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TALKS GOOD COMMON SENSE

Mr. C. L. Burton, general manager and vice-president of the Robert Simpson Company, is a rising young man of good presence, kindly manners and a brain that is full of strong ideas and convictions. He is a great lover of Canada, and its adventurous youths. As president of the Big Brotherhood of Toronto, he has helped many an over-adventurous youth into safe and sane channels. He has won a fine place in Canadian activities and his addresses are replete with good sense and well reasoned. In a recent on Education, he took time to say:

"We want adventurous youth in Canada. We want such education as will prepare for the job that is ahead of us. Give our youth the spirit of the crusader—a day of adventure every day and Canada will continue to be as Sir Henry Newbolt said after visiting various countries, 'The happiest country in the world.'"

"Our educational life needs examination and perhaps radical reform. Ontario high school courses are hampered by a lack of interest on the part of parents in the higher grades, a lack of opportunity for the teacher to take personal interest and have personal contact with the student and his individual problems. Our high school boys should 'find' themselves in a way that is not characteristic of them to-day. Let the student enter the university with evidence of real purpose along with his academic qualifications. There should be a genuine desire for personal accomplishments, a desire to make a real contribution to Canadian life."

"Professional life is deteriorated by worn-out methods which neglects young life. I think it may well be questioned if students in law, students in medicine, as well as students in other professions, should be allowed to enter courses unless they are sufficiently promising that upon graduation, some one could be taken into partnership with other practitioners."

Speaking of industrial life, Mr. Burton continued: "The natural instinct of the worker is to grow, to progress and to create; it is this instinct which causes him to rebel against the dullness of monotonous work. Shorter hours and higher wages provide no real cure to the discontent of the worker; nothing but a sense of service will do that. We must have a full belief in the beauty of industrial life. We must not get our wages in the shops and our love outside. The re-organization of industry must be based as a first condition upon the development of the worker and not upon the output."

"The maintaining of business or professional life is pride in the service. Those who feel no pride in the day's work experience no joy in its accomplishment—lose mental stimulus, which work ought to afford and in depression lose their happiness and lose their health."

"Northern Ontario, north of North Bay, is probably the only part of Ontario which is characterized by any particular enterprise during the years since the war," continued Mr. Burton. "Their bank clearings (north of North Bay) are running in excess of \$1,000,000 per day and still going strong."

"We have a mineral, agricultural and a pulp wood country between the Quebec border and north of Lake Nipigon which is unexcelled in riches and opportunity anywhere in the world and which wipes out the old lament that east is separated from the west by impassable natural barriers."

"Quebec is the most progressive province, in Canada to-day. We need to spend a little more time observing our French-Canadian population. They are the original Canadian stock. Their young men are better trained for public life than ours. They have the advantage of speaking two languages and it is a great advantage. Ask anyone who has the use of more than their own parent tongue and you will find that a speaking use of a second language greatly adds to the ability to speak the native tongue."

All of which is good stuff, and

BIBLE THOUGHT

BE NOT DECEIVED; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.—Gal. 6:7.

worthy of serious consideration by all Canadians.

MAKING GREAT SACRIFICES.

Dr. F. H. Baetjer, Johns Hopkins University, is certainly a martyr to his profession. He is concerned with roentgenology; he loves his laboratory work and has just had his seventy-second operation made necessary by X-ray burns. All but one finger and a thumb have been cut away piece by piece, yet he carries on in his desire to extend the use of the X-ray and make it safe for patients. His investigations have lasted twenty-five years and must end in death, and he knows it. He chose this course deliberately, ready to sacrifice his own life to advance the cause of science. Some men might have quit and left it for some one else to do. But Dr. Baetjer is of a different sort. He is the sort of a man of whom soldiers and heroes are made.

It is impossible to estimate the importance of the X-ray to humanity. Scarcely an operation is performed when the X-ray does not first locate the source of the trouble. The X-ray enables the surgeon to chart out his course and thousands of unnecessary operations have been avoided because the X-ray has shown that operations would be needless.

THE DRIFT OF POPULATION.

The drift of people from the smaller country to the greater has been going on all through our history—and not only throughout our history, but that also of other countries similarly placed. Lord Durham in his report nearly a century ago perceived the problem even then. The United States census returns show the net exodus of Canadians from 1850 to 1910, as follows:

1850-60	135,000
1860-70	305,000
1870-80	325,000
1880-90	410,000
1890-1900	380,000
1900-1910	325,000

Sooner or later the United States will be a basin that has filled, remarks the Toronto Star. It begins to be so now. Sooner or later, too, Canada will find the flood of population flowing back to her across the border. It will be so in the nature of things, and already the situation is shaping for it. The tremendous growth of this country's trade is bound to have its effect.

FINDS FOUR REASONS.

A British economist, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, has been investigating conditions in America to discover for himself why industry in America is superior to industry in England. He finds four reasons for it. They are, good machinery, good factories, considerate management and in the incentive of just wages. He believes that industry in England (or anywhere else, for that matter) could equal American efficiency if those four conditions were met. Perhaps he is right.

HISTORY AND THE SCREEN.

The offer of a British firm to supply Quebec Province movie houses with films, occasioned by the Hitch which has occurred between American producers and the Board of Censors in this part of Canada, leads the Montreal Gazette to note how closely the film industry is connected with national life and manners, and, considered as a medium of historical presentation, holds to-day's position of front rank. The objection to the Americanization of England by the plethora of Hollywood scenarios is not so much that these films are "picture made" and artificial productions with little attachment to actual life, as that so many of them misrepresent the genius and spirit of the peoples with which they presumably deal, and give a false twist to historic record, placing the incidents out of proper focus and putting the emphasis on the wrong accent. Aside from this discussion however, the position and power of the modern film in relation to history are facts of great moment, revealing possibilities undreamed of ere the silver screen took possession of the modern stage.

WHAT FUTURE WILL SHOW.

The Japanese Empire has a population of over 35,000,000. The growth is three-quarters of a million a year. Japanese papers refer to the fact that Siberia, Mongolia, Manchuria and South America are open to Japanese emigrants, but the United States and Australia are closed to them. The opinion is expressed that the future will show which is the stronger—natural law or man-made legislation.

KEEPING PATH WARM.

The women who are in the United States Congress think it absurd to imagine a woman in the presidency at this time. The responsibilities of the office are so vast that years of political experience are necessary. The women are all to stand for reelection indicating they are keeping

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

BY W. L. GORDON

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "we are going to permanently arrange it." This is a split infinitive. Say "we are going to arrange it permanently."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: address. Both noun and verb are accented on last syllable, not the first.

OFTEN MISPELLED: nucleus.

SYNONYMS: history, biography, record, account, chronicle, memoir.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. To-day's word: INSCRUTABLE; that cannot be searched into; incomprehensible. "Her inscrutable face was deep in concentration."

the path warm and gaining experience.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Every time there is a fine day the people rejoice!

An exchange opines that the only branch of the air service that hasn't had any serious accident lately is parliament!

The Baltimore Sun is of opinion the some man has a chance to win fame by going forty-four days without gasoline.

In the United States a woman with a broken neck is still playing golf. Said game does get an awful hold on some devotees.

A United States Byrd which can fly over the north pole is not half so interesting to the world as a bird that can lay two eggs in one day.

Marconi, declares a British commentator, made the radio possible, and a lot of amateurs are apparently doing their best to make it impossible.

Hon. S. J. Latta, of Saskatchewan, advocates uniformity of school text books throughout Canada. A good thing if the best text books would be selected.

A porter captured a bandit who tried to hold up a train and now they don't know whether to reward him for protecting passengers or removing competition.

In Kansas the most wheat ever raised was 180,000,000 bushels, in 1914. With conditions now above the average it is possible that Kansas alone will produce 200,000,000 bushels this year. The forecast is assuring.

Dr. Silas Hemingway says the letters of our alphabet can be arranged this number of ways: 620,401,448,732,239,439,368,000. Even at that, they lack the power to enable one adequately to express opinions about the weather.

As the maritime provinces are purely agriculture Bishop Richardson, Fredericton, N.B., thinks the thing to save migration is an agricultural education which will develop in the people a knowledge of and an appreciation of the value of the land.

Vernon March has been awarded the contract for Canada's war memorial. He said he had been told by a "fortune-teller" in Canada that he would soon be back in the dominion to do better and bigger work than he has already done here. The fortune teller had probably seen his admirable work at Orillia.

Lord Hugh Cecil (how many people pronounce it "Sesell") instead of, correctly, "Sissell") has long been recognized as one of the most brilliant brains in British politics. He always commands a parliamentary audience because his speeches give sheer intellectual pleasure.

The draught of the Welland canal will be 18 feet six inches this year, six inches lower than formerly. That means the loss of an immense cargo.

QUEER QUIRKS OF NATURE

Old Maids Are Unknown in Redwing Land.

By Arthur N. Park.

Up from the rushy meadows comes the cheerful song of the redwing, Oak-a-lee, or quonk-a-ree, telling us that once more spring has come.

Often, indeed, he comes before the rushes or any living green thing has pushed up from the muddy depths, but secure in the faith that the sheltering cover will not fall him, he patiently sits about on the neighboring bushes, singing his greetings until the growth is full enough to hide the deep grass-cup that is to hold the precious eggs.

At each call he puffs up the feathers of back and breast and slightly raises his wings, seeming to make a great effort to tell the world this important message.

When the important time has come Mrs. Redwing, a plainly streaked little body who has been somewhere in the neighborhood most of the time, gathers the grass-stems and hangs between the upright stalks of

space when the total tonnage of ships for the season is reckoned. Chicago, no doubt, is willing to give compensation.

A young man in Paris is suing that city for 100,000 francs (\$3,500) because a municipal employee has thrown away the ashes of the young man's mother-in-law. The ashes were in an urn, and the cemetery caretaker threw it out. It may be easier for him to get the money than to recover the ashes.

News and Views.

Those Billboards.

Allison Herald: When the E. L. Ruddy Co., of Toronto, commenced to erect sign boards along the front street of Acton, they were stopped by the town authorities, and later when the matter came up before the municipal council the action of the reeve and constable in preventing the billboards from appearing in the heart of Acton was confirmed, and a decision reached that no billboards may be planted along the front street of the town. It is pleasing to find one town that refuses to sacrifice the aesthetic to the commercial.

Smearing the Landscape.

New York Evening Telegram: Smearing up the landscape with glaring billboards is one way of making America hideous. Signs are taken as a matter of course, in cities, but they are nothing to be proud of in rural sections. It's up to each locality to clean up. Long Beach, L. I., has done it in a very efficient way. An ordinance providing against advertising bill boards has long been neglected. The police made it effective by chopping into kindling all the offending structures. Direct action sometimes is the shortest way to public improvement.

Freedom or Sovietism?

Montreal Star: Premier Stanley Baldwin emerges from the first stage of the struggle with an enhanced reputation and with added strength. It was with a heavy heart and with a full sense of the seriousness of his responsibilities that he pleaded in the house of commons last night for some step that would avert the general strike at the eleventh hour. Mr. Baldwin told the country that the only people who rejoice over the trouble now afflicting Britain are her enemies, because they see the very fortress of democratic freedom challenged by a power which, if it is successful, means the overthrow of a system that has withstood all assaults.

Oh, Learned Judge!

Magistrate: The idea of a man of your size beating a weak woman like that!

Prisoner: But, your worship, she kept irritating me. She kept saying "Just hit me once and I'll have you hauled up before that bald-headed old reprobate of a magistrate and see what he'll do with you."

Magistrate: Discharged.—Staffordshire Sentinel.

Change of Heart.

"Just fancy Jim refusing to marry you! Didn't you tell him about your rich widowed aunt?"

"Yes. Maybe that's why he's my uncle now."—Bulletin (Sydney).

And Not Jones.

Black: That Jones boy has his father's honesty. White: Well, I always thought somebody had it.—Answers.

Quebec Viewpoint

La Presse agrees with Hon. Athanase David as to the value of a sane education as a protection in times of industrial disturbance.

"Very opportunely the Hon. Athanase David recalled in the speech he delivered at the Lions' Club the fact that the best protection against a strike of the nature that is now inflicting Great Britain lies in an education that is sane, based on religion and love of country. A people brought up in such an atmosphere has no reason to fear conflicts between patrons and workmen, still less between citizens and the State. Difficulties may arise, of course, but they will soon cede before the good faith and good will which animates the two parties in question. Spectacles such as those daily reported from Great Britain serve to bring into into relief the excellent mentality of our working population in the province of Quebec, and generally throughout the Dominion. On many occasions agitators, who more often are foreigners, have attempted to rouse the passions of the artisans and start war between employers and employed, and paralyze national industries, but they have always stumbled against the better will of our workmen. The latter have re-

The Duke of York's Army

The noble Duke of York He had ten thousand men, He marched them up to the top of the hill, And he marched them down again.

These ten thousand men had to eat three times a day. They had to have clothes to wear, boots for their feet, and hats for their heads, as well as the implements of warfare. These necessaries all had to be purchased from somebody.

The British Whig has an army, too, a larger army than the Duke of York had. It consists of 40,000 men, women and children, reckoning an average of five people to every home into which The Whig is read every night in the trade area of Kingston.

These men, women and children also have to eat three times a day. They also have to have clothes, shoes and hats.

In addition, too, in this modern age their necessities are more numerous than those of the Duke of York's army, and then too, they also need many luxuries to make life happy and complete. The modern army of householders need drugs, toilet articles, jewelry, books, writing paper, hardware, automobiles, tires, refrigerators, stoves, furnaces, etc.; etc., etc.

This modern army of householders is human. It tries to provide for itself as cheaply as possible. It knows that the way to save money is to watch advertisements, to read them carefully, and to take advantage of the bargains offered.

Mr. Merchant—can you afford to be without your message in The Whig? Every day has 40,000 chances. Half a dozen small sales will pay for a good-sized advertisement.

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alised and continue to realise, that strikes and especially general strikes, are a calamity that results in irreparable damage to the country. We must continue to avoid them by every means possible; and it is because our workmen remain faithful to this policy that the province of Quebec enjoys such great prosperity in spite of the bad years of the war."

An unknown woman aged about sixty years, jumped into the Niagara and swept over the falls on Saturday evening.

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