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Business will hang fire until the passions hang together.

Winter will have to go some to be any harder than summer was.

Divorce suits are always pressed with the seamy side out.

A lot of kids got licked on the early morning because dad's razor gulls.

Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands ripe for revolution.

Whatever the spirit of universal peace may be, it isn't the kind the bootlegger sells.

Gum chewing may be a bad habit, but it doesn't fatten the mortality rate like rag chewing.

The heaviest tax now in captivity is that imposed on the chap who inherits a taste for alcohol.

With the number of tin lizzies increasing every day, the highway is getting to be a regular inferno.

It's nice to be poor, and not have to smoke those high-priced cigarettes that smell like the rag end of distress.

The difference between socialism and football is that in football the kicking is done after the gains are made.

Some men think they know it all, and some try to help their twelve-year-old children work school problems.

Chicago can't fool anybody. That darn about police peddling hooch is just a slick effort to increase the population.

A bachelor doesn't get much pleasure out of life, except reading the headlines about wives who shoot their husbands.

The poor have one advantage. They don't have to worry about something to do between 9 a.m. and breakfast time.

It is much easier to love your neighbor as yourself if he isn't an enthusiastic borrower or lets you pay his telephone bill.

Philosopher: One who doesn't cuss when the morning paper announces a cut of \$300 in the price of the car he bought yesterday.

Jack Dempsey expresses indignation over the allegation that he has broken up a family. All he does is break up parts of families.

The Portuguese government has resigned without bloodshed, showing that democracy is eminently practicable where wisdom is the better part of valor.

In a world's series it's a walk or a strikeout; in a railway row it's a walkout or a strike. That is to say, neither seems to make much of a hit.

Charged with violating a traffic ordinance, a Honolulu judge arraigned himself, pleaded guilty, fined himself \$10, and then called himself down in true magisterial style. Unfortunately this tale of strict and impartial justice is blemished by the disclosure that his honor paid the fine by merely shifting ten bucks from one pocket to another.

FREE TRADE'S STRONGHOLD GONE.

For generations Great Britain has been looked upon as the stronghold of free trade. On a policy of free trade Britain built up a world-wide commerce which was the greatest ever known in the world's history; she built up a merchant marine to carry her goods to all parts of the earth, and she successfully defied the efforts of all other nations to usurp her proud position as the world's greatest carrier of trade and commerce. When all other countries turned to protection, Britain held fast to her policy of free trade, and found that the policy was a paying one. Under successive administrations the policy was upheld, Great Britain prospered, and her industries flourished. But these are changed times, and now the last stronghold of free trade has gone, and Britain is definitely putting into force a policy of protection for her industries.

This change is a significant indication of the necessities of the after-war struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy, nay, for industrial existence. Britain has been forced into this step by the competition of other nations who have always had a policy of protection. In order that her key industries might be able to survive the trying times through which they are passing, there has been passed a "Safeguarding of Industries Act," which comes into force this month. In this act it is provided that, "all imported goods, if not grown, produced or manufactured in the British Empire, which are scheduled under this portion of the act (relating to key industries) will be charged henceforward with a customs duty of 33 1-3 per cent. of their value."

This act means that Great Britain, hitherto for three-quarters of a century a free trade country, has been compelled to put into force a high protective policy against all foreign goods in certain extensive lines of British manufacture. It has been found that the old policy of free trade is not suited to the present day of keen industrial competition. While the free trade policy lasted, Great Britain was flooded with foreign goods, mainly from Germany, made by cheap labour paid for in a currency which had little or no value in the British market, while at the same time British industry was stagnant, and millions of skilled workmen were unable to find employment owing to the factories being closed or on short hours.

This change in Great Britain is of special significance to Canada at the present moment. No clear thinking man, no matter what his political views might be, can surely stand on a platform and advocate that Canada go back to a policy of free trade, when the world's greatest free trade country has given it up because the struggle for markets and for industrial supremacy is so keen as to make it an unworkable theory. There is no longer any country in the world which even pretends to believe in free trade, and while it is true that there may be limits to the measure of protective tariff which may be imposed in order to safeguard industries, it is even more true that the country which thinks of adopting free trade in these hard times for industry is bringing upon itself a certainty of defeat in the world's industrial markets.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

Ever since the United Farmers of Ontario became a power in politics the other parties have been pointing to the system of recall as one of the weaknesses in the form of government which is being proposed by the agrarians. They have always maintained that the system whereby a member of the federal or provincial house could be compelled to resign because his actions did not please a handful of individuals, is a pernicious one, and one which restricts the freedom of members of these legislative bodies, and ties them down to a very limited course of action. The very fact that a member's resignation is written and handed over to an executive before he ever takes his seat is bound to make him more or less held down in many matters in which he may not see eye to eye with those who hold that resignation, and the result of such a restriction can never be for the good of Canadian politics.

There are indications, however, that the U.F.O. are beginning to come to their senses, and are beginning to see that the recall system is a dangerous one. As a result, they have changed their regulations for parliamentary candidates, by taking the power of exercising recall out of the hands of the executive committees with whom it has hitherto rested. By the old system, if the member's conduct at Ottawa or Toronto were unsatisfactory, he would be called to account, and his resignation, which he had signed in advance, would be sent by this committee to the speaker of the house in which he was a member.

Under the new system, however, things are slightly different. When the recall resignation is now signed, it will be placed in the hands of an executive committee, as before, but this committee will not have the power of approval or disapproval of his subsequent conduct. If his con-

duct is not satisfactory, and he is not able to give the committee a satisfactory explanation, the delegates of the convention which nominated him will again be called together, the member will be required to give them any explanation he may have, and they shall decide whether or not he shall be called upon to resign his seat.

This new system, although a little better than the old, is still far from being in accord with the accepted principles of British government. When a man is elected to parliament, he is elected to represent, not merely those who attended the convention at which he was nominated, but the whole electorate of his constituency. It is, therefore, inconceivable that he should be called upon to do only such things as will be acceptable to a handful of the electors, when at the same time he may be serving the best interests of the whole community. At all times circumstances may arise in parliament in which it may be necessary for the member to go against some of the desires of his nominators in order to serve the best interests of the country, and should he do so, it is not right that the club of a forced resignation should be held over his head. While that club exists, the member is not a representative of his constituency, but merely a delegate selected him as a candidate, and as such he is not fully and wisely representing the people.

The change in the recall system is but a step towards its absolute abolition. It may not be abolished by quick steps, but its abolition is coming, and the sooner it does come the better it will be for the politics of Canada.

PLAY IN EDUCATION.

During the past week or so Teachers' Institutes all over the province have been holding their annual sessions, and from the reports of their meetings it is interesting to note the amount of time and discussion devoted to the subject of play, as a branch of education. This, perhaps, is partly due to the fact that, at the annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association, held in Toronto last Easter, at least four of the chief speakers on the programme dealt with the subject of play, or school athletics.

The place which play or athletics should occupy in the school life is a matter which has aroused a great deal of controversy amongst educationists, particularly between the old school and the new. The old school, as represented by the average type of rural school inspectors, are aghast at the large part which play is allowed to occupy in the school life of the boys and girls of to-day. They point to their own school days, to the days when work and study alone formed their school activities, and put forward the usual plea: "We did not have any time for play when we were at school, and our schools then turned out just as good men and women as the schools of to-day." They claim that play is now occupying the hours which used to be spent in home study, and that the boys are spending so much time in athletics that they become so tired, physically, that they are unable to prepare their lessons for the next day. Such is the argument of the old school, which cannot see the advantage to be gained by organized sports for school children.

The new school of thought, however, is in the ascendancy. Its devotees are convinced that education means a little more than simply teaching boys and girls in the curriculum subjects so that they can pass examinations. They realize that true education means teaching boys and girls how to live properly, and how to use their God-given talents and opportunities for the best good of themselves and their fellow men. In such an education games must play a part. Recreation is a means of developing self-expression and of stimulating the imagination. It develops self-control in those who take part in games, and, by giving some system and method to the play of the children, instead of simply having their play hours spent in a haphazard fashion, it acts as a stabilizing influence on the school life of the children.

The great benefit of the modern idea of school games, however, is that it brings a closer personal relationship between teachers and pupils. In the old days fear of the teacher was the controlling emotion in the mind of the scholar, and this feeling was so strong that it created a dislike for school and made the scholars glad when they reached the age limit. The modern method, with work and play judiciously intermingled, makes the teacher more a friend and mentor and less of an over-bearing tyrant. It creates in the minds of the children a respect for the teacher, born of a close knowledge of his or her good qualities, and not born of fear, and tends to make scholars take a genuine interest in their school work.

While there may be a danger that sport and recreation may come to take too large a place in school life, there can be no doubt that it is of great benefit for pupils and teachers to join together in healthy, organized sport, and to cultivate the doctrine that a healthy body means a healthy mind.

BIBLE THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

AN END TO WORRY: — Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.—Philippians 4: 6, 7.

Walt Mason THE POET PHILOSOPHER

EASY RIDING.

My car's so easy riding it gives no jar or shock, and in it I am gliding at all hours, by the clock; and, as might be expected, my chores are oft neglected, and creditors, dejected, are wishing I would walk. And every mile I travel provides new, pleasant thrills; but as I throw the gravel, and climb the sunlit hills, the morbid undertaker, the butcher and the baker, protest that I'm a faker who doesn't pay his bills. All day you see me striving to make speed laws a jest, and if I cease my driving to give the car a rest, I'm boned by merchants' prices for pay for prunes and quinces, and every one evinces a spirit I detest. Oh, why do men like tailors insist on being paid? And why so many waiters amid the marts of trade? Why do they always chatter of things that do not matter? Why do they splash and splatter in language that's decayed? "You ride in your four-wheeler," the village banker cries, "but you should pay the dealer from whom you bought your pie; if one has paid the tinner, the webster and the spinner, the fletcher and the skinner, joy-riding then is wise. But if a man be owing for milk and garden sass, he then is wicked, blowing his coin for sparkling gas; and this the hosts are doing, all heedless they are choosing, while owing for the bluing, alack, and eke alas." —WALT MASON.

ALONG LIFE'S DETOUR BY SAM HILL

His Specialty: He studied arts and sciences, too, and letters were his hobby. But when he put his clothing on he never could look nobly. Yet maidens hung upon his words, and also on his neck. For he could sign his name, dear child, To I. O. U.'s by the Peck.

That is Just Exactly What We Would Have Said About It. (Newark Ohio, Advocate) After a girl gets over eating her sweetheart's candy, and he endures her first biscuits, there is no reason ETAOIN SHRDLU shrdlu emtwyp-).

Specialist Along That Line. "You have congestion of the lungs," said the Doctor. "Maybe I had better send for a traffic cop," murmured The Motor Fiend, weakly.

One Ticket For Water Wagon, Please. When the sparkling hooch I buy, At prices up to the sky, I leave a sigh, and then I cry, "Never again; I'll keep me dry." —M. J.

This Reads Like a Call for the S.P.C.A. (Hoagland Crossing Cor. Hillsboro Gazette) Frank Beets, wife and baby spent Sunday with Willard Burton and family.

Women Is Women. "Not many women care much for out-door sports, do they?" "Oh, I don't know. Did you ever see one who did not like to hunt bargains, fish for compliments, be in the swim, play a love game, make a hit with her clothes?" "Sencough! I was wrong."

Our Own Beauty Chats. Wrinkles may be filled up with putty and then covered with paint. Strong perfumes should never be used when going to a social function unless you know the guests are to wear a mask. Hot water and soap are excellent for brightening up elbows and knees that have become discolored from over-exposure. A steam roller has been found useful for smoothing out a rough skin.

The Beginning of the Engagement. "I saw the sun pop corn in the field to-day," remarked the bashful Rustic. "I would rather see the sun pop the question," his girl coyly replied.

And What Were Yours? The books that made My blood run quick Were "deadwood Dan" And "Diamond Dick." —San Francisco Chronicle.

In youth those tales Our fancy took, Now we prefer The pocketbook.

Foot Questions. J. K. asks: "What kind of a press do they use to print a kiss on the lips?" You can get your answer, J. K., by studying some of the mushy movie pictures.

That's Vexing, Anyway. "Leaves Bride for Frisken," headline in Baltimore American. That's a novelty. They usually leave them for a scullmate, or chicken.

She Doesn't Count. The man who picks A little wife At that, may get A lot of strife.

Daily Sentence Sermon. If you must carry a hammer, why not try nailing a lie now and then? News of the Nones Club. Here are more animals for the

BIBBY'S NO BETTER SUIT AND OVERCOAT. VALUE TO BE HAD ANYWHERE IN CANADA. We are out to do a big Suit and Overcoat business, and are well away with a good start. The whole secret is this. We are offering the season's newest productions, real, snappy, fine quality Suits and Overcoats —made by the best tailors in all the land. At Particularly Low Prices. Prices that will agreeably surprise you. SEE OUR NOBBY ULSTERETTES YOUNG MEN'S Sizes 34 to 40 —at— \$27.50 OVERCOATS \$15.00 to \$45.00 ENGLISH SLIP ON OVERCOATS Real Gems Heavy soft comfy Cheviot, pure wool, satin linings, expert tailors THE ELLWOOD - \$45.00 THE MARMON - \$30.00 THE HARLEY - \$40.00 THE HUDSON - \$45.00 THE ACE - \$35.00 THE NEWTON \$35.00

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