer. In addition to this, Lloyd George is faced with conditions at home which seem almost impossible of satisfactory solution. He realizes this, and, by appointing Lord Curzon to handle the European affairs of Britain, he has left his hands entirely free to deal with domestic matters. He has a stupendous task on hand and should he succeed in mastering it he will have achieved another great personal triumph which will once again cause the pendulum to swing back in his favor.

The most significant fact about the whole situation, however, is that there seems to be no one in sight who would be a worthy successor to the great little Welshman. Most of the recent bye-elections have been won by independent candidates running, more or less, under the standard of Heratid Bottomley, who is a strong and fearless critic of the government. But there is no party which has the slightest hope of defeating the government to such an extent that it would be dislodged from power. Asquith leads but a remnant of dissatisfied Liberals. Bottomley has a sprinkling of independents ready to follow him, but for the most part there is weakness and division. Even his opponents see no hope of displacing Lloyd George, nor is there any real desire on their part to do so.

There is no other great leader in sight. There is no man with so thorough a grasp of the world's problems of to-day than he has, and as matters are to-day he is needed at the helm of affairs. So long as he cares to hang on, he can keep in power until the expiry of the legal term of government, which having been elected in 1918, can keep on

going until 1923, at least. By that time, Lloyd George will either have re-established himself firmly in public opinion, or there will be another leader ready to take his place should he be defeated at the polls.

THE U.S. TARIFF WAR.

As the new government of the United States settles down to business, it becomes more and more apparent that its tariff policy is to be one of restriction of imports from Canada. The emergency tariff bill made sweeping increases in the duties to be imposed on farm products imported into the country from Canada. From the decision of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, it would seem very likely that the permanent tariff bill will include tariffs of an even more drastic nature against this country, and there is every indication of a tariff war.

An interesting recommendation is that in regard to the duty on lumber going from Canada to the United States. Since 1907, all lumber being exported to the United States from Canada has been subject to a Canadian export duty of twenty-five per cent. The Ways and Means Committee, in drawing up the permanent tariff bill, has recommended the inclusion of an import duty equal to the amount of the export duty imposed by Canada. A duty of one dollar per thousand feet is also provided for spruce, fir and hemlock logs.

The duty, of course, is intended to curtail the import of Canadian lumber, and to develop the production of the home article. This is, in itself, quite a commendable object, yet the tariff is meeting with strenuous opposition. In committee, it was adopted only after a lengthy fight, and another bitter fight is expected when it comes before the house and the senate. Chief among the opponents of the tariff are the agricultural interests and the Minnesota delegates. They want Canadian lumber to come in free, as they declare that the existing high prices of lumber in the United States constitute a serious handicap to all farm implements. Building interests, for practically the same reasons, are also raising serious opposition. As practically all the finished lumber imported into the United States comes from Canada, there would seem to be justice in their objection.

Looking at the matter from the Canadian point of view, there seem to be advantages as well as disadvantages in the proposed new tariff. The lumber industry would find its export field greatly curtailed by the imposition of an extra twenty-five per cent. tariff, and that would partially deprive it of a very good market. On the other hand, the loss of this market would increase the supply of lumber available for the home market, and would, in the natural order of things, bring about a reduction of prices. This in turn would reduce building costs, and would give an impetus to the building industry which has been sadly lacking during the past few years. So that, after all, the United States might be injuring themselves and helping Canada by adopting the proposed tariff schedule when it comes before the House of Representatives early in July.

PUBLIC OPINION

Joke in Toronto. (Toronto Star) Ontario will be bone dry July 15th, it is said. At that rate, some Toronto cellars will be funny bones.

The Enemy of Secret Diplomacy. (Brandon Sun) Have you ever thought of it? What the public don't know is only just what your newspaper doesn't print.

Unsavoury. (Indianapolis Star) If they would cut the cables, Yap would be a fine place to which to banish the principals and witnesses for the trial of some of those New York divorce cases.

It is Mrs. Harding's Pick. (Cleveland Plain Dealer) It is estimated that President Harding has posed 500 times for photographers since the inauguration. Among all those pictures it shouldn't be difficult for Mrs. Harding to find one good enough to be enlarged and hung in the best room.

How To Live Long. (New York Evening Post) The best risks, according to a representative of an important surety company, are profane men, fat men, and above all married men. A profane fat man who has just been convicted of bigamy ought not to have to give bond at all.

What's in a Name? (Baltimore Expositor) In these days of equal rights for women, exception is being taken in some quarters to the time-honored custom which requires a married woman to assume the name of her husband. The suggestion is that the husband and wife might agree on what name they would assume, or that the woman might be permitted to retain her own name. In the latter case a married couple instead of registering at an hotel say as Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, might register as "John Smith and his wife, Maria Brown." What's in a name, after all?

Walt Mason THE POET PHILOSOPHER

WAR IS OVER.

The war is over and I feel that all the world should know it; for profiteers still harshly steal the savings from a post. How easily the prices rose in times of war and terror, when we were swatting brutal foes, convincing them of error! As patriots we stood the gaff and took the deadly bitters, though prices would be shorn in half when we had whipped those critters. The war is over, but the cost of many things is looming, and all our wages we exhaust in ultimate consuming. How easily the prices slid until they reached the ceiling, when Wilhelm waved his iron lid, and all the world was reeling, as easily they should come down, since now the war is ended, and Wilhelm's lost his valued crown, and while he bucksaw mended, I'm taxed too much for this and that, for which and those and 'other, for catnip and for my sacred cat, and stogies for my brother. The war is over, and from woe to normalcy we're beating, but progress is so beastly slow we think we are retreating. Progressive merchants wisely strive to sell things cheap and cheaper, but profiteers are still alive, and make the prices steep.

—WALT MASON.

NEWS OFF THE WIRES IN CONDENSED FORM

Tidings From Places Far and Near Are Briefly Recounted.

Edmond Fortier, ex-M.P. for Lotbiniere, is dead at Ste. Croix, aged seventy-two years.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company is to spend \$6,250,000 in developing New Brunswick shales.

Frederickton school teachers, whose resignations were accepted, offer to compromise on salary.

The Rocelina B., coastal freighter, burned to the water's edge in the north-west arm, Halifax, Saturday.

Leopold Tardif was honorably acquitted of the charge of causing the death of Edmond Vezina in a Quebec mill.

At Edmonton, Alta., Mrs. William Todd, Orillia, was elected president of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada for the next two years.

The present petroleum and natural gas regulations are proving most satisfactory, according to officials of the department of the Interior.

Albert Spratt, a lineman in the employ of the hydro-electric commission, was electrocuted while working on a pole at St. Catharines.

Japan may take the initiative and propose a British-American-Japanese balance of power in armaments on the Pacific, it was stated in Tokio on good authority.

Notification of the appointment of F. A. Acland, deputy minister of labor, to be King's printer and controller of stationery, is contained in the Canada Gazette. Mr. Acland is a former newspaperman.

Greece has declined the offer of France, Great Britain and Italy to mediate with the Turkish Nationalists for the purpose of putting an end to the hostilities between them and the Greeks in Asia Minor.

John B. Stanchfield, one of the best known lawyers in the United States, died at Islip, L.I., Saturday, from kidney trouble following a brief illness. He formerly was one of the attorneys for Mrs. James A. Stillman.

Supreme Court Justice Donnelly, New York, sustained a writ of habeas corpus issued out by Abe Attell, former pugilist, indicted in Chicago in connection with the baseball scandal of 1919. Attell was discharged.

BIBBY'S The Store That Keeps The Prices Down. Men's Khaki Trousers \$1.50 per pair. Men's Trousers Cream Serge and neat stripes. Special \$4.00 per pair. Men's Trousers Linen shade Special \$3.50. Men's Bathing Suits \$2 and \$2.50 lines. Our Special \$1.50. Men's Bathing Suits Pure wool \$6.50 qualities. Our Price \$4.00. Men's Straw Sailors Regular \$4.50. Our Big Special \$3.00. SUMMER SUITS at extra special price, fine quality all wool Tweeds, Cheviots, Homespun, pure Indigo Blue Suits made to sell for \$45.00 and \$47.50; all hand-tailored garments. Our big special at—\$35.00. SUMMER SUITS Made to sell at \$32.50 and \$35.00. Our big special—\$25.00. See Our Men's and Young Men's Suits Sold - outs, cancels and samples, \$25.00 and \$27.50 varieties, for \$18.00. REAL PANAMAS \$5, \$6 and \$7 values. Our big special \$2.75.

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