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Prosperity is just around the corner.

There are no goose-stepping stones to greatness.

France can't play a lone hand without another loan.

After all, a hypocrite isn't guilty of anything except synthetic piety.

One dollar wheat was the highest hope of the farmer, but in those days a dollar bought something.

A man may be said to be out of luck if the mortgage on his automobile outwears the first set of tires.

Invention: Often the offspring of necessity. Example: A husband explaining to his wife.

Fat men may have their critics, but they occupy a large place in the community.

They are fighting in the Balkans, but we are not advised fully whether it is again or yet.

Uprisings are of such frequent occurrence here that it perhaps should be called the Far Yeast.

When we have women magistrates and judges, how will we know when they have reached the age of retirement?

Henry Ford wants to turn battleships into automobiles. Now we may guess where he obtained that ocean wave effect.

The fight between the Old Oakon Bucket and the Little Brown Jug goes merrily on, as it is likely to go on to the world's end.

A philosopher is a person who does not lose his temper when the head he has been following ends in a farmer's barnyard.

Nevertheless, we shall never have complete disarmament as long as automobile drivers are allowed to operate dangerous weapons.

The most common complaint that we hear about prices is to the effect that they are too low when we sell and too high when we buy.

When a man killed himself in the old days, the first thought was to find the woman. Now the first thought is to find the bank directors.

The pen is mightier than the sword, but what is needed right now is a pencil that will come out on top in an engagement with a patent pen-sharpening.

Brockville Recorder claims to be Ontario's oldest paper. As far as its contents go it is—no paper publishes any older news.—Peterboro Examiner.

Peterboro Examiner says that the Greenville bye-election has silenced Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P. No married editor would ever be guilty of making such a rash statement.

A girl employee in a western bank, with a kick of one foot, started a burglar alarm and prevented a big robbery. Now if this attempted robbery had happened in Belleville, where the girls' feet are notoriously large, she would have kicked the burglar alarm into the middle of the street and probably injured some of the innocent passers-by.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

Colonel Dennis, representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, England, is promoting in that country a vigorous campaign to secure immigrants for Canada, and, according to recent news despatches, his proposals are being received with a large measure of sympathy in British governmental circles. At a meeting he had with government representatives in London Col. Dennis made a clear statement of his case, and invited joint action which would be of mutual advantage to Britain and Canada. He pointed out that Britain's economic position at present was such that eight or nine million people must emigrate. On this side of the Atlantic, the United States is likely to close its doors against immigration. Canada, on the other hand, must have more population and more production to carry her two and a half billion war debt and to solve her acute railway problem.

There are two things which stand out clearly in connection with this question. First, Canada needs more population, and, second, Great Britain must get rid of some of her surplus people. In fact so keen are the British authorities to do so that, at the Imperial Conference last summer, the government expressed a willingness to spend ten million dollars yearly in paying the passages of people who wished to go to the dominions.

It is commendable that the C.P.R. should make an endeavor to secure immigrants for Canada, but it should be borne in mind that mere numbers will not make Canada any greater or any more able to finance her pressing problems. In the ten or fifteen years previous to the war the C.P.R. did much to add to the population figures of this country by bringing immigrants from Europe, but it cannot be said that these were the best type of citizen for us to receive. There was little attempt at selection, and thousands of the Europeans who were brought out knew nothing of our language and still less of our customs. They swelled the numbers of unskilled laborers, lived under conditions which were not conducive to good citizenship, and did nothing to maintain the standards of living and morality of their adopted country.

There is a danger that even in immigration from the British Isles there may be a sacrifice of quality at the expense of quantity. At the present time there is but one type of immigrant needed in Canada, and that is the type of man who has experience in farming and is ready and able to go on the land to become a producer. There is no need for city workers, for artisans of kind, or for laborers. The cities are already clogged with thousands of such men who are unable to find employment. For such men to come to Canada would but swell the ranks of the unemployed in a country where there is no state system of unemployment doles.

It will be said, of course, that there is no desire to bring such men to Canada, but the nature of the population of Great Britain is such as to make it clear that little else is available. Only eight per cent. of the British workers are land workers, and these do not figure amongst the hundreds of thousands who are receiving unemployment relief. The land workers are needed in Great Britain just as much as they are needed here. The unemployed come from the cities, from the ranks of the artisans, clerks, skilled and unskilled laborers. They are the men for whom an outlet must be found. They are the men who are most anxious to try their fortunes in a new country; yet Canada already has more than enough of these for her present requirements.

These facts simply emphasize the great need there is for caution in any plan of immigration and for a careful selection of those who are best fitted to fill the vacant places in Canadian life. Indiscriminate immigration is a thing of the past, and a close check should be kept on the methods adopted in bringing people even from Great Britain.

THE CONFERENCE ENDED

The Washington Conference is over. On Monday, President Harding, in the final speech, rung down the curtain upon the event which will live in history as a turning point in world affairs. Never before, in so short a time, have so many matters of international import, many of them bearing all the conditions necessary to bring on future war, been dealt with. Never before in history has there been so constructive a step towards making peace and harmony a universal reality. As a result of the twelve weeks of deliberation and argument, the whole world can look forward to the future with hope and confidence that war is a thing of the past, and that in the days to come even greater things will be done by international agreement than have been done at Washington.

To give a full and complete report of what was accomplished at the conference is a task worthy of our historians. To fully understand the significance of all the treaties brought into being would tax the powers of even the keenest student of international affairs. Certain it is

that never before have contentious affairs been tackled so boldly and fearlessly, and with such pleasing results. At the best, a mere outline of the treaties signed will be sufficient to tax the knowledge of the average citizen.

First, there is a treaty between Great Britain, United States, Japan, Italy and France for the limitation of navies. This will mean the scrapping of many battleships, the establishment of a naval holiday, and the setting of a flat allotment of tonnage of warships for the five great naval powers after the holiday. This means the saving of billions of dollars to these countries, money which will be set free for constructive purposes, instead of being used to build engines of destruction. The same five powers have also signed a treaty outlawing poison gas as a weapon of warfare and submarines as commerce attackers.

Then there is the important Pacific treaty, signed by Great Britain, France, United States and Japan, in which there is a definite guarantee of lasting peace in that troubled area. Chinese problems were handled with a marked degree of success, and out of the discussions came two treaties signed by nine powers participating in the conference. In framing these treaties the spirit of the conference was seen at its best. All nations came together and made concessions in an effort to solve the vexed problems centering on China. The bitter controversies regarding Shantung, Kiaochow and Yap, involving Japan, the United States and China, were amicably settled. China's tariffs were regulated and her integrity guaranteed. The division of former German cables in the Pacific was accomplished without friction. Japan agreed to withdraw from Siberia and also to relinquish the idea of exclusive control of South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, and Great Britain returned Wei-Hai-Wei to China. When it is considered that any one of these problems might have led to a terrible war, it will be realized that the conference has been doing tremendous things.

With the close of this event there is a prospect of the world now settling down to normal activities of peace. With national expenditures reduced by billions owing to these treaties, it will be possible for Great Britain to go ahead with the reduction of her load of debt, and when next month's economic conference at Geneva is over, there will be a prospect of stability once more returning to the world. During the war it used to be said that we were living in great days, but the events of wartime were insignificant in their ultimate value when compared with what has been achieved at Washington for the good of the world and for humanity.

Walt Mason THE POET PHILOSOPHER

RESPECTING THE LAW. The law decreed in olden times that witches should be burned; the courts abhorred their mystic crimes, and all their pleading spurned. My grandsire thought they ought to ditch all statutes of the kind; he thought the burning of a witch was not a sport refined. "But while such laws are in the book," my grandsire used to sigh, "around us daily we must look, for witches we may fry." Was there a beldame anywhere, who owned a cat or snake, my grandsire traced her to her lair, and tied her to the stake. He said, "The law must be obeyed while men for justice seek, and though I hate to burn a jade, I burn one every week. I doubt if witches really work much evil and distress, although they're roasted by the kirk, and by the law and press. But it is not for me to say what laws are right or wrong; I've built a roaring fire today, so, witches, come along." The law he decreed was repealed long since, as fierce and vain; old women now may go afield, with black cats in their train. And if some acrobatic dame can on a broomstick ride, the people will applaud her game, and point to her with pride. The law that's evil or absurd will from the nation fade; but while it is in the volume's word, let's see that it's obeyed. —WALT MASON.

ALONG LIFE'S DETOUR BY SAM HILL

She Knew Him. The doctor shook his head and sighed: "Alas, I fear that he is worse." "He won't get well," the wise wife cried. "With such a very pretty nurse." Observations of Oldest Inhabitant. I kin remember when every home had a family album in which the pictures of all the relatives were pasted and which now looks like a book of cartoons. She Never Thought of That. "Doctor," said the Sweet Young Thing, "I have very pronounced bowlegs. It is very embarrassing. Is there any remedy you can suggest?" "Well," said the Wise Doctor, "the embarrassing will be remedied by wearing longer skirts." She Must Have Been a Super-Steak, All Right. The bold paragraphs will have to

BIBLE THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

FEAR DESTROYED:— Fear thou not; for I am with thee; be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee, yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.—Isa. 41: 10.

Why Not Let a Tailor Do That? "LAWIERS TO PRESS \$500-000 SUIT" Headline in a Cincinnati paper.

Another Victim of Cold Water. "How do you feel?" asked the ruin as it shook off the water. "Decidedly put out," snapped the flames, sticking out an angry tongue at the departing fire company.

A Great Indoor Sport of Married Men. When in the blankets I have rolled. On nights that are so beastly cold, I hate to be aroused and told That I must hunt for burglars, bold.

Pool Questions. W. L. T. asks: "Did the old settlers always settle up as well as down?"

Cross-Let. Marriage License in Kansas City Times. Peter Cross, Kansas City\$2 Gladys Lott, Kansas City18 If Peter's always Cross, we don't envy Gladys's Lott. Do you?

You Know Fish. "Scientific observation has revealed that fish have a keen sense of smell." News item. It always has been our observation that fish smell—fishy.

His Experience. "The opal is the most unlucky of all gems, isn't it?" asked Biggs. "Huh! My experience has been that a diamond is," replied Biggs, "I have nothing but trouble ever since I bought a diamond engagement ring."

Abundance. The snow falls plentiful and free. It serves but to increase our care. How fortunate the earth would be, If snow were good to eat or wear. —Washington Star.

Advice is freely given us. We know it's meant to cure our ills. But what makes us so often cuss Is it's no good for paying bills. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

I think it's open, though, no doubt That snow cannot be worn—I'm blast If I've not read somewhere about A maid in snowy garments dressed. —Newark Advocate.

Too Bad You Can't Go a Foot, But How About Six Inches? (Little Rockcastle Cor. Martin County (Ky.) Advertiser) The roads are so muddy that it is almost impossible for one to go anywhere afoot.

Times Have Changed. H. E. F. writes: "I kin remember when we could go to Jordan Braun's cooper shop and carry away all the shaving soap we wanted. Yes, old top, but since prohibition they don't have any shaving around cooper shops and shavers are decidedly expensive these days. If you don't believe it, have all your shaving done by the barber."

News of the Names Club. Some men get bunnions from the shoes they wear, but what we started to say is that Louis B. Gilley, of Ottawa, Kan., has just married Edna Bunyan.

Gobs of Gloom on Sandy Bluff. (Sandy Bluff Cor. Nicholasville (Ky.) News) Almost everybody down on the Shun pike are afflicted with gobs. It is a social disaster and a physical calamity.

Then Clarence Went to Bed. "Ta," said Clarence. "What the sense, now?" growled his Dad. "I just wanted to know if the grocer makes the change when you give him a five-dollar bill to pay for a dollar's worth of groceries is a counterfeiter," said Clarence.

TUG BOAT SAFE IN PORT. Squab Was Locked in Ice in St. Lawrence. The tug boat Squab which was caught in an ice jam in the channel near Alexandria Bay, N.Y., on January 11th, was brought into port here on Sunday under her own power.

Superintendent Fred W. Adams stated that at no time was the craft in danger. At the time of crossing from Boldt's property an ice jam in the river was caused by the heavy gale which swept over this area. Thereafter the ice was heavy and, as its customary, the boat was left where it was caught by ice. It was floating and there was open water about it. Without difficulty it was run to the dock, a distance of only a few hundred feet from the place where it had remained from January 11th. No damage was done.

The boat has been used for five years as a work boat, carrying men and materials to and from the Boldt property.

United Counties Delegates. Cobourg, Feb. 8.—Warden Phillips, County Councillors W. F. Elliott and P. Allen have been appointed a committee from the united counties of Northumberland and Durham to attend a meeting of representatives from interested municipalities, to be held in Kingston on Feb. 15th for the purpose of appointing a delegation to visit upon the government, asking that the Provincial Highways Department take over the provincial highway and pay for its maintenance.

Mrs. White is Dead. Wellington, Feb. 8.—Mrs. George B. White, a daughter of the late Anthony T. Haight, died at her residence here on Sunday night, after taking a stroke on Saturday afternoon. The interment took place at Wellington on Tuesday.

At Belfast three Sinn Fein prisoners, under sentence of death for the murder of two constables were granted a reprieve on Tuesday. The dismemberment commission of the League of Nations has decided to meet in Paris, on Feb. 20th. It is reliably stated at Rome that Cardinal Marini is alive.

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