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It takes two to make a successful marriage, but one can turn it into a failure.

The "rights" men fight for always multiply rapidly as men learn more about figuting.

to run the government he should learn to obey its laws. It takes all kind of people to make

Before a man gives advice on how

a world, so almost anyone should be able to fit in somewhere.

The reason flour and bread don' fall in price is because farmers don't make the flour and bread.

Many a man has picked another

case of mistaken judgment. Friend wife learns that she has

for an easy mark and developed

undertaken a real job when starts to correct husband's faults. can't put it over; and if it's a sound

idea, propaganda isn't necessary. A free country is one which you can vote for an addled radical when

you have a grouch about something. It certainly looks as if 't is going to be a bumper year for everything

except the toothpick industry in Russia. We are wondering whether all mony is listed on the income ta:

blanks under "losses" or "operating expenses." Some of the stuff appearing in magazines indicates that the authors

are close personal friends of the thinks he is repenting he is merely

being sorry that he has the fiddler to If there is anywhere near as much oil in the world as there is trouble over it, the supply is good for a mil-

hon years. Doubtless there is a happy middle state when a cantaloupe is neither green nor rotten, but it is difficult to

furnish proof. Next to persons who know how to run a newspaper probably are those who are sure they could write a book

If they had time.

It's a funny language. A man deliberately fills up on hooteh, and deaberately steps on 'er, and then we call the result an accident.

Burbank always destroys the secand best to keep it from populating the earth. How fortunate that he experiments only with plants.

will sit in the shade and whittle to a wealth-producing stage. The while his wife mows the lawn.

Sir Thomas Lipton says he wants existed that the immigrants would "that bloomin' mug." This desire flock to the cities and flood the has already cost him much. Here's labour market, thereby aggravating oping the game old sportsman sucthe unemployment problems of the seeds in lifting it next time. country. That fear, apparently, has

BIF THOUGHT FOR IC-DAY little, if any, surplus labour available game last night?" I the Lord thy God will sold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I- will help thee .sealph 41:13.

Corfu incident, arising out of refusal of Italy to listen to been satisfactorily closed by a set-The ultimatum which was given to Jugo-Slavia on the settlement of the controversy regarding Fiume the neighboring district expired September 15th, and it was feared that this date might see another outbreak of hostilities. Wiser coun sels, however, prevailed in Italy, and the date of the ultimatum was in-...... sc.eo definitely extended, and an offer of meditation held out.

The difference in the attitude Italy in these two cases is worthy One year, to United States \$1.50 of comment. In the case of Greek trouble, action was swift and F. Calder, 22 St. John St., Montreal drastic. Greek territory was occupied, and a threat of further military action, unless immediate satisfaction was given, was made. Italy, apparently, felt that she had little to fear from Greece, and that in a war between these two countries, Greece would have to stand alone. and there could be but one result It is probable that Italy might have welcomed this war had it not been for the determined stand taken by the British representative at the meeting of the League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil. He let Italy known in plain language that Britain did not propose to stand aside and let the League of Nations be ignored without taking some steps to prevent it. He even went so far as to suggest that Britain would strongly resist any attempt on the part of Italy to declare hostilities on Greece, and this was probably the reason why Mussolini backed down from Italy's attitude that the affair concerned only the two nations to the extent that he allowed it to be referred to the Allied council of am-

In the dispute with Jugo-Slavia, however, such pressure was not necessary. Italy realized that in conflict with this baby nation she would have a big task ahead. The Jugo-Slavs could have called to their aid most of the Balkan nations, and the world has learned that it is dangerous to arouse these peoples. Mussolini, under these circumstances, If it's a fool idea, propaganda evidently felt that discretion was the better part of valour, hence the extension of the ultimatum, and the conciliatory attitude displayed.

LETTING DOWN THE BARS. The new immigration policy which has been announced by the minister of immigration in the Dominion cabinst is a radical departure from the policy which has been in force since the conclusion of the war, and even from that which was first put into effect by the King government. The new programme is that of the wide open door. The restrictions which have been placed upon immigration, in the form of financial and other qualifications, have been removed, that time and energy." and the only qualifications which are now necessary, apparently, are good health and good character. The new As a general thing, when a man policy is aimed especially at secur- point ing larger numbers of immigrants from Great Britain and the United States, and from certain European

> countries. Mr. Robb, the minister of immigration, doubtless has very good reasons for this change in policy. He has realized that the old regulations were effectively barring thousands of immigrants from Canada who might have made excellent settlers. has also the opinion that business conditions have now reached so improved a state that it is safe to invite immigrants without the fear of overcrowding the labour market. He states the platitude which has been often repeated, that Canada must have settlers to fill up her vacant many cases. prairie farm lands, and must have more population in order to give the national railways a chance to develop as they ought. These are factors which are more or less recognized by all who are familiar with the situation in Canada. It has long been known that this country could only continue to grow and to remain prosperous as her vacant lands were filled up so that the natural resources of the Dominion could all be brought bar to immigration during the past few years has been that a fear has

It is hardly likely that there will the game and I won eight prescrip- you recommended golf to take my Jones. be any large influx of immigrants from the United States, unless business conditions in this country reach only true wealth

passed, and there has been such a

revival in business that there is very

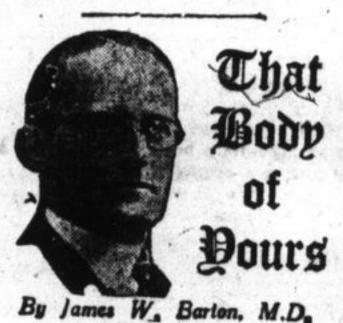
ANOTHER WAR MENACE OVER. a stage of prosperity hitherto un-For the present, it seems as if known. The United States, unforthe menace presented by Italy to tunately, takes from us far more of the peace of Europe has passed. The our citizens than come to us from the country to the south, and this condithe tion, while it may become less notice-Greek offers to place their distute able, will continue for some time to before the League of Nations has come. There are possibilities, however, of a great flood of immigrants tlement in which both sides finally from Great Britain. That country gave way, and by which both parties has a teeming mass of men and woto the dispute, as well as the nations | men who are suffering from the chacomprising the league, are satisfied, otic industrial conditions which pre-The other trouble in which Italy was vail over there. The British govinvolved, the controversy with Jugo- ernment's offer to pay half the ex-Slavia regarding Fiume, has also penses of immigration to the Dominbeen smoothed over for the time he- lions, if the Dominions pay the other ing, largely because I'aly has in this half, may result in many thousands case adopted a more conciliatory of aplendid settlers coming to Canattitude than she did with Greece, ada, and they are of the type most

With the bars down, however, there will be greater need than ever to carefully examine those who enter Canada. There are certain types which can never be assimilated successfully, and they should be kept out just as diligently as they were under the old regulations. Care should also taken to see that the immigration is not allowed to exceed the possibilities of absorption in this country. There is a limit to that, and if is not observed, then the last state of the country will be worse than the first. In spite of the desire to secure a larger volume of immigration, quality should still be the first conefderation, and unless it is, Canada will not receive the benefits anticipated from the increased population.

NO ARTICFICIAL RAIN. Once more prosaic, matter-offact science blasts the hope of re gulating the rainfall by artificia means. The United States weather bureau asserts that, for practical still a long way beyond sight.

Once more the rain maker must defer assumption of control over the clouds. From time immemorial imaginative individuals pictured themselves in the role Jove, releasing the floods from above or damming them back. The latest effort in this direction was along scientific lines and, it is claim-3d, produced results.

But those who view the subject from the practical standpoint and who are in position to know what they are talking about rate the electrically charged sand method as holding no real promise and relegate it to the limbo reserved for such efforts. Nature still clings to some of her prerogatives-including con-



"The Need of Change." A business friend of mine criticizing a certain woman's club

"Why," he said, "the time, money, and energy they spend for amount of money they make charity is simply ridiculous. If each few dollars to the fund they would make more money, and not lose all

As a matter of fact his criticism is often justified anyway. But he was forgetting a very vital

These women all homes, from homes where they are the guiding genius. If they do not do all the work of the household, they usually do a part of it. Some of course have a number of maids, but in no case do these club women escape home responsibility. And what does this mean?

Simply the daily, almost deadly routine. The care and supervision of all that goes to make home life, from the washing of dishes to presiding at a real dinner party. All the little details that come

up day after day, and every day, What am I trying to prove? Simply that a woman by engaging

in club life to some extent is actualdy saving her very mind's health in

The club offers a new field. There is a chance to help some cause. There are the business details the ordinary club meeting, the bates more or less interesting and sometimes exciting, and then more public affairs where thought and energy must be expended.

Any physician who does specia work on the mind will tell you that it is monotony, routine, that kills. The dead loneliness of women on the farm and prairies is being made more bearable by the wireless.

That little touch of the outside world, of something different. And so the old eaying "a change is as good as a rest" applies appropriately to the modern house wife, whose daily routine needs change quite frequently.

Lucky. "Have any luck in the poker "You bet. There was a doctor in

Keconstructing Tokio.

Clarence Ludlow Brownell, M.A., Fellow Royal Geographical Society. London, England.

The new Tokio will resemble old Tokio principally in size, if proposals for reconstruction that have come from the capital city of the Land of the Rising Sun bear fruit. Probably these plans will eventuate and the Opportunity which the terrible calamity has created will not knock at the door in vain, as was, unforunately, the case in San Francisco.

Opportunity knocked loudly at the Golden Gate, and for a time good citizens there hoped that the city would open its gate wide and welcome Opportunity with loving greeting. Some fool, who surveyed treets regardless of hills, hald laid the city out so that in places cleats were necessary on the sidewalks, and grass grew between the paving blocks in the streets, as no vehicle could make the grades. When earthquakes and fire 'aid San Francisco low, Oppertunity was at hand to remedy the work. The greatest of landscape architects spent a year on a moiel, studying the city from his studio on Twin Peaks, to show that the hideous achievement of fool and fire could be buried for all time beneath the splendour of a new creation. But while Opportunity was knocking. self-interest of land owners threw slops over her. She withdrew humiliated, and will not return until there is another earthquake.

It will be different in Tokio. The government is the real power there. What the government says will receive scrupulous attention. Self-interest of citizens who are willing to sacrifice their neighbors' properties but object strongly to any inroads upon their own possessions, as was the case in San Francisco, will make purposes, rain making per order is no protest. The Japanese spirit-Yamato damashi-takes for granted personal and individual sacrifice for the general welfare. It is not thinkable in Dai Nippon that a citizen should consider his own interests when these might interfere with the government's welfare plans.

So Tokio is in for remaking. The plans have been ready for years. The government has studied city planning for upwards of a quarter of a century. As far back as 1890, there were reports from all the large cities of the world, describing in detail everything that pertains to health, wealth and happiness, in municipal management. Since then, hundreds of commissions have been abroad and have studied regulation and development and adaptation from many angles. From these plans the Imperial government had laid out a scheme that was to keep its engineers continuously busy with improvements for a century at least. Bccause of the catastrophe of Septemher 1st, it will now be possible to compress the proposed 100 years of improving into perhaps one-twentieth of that time.

Those who knew old Tokio wel will hope that many of the charms they cherish in memory will not pass into oblivion. It was replete with oriental fascinations. Its great wind ing moat, spiral in form, that gave triple protection to the Shogun's palace in the days when Tokio was Yedo, cut through the hills, passed under graceful bridges and bathed the base of ancient walks of heavy rough-hewn rock, which supported in venerable impressiveness white towers in the Chinese style of building-graceful despite their size -and contrasting in the fine white finish of their exteriors with heavy gray of the lichen-covered bul warks below them.

The moat and its branches were picturesque, too, with their many market boats, as also was the streamlet, Ko-ishi-Kawa, (little stone river) and the considerable stream of the Sumida river, where the various schools of the university held their annual regatta at the time of the Cherry Blossoms, when all Tokio was in its gayest dress. To watch the day and the night fireworks from a houseboat on the Sumida was a treat.

Indeed, to the visitor, the whole city was a joy. Its narrow streets, which in places would hardly allow two jin-riki-sha (Man-power carts) to pass, were endless museums wares for sale at prices that ran down to rin-a rin is the twentieth of a cent, the tenth of a farthing. For the most part, the streets were without sidewalks, and the houses but one story high, and made up mostly of roof, so that in old Tokio one seemed to be looking out over a vast herd of turtles with breaks here and there where dense foliage appeared. There were no steeples or spires, or, until recently, any tall buildings, except the Asa Kusa tower the Russian cathedral (formerly the property of the Holy Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic church, of which the Czar was the head). It overlooked the Imperial palace, and looked down upon the Mikado, a grevious thing in Japanese minds. It stood on Surugadai. It is probably down. The church that built it re pretty well in ruins, too, according to reports from Bolshevikiland. Probably there is no one to restore it.

Excepting on rainy days, old Tokio was without a rival as a city to saunter in. When it rained, the tea houses beckened and the twang of the geisha's guitar weakened resistance to that point known to science as absolutely zero.

Needed Treatment. Golfer-Doctor, you remember horse-power mind off my work?

Doctor-Yes. "Well, can you prescribe some- goes wrong with the works!" rething now to get it back aagin?" plied Robinson.

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(Continued From Page 1)

County School Parade. The wet weather on Thursday preented a large attendance at the county school children's parade in front of the grand stand on Friday afternoon. It had been expected that about four or five hundred children would take part in the parade, but only five schools were represented. viz., Kingston school section No. 9. 'Sunnyside," Glenvale, No. 16, Fortland, No. 2 and Camden, No. 5, which made up "Union," Pitteburg, No. 2, "Atkinson," Wolfe Island No.

The children representing the five school sections formed up in separate groups, and paraded in front of the grand stand, and were judged by Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonell, and Major Jeffrey of the Roya Military College, Miss Jennie Shaw, Mrs. A. W. Sirett, and Harry K till, teacher of mustc in the public schools of Kingston. The children sang, marched, and in some cases gave a yell. The judges decided that Glenvale school children, in charge of Miss Thelma Dobsen, were by far the best. They were all dressed alike and did some excellent marching, and formed the letters "G." "V." representing Glenvale, and the figures 16. They certainly showed that they had been well trained, and their superstition than a fixed principle of singing "O Canada" was exceptionally good. Before leaving they saluted in the correct regimental man-

The children who took part from says the foundations of the harine Glenvale were: Harold Patterson, Ernest Clarke, Austin Patterson. Ronald Gibson, Jack Gibson, Ralph Gibson, Gad Swain, Lloyd and Bruce Van Order, George Clark and Will the proposition that a nation was Davis, Lizzie Maloney, Erma Ellerbeck, Margaret Ellerbeck, Agnes Ma- adjoining its coast as far as a canloney, Gretta Crawford, Zona Swain, non shot could be fired. Georgina Caverly and Ivey Biddulph. happened to be three miles; where-

side, Cataraqui, under the leadership book on "The Sovereignty of of Miss Saunders, fourth, and Wolfe Sea." Thomas Wemyss Fulton, Hertha Rattray, fifth.

with the singing of "O Canada," as it the writers indeed do not mention is very much preferable in a contest #." of such a nature that some patriotic piece should be sung. Mr. Hill, the munical director of the city schools. awarded more points to "O Canada." than he did to some of the other

ners, and crope paper hats, the work way over he had a demonstration of their teachers. One noticeable where high taxes might greatly lesfeature was that some of the chil- sen the source of revenue. A. D. dren appeared to drag their feet, in- If. Aikman Smith, the man he talkstead of marching in a military man- ed with, was the representative of ner. It is needless to say that this the John Cotton Tobacco Company defect will be remedied before they of Glasgow, said to be the oldest toappear on a future occasion.

in the very near future, probably pire following the war, England has during the month of October, he become a nation of pipe smokers. would be glad to have another such David Lloyd George, Premier Baldevent held at the Royal Military Col- win and his predecessor, Bonar Law. lege, and it is understood that the in- the Prince of Wales, and many vitation may be accepted.

Quite Right. "What does this mean-'a six-

"Why, one that requires six horses to drag it home when something -A large frame dwelling and two acres of good land on the Sydenham Road, eight miles Kingston, known as the "Union Centre House." There is an orchard

of about twenty-five apple

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The Three-Mile Limit.

The right of a nation to the water within three miles of its coast is not the simple fixed matter commonly believed. The "three-mile limit" is more in the nature of a popular international law. Professor Edmund Samuel Corwin analyzes subject fully in The Forum for September. As a matter of fact, me

League doctrine are anything best

In the seventeenth century the Dutchman Bynkerschoek laid down entitled to dominion over the sea Pittsburgh school children, in as in 1918 cannon shot were fired charge of Miss Vers Ordiners were seventy-two miles! Reviewing the second; Union No. 25, in charge of opinions of writers of the first half Miss Marion Freeman, third, Sunny- of the nineteenth century in his Island, under the direction of Miss British writer says: "Few accept the three-mile boundary as an alterna-The judges were much impressed tive to the range of guns; most of

Becoming Pipe Smokers. A friend who happened to be passenger on an Anchor line steamship via New York from the other side tells me that in a talk with Some of the children wore ban- Scottish tobacco firm agent on the bacco firm in the world. He declar-General Macdonell was so pleased, ed that due to the ad valorem tax with the event that he suggested that placed on cigars in the British Emprominent Englishmen, are examples of those who have adopted pipes over cigars, he said The John Cotton Tobacco Company, said Mr. Aikman Smith, was established in 1726 .- . Montreal Herald.

Disguises.

"People ought to wear disguises." "I can't say that," replied Mr. same as she does around the house."

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Meekton. "I couldn't expect Henrietta to go to a party-looking the