

THE BRITISH WHIG 80TH YEAR.



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A tax a day keeps normalcy away.

Soft times would turn away wrath, also.

Necessity: Any luxury that is offered on the installment plan.

There isn't any room in the same world for friendships and battleships.

In times of peace, God is on the side that has the lowest production costs.

And now comes the season when the wise hunter disguises himself as a deer.

About the only things for the dear creatures to take off this winter is freckles.

At any rate, this will be a very severe winter for those who don't persevere.

Hard times: A season during which nobody posts and loans and bows for his rights.

Some people are good conversationalists, and some don't know a thing about golf.

A pessimist is one who suspects that the gates of Hades bear the sign: "S. R. O."

The anti-tobacco societies may be to blame for cabbage leaves in the cheaper grades.

The best cure for the fear that the world is growing immoral is a short course in ancient history.

We can beat the swords into plowshares, but what can we do with the swivel-chair officer's spurs?

Conditions will improve soon after the country's whining apparatus joins the army of unemployed.

There is comfort in the reflection that the headlines would deal with virtue if virtue were unusual.

Still, a great deal of the world's important work is handled by men whose trousers bag at the knee.

When a man begins to wonder how he would look in a tall silk hat, he is said to have a political bee.

If the world ever becomes entirely sane, the money invested in soup kitchens will be a total loss.

To say that beauty is only skin deep is only another way of saying that the good lookers are shallow.

A standpater is one who will lie and shiver because he lacks the nerve to get up for another quilt.

Good manners are used by (1) well-bred people, and (2) people who hope to get a profit out of you.

Another explanation of accidents is that so many drivers have wits that choke down in an emergency.

If the infant republics send ambassadors to all the capitals of the world, who will be test at home to pay taxes?

That farmer who quotes poetry to his cows is probably an advocate of this verified farming you read about.

The difference between hard times and good times is that man makes the opportunity instead of opportunity making the man.

"NO MAN HATH HIRED US."

"I've had twelve weeks work in the last year," he declared almost without bitterness. "It's a week since I got anything—and that was only one day. But I get along. It costs me thirty-five cents a night for a place to sleep, and I get something to eat at back doors and such. This"—he patted the dollar he had just earned—"will put me over into next week, and something else may have turned up by that time. But if you're too long without a job, you're liable to get pinched and sent up for three months."

Friend Citizen, could you or I take unemployment as philosophically as that, live on the ragged edge of beggary and not turn sour against the system which keeps us there? The City is giving work to many. You and I are responsible for the dozen or more who stand idle all day in the Government Employment Bureau. What about that garden that needs digging, that tumble-down fence, those double-windows? Call up 1178.

A PRISMATIC SERMON.

The arts have a place in religious service when used for the glorification of God and the edification of the faithful, but it is difficult to see how any such purpose will be served by the innovation introduced into a church in New York city recently. Colored lights were thrown on the congregation as the rector preached, his idea being that by the use of prismatic tints he could bathe the audience in any desired atmosphere, "using the subconscious suggestive power of diffused color as a support of and an inducement to a given congregational mood."

Thus when he spoke of the philosophy of love, the lights alternately burned bright and faded into indistinct opalescent tints; when he told of the wonders that love has wrought in the heart of man there were flashes of purple and red and pink and yellow; he spoke coolly of those who have no appreciation of natural beauty, and the lights glowed in a cold blend of green and blue. This illustrates the system, of which great changes are expected by its advocates. They talk of putting into churches "light organs" on which skilled players will render "color symphonies." Religious worship has come to a sad pass if it needs such adventitious aids as this for its promotion. Happily, it does not; "old time religion," preached from the heart, without theatrical frills, still suffices to touch the souls of men and women.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The passage of the French train, with its cargo of goods made in that country, throughout Canada on a tour of exhibition, brings out the great possibilities which exist for this country in trade with France. Canada needs new markets for her goods, since the United States market has, to a large extent, been taken away from her by the operation of the Fordney tariff bill, and she needs to develop to a greater extent those which she already has. In looking around for new markets, Canada would do well to consider France, for the trip made through this country by the train, and by Senator Beaubien, the French trade commissioner, has set many people to thinking seriously upon trade with that country.

Senator Beaubien himself has lost no opportunity of impressing upon those with whom he has come in contact the possibilities of a great volume of trade between the two countries. In an address to the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, while visiting that city, he put the matter fairly and squarely before a large assembly of manufacturers and business men. The points he emphasized were that France needs almost everything that Canada produces; that Canada, in return, could reciprocate by buying much from France, that the advantages of such a mutual trade arrangement would lie on Canada's side, as France with a population of 35,000,000, as against Canada's 9,000,000, would be sure to buy in greater volume, and thus the balance of trade would be strongly in Canada's favour.

This statement of the position, as put forward by Senator Beaubien, is worthy of much serious consideration and of definite action. The more Canada buys in other countries the less she would have to buy from the United States, and there is still before us the problem of equalizing our trade balance with the latter country in order to bring the exchange rate back to normal. Trade with France would help both countries, not only in a matter of dollars and cents, but also in that more intangible, but none the less important matter of international goodwill. Both countries would learn to appreciate each other more fully even than they do at present, for international trade gives all nations an international status, and has a broadening influence which cannot be exaggerated. The visit of the French Trade Commissioner was made for a definite purpose, that of fostering more extensive trade relationships between the two countries, and it would indeed be regrettable were it not to bear fruit.

THE EFFECT OF THE U.S. TARIFF.

When the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States put the Fordney tariff bill through its various stages, there were many in Canada who demanded that this country should at once take steps to retaliate, and should impose tariffs on many articles of common import from the United States to this country, in order to offset the effects of the United States tariff measures. Nothing of the kind was done, however, because there were others who could not see that the tariff would be of any effect upon the exports of Canada to the United States, and they preferred to wait until the tariff had been put into effect, so that they could see just what the result would be. Now the result is apparent, according to the current weekly bulletin of the department of trade and commerce, and it does not make pleasant reading for Canadians.

During the four months period from June to the end of September the total value of exports to the United States of articles affected by the Fordney tariff was \$10,070,663, as compared with \$23,546,362 for the corresponding period in 1920. This means, in a nutshell, that Canada's exports of these goods is one-third what it was before there was any Fordney tariff. For the month of September alone, the exports of the same list of articles amounted to \$2,934,873, as against a total of \$11,133,369 for September of last year, showing that in the month of September this year Canada sent to the United States just one-fourth of the amount of goods as was sent in 1920. This list of goods includes a wide variety of products. Sugar, molasses and derivatives, butter, cheese, beef, mutton, lamb and pork, milk, potatoes, wheat, flour and semolina, and wool, all figure amongst the articles in which there has been a greatly decreased trade, and these represent many of the products in which Canada formerly did a very extensive trade with the United States.

This is a matter which is deserving of far more consideration than it appears to be receiving. At a time when the exchange rate is against the Canadian dollar, a condition which can only be changed by building up exports and decreasing imports, it is something which must have a great effect upon the financial affairs of Canada. A solution of some kind must be found, whether or not it takes the form of a retaliatory tariff. It might not be a bad idea if the matter were to be brought to the attention of some of our campaigning political leaders, in order that they might tell the people of Canada just what steps they intend to take to meet the situation. There can be no doubt that the Fordney tariff was designed primarily for the purpose of curtailing Canadian exports to the United States. The plan has succeeded, and it hardly seems right that Canada should take the resultant decrease in trade as a matter of course and do nothing about it.

THE GRATUITY IS DEAD.

After two and a half years of useless struggling and a vain wasting of time, money, words and effort, the Great War Veterans' Association, at its annual Dominion Convention held in Port Arthur the other day, has decided to drop the question of further gratuity and decide to follow some other lines of re-establishment for the returned soldier who has not yet been able to fit into his proper niche in the civilian life of Canada, through no fault of his own. This is a commendable step, and the only regret is that it was not taken two years ago, instead of wasting all the precious time that might more profitably have been devoted to the consideration of other more deserving causes and more pressing problems. In their thirty months of effort towards securing a cash bonus of some kind, the veterans have hurt their own cause far more than they have helped it, for it was on the rock of gratuity that dissension rose and caused a duplication of organizations which has been disastrous to the unity of the returned soldiers throughout the Dominion.

Now that the major organization of veterans in Canada has thrown overboard the cash bonus plea, it can be taken for granted that it has been definitely shelved, for there is no other organization of returned men which can hope to succeed where the G.W.V.A. have failed. To the credit of the Kingston branch of the association, it can be said that it has never lined up with those who demanded a straight gratuity, or have supported the "two thousand dollars or bust" element which was so rampant a year ago. It will be of satisfaction to the supporters of the local branch of the G.W.V.A. to recall that, at the convention held eighteen months ago in Peterboro, its delegates were almost the only ones who stood firm as being opposed to the idea of a straight cash bonus, and favoured only the re-establishment of those who needed it. At that time the Kingston delegates were severely criticized by many representatives from other centres, but subsequent events have proven the

BIBLE THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

A SURE SUPPORT.—The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms.—Deut. 33: 27.

With the great bone of contention out of the way, the G.W.V.A. can now devote itself to other and more worthy objectives. There are many matters to which they might well give consideration, matters which are of vital importance to the welfare of the country at large, and in furthering the interests of Canada, the veterans are at the same time furthering their own interests. While the present generation lasts, with its large numbers of war-stricken heroes, with their peculiar and pressing problems, there will be a great work for a veteran organization. Whether that organization be the G.W.V.A. or a greater amalgamation of all the others with the larger one, it will find success only by adopting the same sane and logical measures as have been adopted by the G. W. V. A. in finally deciding to drop the gratuity question, and concentrate their efforts on other more worthy objects.

Walt Mason THE POET PHILOSOPHER

THE SINFUL MINORITY... You'd think from reading scare-head tales about the carnal of crime that all are headed for the jails, and few men tread the paths sublime. It's always pleasing to reflect that where one fellow wields a gun, a thousand men, with aims correct, are plying bucksaws in the sun. Where one goes forth on stealthy feet to croak a stranger for his wad, a thousand gentles are threshing wheat, or plowing in the virgin sod. The gunman makes the breezy tale that gives pale moralists the blues; the thousand farmers in the vale don't draw a sentence in the news. Wrong is the reader who believes that all the world is on the blink because some libertines and thieves are figuring in crimson ink. A lot of us still go our way without a sandbag or a gun, and try our best, from day to day, to see some worthy action done. A lot of us still live our lives as though there were a moral law; we jog along with our own wives, and sanely use the wage we draw. A lot of us still go to church, and bank upon the good and true, nor flinch its officers who search our cellars for a home made brew. The rascals kick up lots of dust, and they are insolent and bold; but all the time the good and just outnumber them a thousand fold. —WALT MASON.

ALONG LIFE'S DETOUR BY SAM HILL

A Request. Hit's 'aimon time, en frost, Day ain't no leaves o' green, Oh, Lor', send me a 'possum, Foh dis heah Halloween!

Observations of Oldest Inhabitant. I kin remember when a young man took his girl to church Sunday nights instead of to the movies, and the collection did not cost him as much as the war tax at the movies.

Too Many Bawls. A great baseball pitcher always shows lack of control when he begins to walk his colicky offspring in the middle of the night. Maybe It Just Seemed Like a Week to John. (Sinking Springs Cor., Hillsboro (Ohio) Gazette) Orville Roads and family were the guests Sunday a week of John Helming and family at No. 5.

Even the Scientists Will Agree With That. "To you believe the world is flat?" "Well, since the war I have about decided it is flat on its back."

Our Wonderful Language. Take this odd tip Without a frown, If you'd get up, "Then don't lay down."

Especially Supplied. "This fashion note says wolf fur is to be the most popular trimming for coats this season," remarked the wife. "All right, I'll knit the wolf at the door as you can have some to trim your old coat with," answered the husband, whose business was going on the rocks.

Pool Questions. "Curious" asks: "Could you say the bride's party, following the bride and groom out of the church were going out with the tied?"

Famous Partings. A fool and his money. A man and his hair. A man and his wife. A man and his buttons. Clothes and their buttons.

Both Figuratively and Actually. "Prohibition does not seem to be much of a success," remarked the thoughtful man. "I will admit there is an awful lot of research about it," admitted the dry.

Setting on Sure Things. Sweet Mary Garden bets our girls Have legs the sweetest yet. Oh, Mary dear, how well you know No man will take that bet.

News of the Names Club. A Buzzard keeps a garage in Rushville, Ind. but his patrons will tell you it is not that kind of a bird. O. H. Joy, of Richmond, Ore., wants

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