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87TH YEAR.



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Moody for 1920: We don't know where we're going, but we're on our way.

D'Annunzio's cashier has fled from Fiume with a million francs. Wha, business has a poet with money, anyway?

Ships that will live in history: Noah's ark, the Mayflower, Mr. Ford's peace ship, and the Bulford.—Rocheater Democrat.

Better salaries, better working conditions, better teachers, better education, and a better Kingston—these are all related.

One of the first acts of the new council will probably be the appointment of an industrial commissioner. And the sooner the better.

A youthful carpenter working near his former teacher's home received more pay than the teacher—in Kingston. Is this fair to the teacher?

When the government imposes orders-in-council it is criticized; when it repeals them it is criticized. No government could succeed in pleasing the people these days.

Now that G. Y. Chown has so generously donated a fine building for the public library it remains for some other wealthy citizens to establish an endowment fund. One at a time, please. Don't crowd!

We cannot educate for a better Canada so long as we value the teacher's services to the community at a lower rate than those of the scrubwoman, the janitor and unskilled labor.

The hotel proposition and the harbor improvement scheme are nearing a successful conclusion, we are told. A few men have worked diligently to this end, and, if success finally crowns their efforts, they will richly deserve the thanks of the community.

The latest raisin crop in California will net the growers about \$33,000,000, or nearly double that of any previous year. For the first time in history, the entire crop was sold before Jan. 1st. "There's a reason." Everybody in the United States must be "making their own" these days.

Young men and women become teachers as a means of earning their living. There is a nobility in their calling and an attraction about teaching. But they cannot live on nobility nor by devotion, alone. Disagreeable things, like board bills and coal bills and rent, must be paid. And to meet these payments larger salaries are urgently needed.

Sir George Paish, who has arrived in the United States on a mission connected with the economic situation in Europe, is recognized as one of the best authorities on economic subjects in Great Britain. For many years he was one of the editors of the Statist, a leading financial paper of London. He has paid several visits to the United States and Canada, and has made a close study of financial conditions in both countries. During the war Sir George rendered important services to the British government and to the United States. He was the originator of the idea of providing international credits to enable the Central European countries to re-establish their industries and generally to rehabilitate themselves.

A SPLENDID RECORD.
Less than one-third of one per cent. of the outstanding taxes in Kingston for 1919 remain unpaid.
This is a record that Kingston may well be proud of. In no other year has such a result been shown, and it is extremely doubtful if any other city in Canada can boast of a record like this.
O. V. Bartels, tax collector for many years, succeeded in placing the city's business on a sound and satisfactory basis. Few things escaped his attention, and when, a few years ago, he was promoted to the responsible position of city treasurer, he left behind him a record of successful and efficient service that the most resourceful successor would find hard to emulate. But, building upon this solid foundation, Tax Collector Newlands is now able to announce results that are at once a credit to himself and a matter of pride to the city.

The fact that nearly every cent of city taxes for 1919 has already been paid into the civic treasury is not only a tribute to the good work of the collector, but it is a proof of the prosperity that prevails in Kingston to-day. Few cities are as advantageously situated as Kingston, and still fewer have enjoyed so great a prosperity during the past four or five years. Our officials are men of probity and resourcefulness. True, they have been subjected to great annoyances at the hands of a certain alderman during the past year or so. That day, the Whig believes, is past. The new council will not tolerate such conditions, especially in the streets department, as prevailed last year. The city officials who have proved their worth—or who might, if granted an opportunity—should be protected against the self-seeking ambitions of any alderman who has only a personal axe to grind. That they have been honest and hard-working is admitted. The city owes much to their zeal and efficiency, and the record they have made during the past few years reflects credit upon the city as well as upon themselves. The new council should—as it probably will—grant them the largest possible measure of support and encouragement, if only in recognition of past services loyally and faithfully performed. No one alderman should be permitted, as in the past, to harass these officials and interfere with their duties. They deserve a fair chance, and if, having received it, they fail to make good, they can be dealt with on their merits. So far, however, it is quite evident that Kingston is being served by a body of officials of whom it may well be proud.

THE ELECTION FIGURES.
While no official figures are as yet available as to the actual number of people who voted in the municipal elections on January 1st, it has been estimated from a very reliable source that some 3,980 people recorded their votes in the aldermanic contests. This means that the aldermen who sit in council for 1920 were elected by some seventeen per cent. of the population of Kingston. The number of names on the voters' list is approximately 6,720, so that the vote polled indicates that about 59 per cent. of the electors of Kingston exercised their privilege of taking a part in the government of their city. The other 41 per cent. stayed at home on election day, and did not trouble to record their votes or show any interest in the welfare of the city in which they pay taxes and earn their livelihood.
Had there been a mayoralty contest, the probabilities are that a larger vote would have been polled, but, with interest in the aldermanic elections at a high pitch, a much larger vote was expected. Compared with last year, the vote is about five hundred higher, so that there is a certain improvement, but yet the percentage of electors who vote is too small. The citizens who stayed at home could easily have entirely changed the result in every ward had they recorded their votes, so that the importance of using the ballot on election day should not have been overlooked by so many citizens.
If there is any failure in a democratic system of government here lies the key to the failure. The people who have been given the privilege of voting do not use that privilege to the fullest extent. When forty per cent. of the voters do not use their right to vote, then the system cannot be said to have a fair trial. Yet those same people who do not vote will probably be amongst those who shout loudest when affairs in the city council are not conducted to their liking. A large number of the strongest critics of the aldermen in the council are those who did not take the trouble to get out and vote on election day, when they have it in their hands to remedy matters by getting out and voting for the men whom they consider best fitted to carry on the city's business.
In comparison with the vote of last year, the holding of the election on New Year's Day sees to have been an improvement. The list of names on the voters' list has been increased by about one hundred, but the number of citizens who voted jumped from 3,599 to 3,980, an increase of nearly five hundred. And there was last year a bitter mayoralty contest which helped to bring out larger

numbers of voters. So that, so far as Kingston is concerned, no fault can be found with holding the elections on New Year's Day.
There is only one way in which the people can be induced to take a proper interest in their rights and privileges as citizens. A long period of education is necessary before the voters will realize that they have a part to play in the government of their city, before they realize that the whole responsibility does not rest with the twenty-one men who are elected as aldermen. It is their duty to use the vote which is given to them, and so long as they neglect that duty they are shirking their responsibilities as citizens. It has been suggested that any man who refrained from using his privilege of voting for three successive years should be deprived of the right to vote. If that were done, the very men who did not vote, but they should be made to understand that they are given a vote for the purpose of taking part in the government of their city, and that if they do not care to use it, then it can be taken away from them.

The Reason Why
What Causes the Different Colors of the Rainbow?
The colors of the rainbow, which are always the same, and are shown in this order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet—are sunlight broken up into its original colors. It takes all of these colors in the proportions in which they are mixed in the rainbow to make the pure sunlight. These are known as the prismatic colors. As shown in another answer to one of your puzzling questions, the rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun passing into drops of water in the air and reflected back to us with one part of the drop of water acting on it in such a way as to break up the pure sunlight into these prismatic colors. When a rainbow appears at a time when there is a great deal of sunlight, you will generally see two rainbows. The inner rainbow is formed by the rays of the sun that enter the upper part of the falling raindrops, and the outer rainbow is formed by the rays that enter the under part of the raindrops. In the inner or primary bow, as it is called, the colors beginning at the outside ring of color are red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, and being exactly reversed in the outer or secondary bow. The secondary bow is also fainter. You may sometimes see smaller rainbows, even if it has not been raining, when looking at a fountain or waterfall. These are caused in exactly the same way.
—From the Book of Wonders.
Published and copyrighted by the Bureau of Industrial Education, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Not Much of a Traveller.
(New York Telegraph)
If Dempsey should go to France to fight Carpentier, it would be the first time he ever went to France to fight.

Job Not Completely Tested Out.
(Philadelphia Ledger)
Job never was really tested — he didn't have to wait for the ratification of a treaty of peace.

Rippling Rhymes
HAPPINESS.
When all the nations, mad and scrappy, were plying sword and wielding gun, we thought we would be blithe and happy, if ever that fierce war were done. We'd all get busy at our knitting, with quiet minds and hearts serene, and when arrived the time for quitting, we'd burn a little gasoline. To old time ways in peace returning, we'd soon forget the fields of gore, and by the lamp, at evening burning, we'd delve again in helpful lore. So far our hopes have all been broken, and ire has reigned where love should dwell; the words of hatred still are spoken, and still the crazed disturbers yell. But now, methinks, the clouds are breaking, this new year bids us hope again; and pretty soon we'll all be waking to peace on earth, good will to men. We've had enough of wild emotions that shook and jarred us to the soul, of eloquence in frothing oceans, that bore us to no useful goal. So let us one and all determine to be as happy as we can, avoid vain strife, forget the German, and each one help the other man.
—WALT MASON.

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SPECIAL
1000 tins Sugar Corn 6 tins for One Dollar
600 lbs. Dairy Butter 60c. per lb.
600 lbs. Rump Roast Beef 25c. lb.
Thick Rib Roasts 27c. lb.
Shoulder Roast 23c. lb.
Chuck Roast 25c. lb.
500 lbs. Stewing Beef 22c. lb.
Choice selection of VEAL, PORK AND LAMB.
600 lbs. Roll Bacon, sliced 36c. lb.
Pork Liver 6c. per lb.
Pork Hearts 12½c. lb.
Pork Kidneys 15c. lb.

Canada—East and West
Dominion Happenings of Other Days.
The Treaty of Montreal.
Death had prevented the great Frontenac from completing one of the biggest projects of his life—a treaty of peace with the Indian tribes of Canada and the Iroquois. That work remained for his successor, Calieres, who accordingly negotiated a treaty with the tribes at Montreal in the fall of 1701. The first deliberations took place in open assemblies where the orators dwelt upon the benefits of a general peace. The Governor wished to make a great display for the Indians. So the meetings of the council were held in the centre of a clearing in the forest outside the walls of Montreal. On a platform covered with green boughs were seated all the important persons concerned in the pact. Thirteen hundred Indians were crowded within the clearing in the woods. It was a great scene, a wilderness of feather crowned Indian heads and uniformed French leaders of the day.
The Governor, who was the first speaker, urged the braves to forget all their wrongs and to bury the hatchet, ending by describing the horrors of war in his most vivid and eloquent language. The whole mass of Indians responded by prolonged and tremendous acclamations in support of his plea. Then the various chiefs came forward to receive each his wampum necklace from the Governor after which thirty eight delegates signed the agreement of peace. Then the pipe of peace was brought out. The Governor took a few whiffs, then the principal French officers and after that the Indian chiefs in the order of their importance.
A great banquet for all followed. As the night approached huge fires were lighted and the party feasted in the clearing. But the treaty ended for a long time the bitter fighting that had drenched the country with Indian and French blood.

PURCHASED FILM CORPORATION
Loew's Incorporated Rapidly Extending Sphere of Influence.
New York, Jan. 8.—Loew's Incorporated is rapidly taking advantage of the new capital available to extend its sphere of influence. Recently announcement was made that some new circuits have been purchased by the corporation. Now one of the most successful film producing companies in the United States has been purchased. This is the Metro-Film Corporation, which has studios in the east and west and controls prominent stars such as Madame Nazimova. This is regarded as a particularly fortunate arrangement. Loew's Incorporated now owns a complete controlling interest in the Metro Film Corporation, for which it will be able to find a ready market for its film productions through Loew's extensive booking organization and control of around 300 theatres.
This is regarded as only the initial step of Loew's Incorporated in the film producing field and considerable expansion in this direction is looked for in the near future.

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(Philadelphia Ledger)
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Chuck Roast 25c. lb.
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Choice selection of VEAL, PORK AND LAMB.
600 lbs. Roll Bacon, sliced 36c. lb.
Pork Liver 6c. per lb.
Pork Hearts 12½c. lb.
Pork Kidneys 15c. lb.

BIBBY'S
NOW!
January Attractions
It's Up To You
I could stand here talking for hours about the special values we are offering for January, and after I finished you would have to come to the store and see for yourself. So I'll be brief. Below is a list—look it over—I know you won't have to be coaxed to save a few dollars when you get a chance like this:
OVERCOAT SPECIALS
See our Whitton Overcoat at \$35.00; new form-fitting Ulsterette; rich shades, grey, brown or green; expert tailoring.
Bibbys \$25.00 Overcoat Special; waist-line models; form fit models; Ulsters; Chesterfields.
MEN'S MACKINAW COATS
Reefer style; all wool; special \$8.75
A better grade at \$12.50 — dandy for skating, curling and ice boating.
Linen Collars—2 for 25 cents. All sizes.
BIBBY'S
78, 80, 82, 84 Princess Street

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8. 100 acres Price 8,500
9. 100 acres Price 8,000
10. 200 acres Price 8,000
11. 200 acres Price 8,000
12. 180 acres Price 6,500
13. 120 acres Price 6,500
14. 180 acres Price 6,000
15. 120 acres Price 6,000
16. 90 acres Price 6,000
17. 150 acres Price 4,500
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22. 60 acres Price 2,400
23. 50 acres Price 2,150

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