

BRITISH WHIG SEVEN YEAR



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In Mexico it must seem like old times.

China has many titles of courtesy, including "President."

Popular story, vintage of 1924: "Once there was a German nation."

Reducing the tax on "earned" incomes puts it up to your conscience.

And many a man poses as something hardboiled when he is merely a small fry.

The United States is now dry twelve miles out and wet twelve miles in.

Any husband is justified in scornful the intuition of the woman who fell for him.

Civilization can progress just so far. There is a limit to the space that can be occupied by billboards.

A melting pot can't change them into good Canadians unless they were good Europeans.

An uncivilized land is one in which the criminal courts are not behind in their work.

Far hung are both the battle line and the bottle line off the New England coast as Christmas approaches.

Ford may need bolts from the old parties to build a political machine, but he doesn't need any nuts.

The great difference is that France once had the alliance at her back and now she has it on her hands.

As a general thing you can estimate the thickness of an employee's skull by the thinness of his excuses.

It would increase the volume of knowledge if a man knew at twenty-five what he thought he knew at eighteen.

Our daddies denounced the dime novel, but then they didn't know what in this age would take its place.

If, as some scientists claim, the next war is fought with electricity, let it be hooked up with the war profiteers' meters.

"Extraordinary powers" granted President Oregon include the privilege of putting down the revolt, if he can, of course.

The division of talents is about even. When a dog is happy, he wags his tail; when a mortal is happy, he wags his tongue.

Correct this sentence: "It isn't that I don't trust you," explained the merchant, "but it's against our rules to sell on credit."

How would we ever have got along had we not become accustomed to silk stockings before cotton reached such high prices?

Reading the statement on forty-seven years' experience a legal society finds that mothers-in-law are still the most efficient "home business." Still, there are other mothers-in-law.

There is said to have been a man who recently a greatly revived interest in the Bible. Somehow it does not seem to have reached all who need it most, if we may judge by daily happenings.

AUTOMOBILES AND PROSPERITY.

Col. J. Z. Fraser, president of the U.F.O. Co-operative Company, was in a pessimistic mood when he delivered his annual address to the shareholders of the company at the annual meeting held in Toronto.

Hardships on the farms, bank failures, financial and business failures, occupied a large part of his address, and he reached the climax by a strong condemnation of the place the automobile has taken in the life of the province. He even went so far as to blame the automobile craze for the slow return to prosperity which he claimed was being experienced by the province, and to say that he could see no hope for a return to prosperity until this craze had righted itself.

Col. Fraser used figures abundantly in proof of his assertion. Of course, figures can be juggled to prove almost anything, and the statement that figures cannot lie has somewhat lost its force in view of the juggling of statistics by politicians and others who wish to use them for their own advantage.

Speaking in regard to the automobile craze, Col. Fraser pointed out that in the year 1922, licenses were issued in Ontario to 210,000 passenger cars, 24,000 commercial cars, and 4,700 motor cycles. Placing the average cost of operation and maintenance for a year at \$400, he showed that this cost the province \$84,000,000. Replacement costs he placed at fifteen per cent. on an average cost of \$1,000 per car, which meant a sum of \$35,000,000. These figures gave a sum of \$119,000,000 last year as the toll paid in Ontario for the automobile craze.

Then the figure juggling began. Col. Fraser pointed out that the total value of Ontario's crops during the same year was \$222,000,000, and claimed that \$129,000,000 of this crop was spent in automobiles. It took, he said, all of Ontario's hay crop, all its oat crop and all the cattle sold or slaughtered in the province to pay its 1922 automobile bill. Then he wound up by claiming that this was the cause for the hardships on the farm, for many of the financial and business failures which occurred during the year.

There may be a little justification in the claims put forward by Col. Fraser, but if he intended to utter a condemnation of those who had fallen victims to the automobile craze, then he was condemning most strongly those in his audience, the farmers of Ontario. In the department of public highways report which has just been issued, the interesting information is given that the farmers headed the list of car-owners by a long way over any other class in the province. Of the passenger car licenses issued, 68,049 were issued to farmers. Traders come second in the list, with 37,027, and merchants are in third place with a total of 17,834. The farmers of the province owned more than one-third of the passenger cars in the whole province, and had more than double the number of the next class of citizens.

No one condemns the farmers for desiring to have automobiles in order to get around the country, but if the farm organization president is to place the blame of the poor conditions he sees upon the shoulders of the automobile owners, then he is placing the largest share of it upon the shoulders of the farmers themselves. It may have sounded to them as if Col. Fraser's speech were a condemnation of the wealthy classes, but, in reality, he was speaking strongly against his own class. Incidentally, it would be interesting to know if he himself has been struck by the automobile craze, and possesses a car, or if he still rides around the concession lines and side roads of his native township of Burford behind the old-fashioned horse and buggy.

MAN AND SOCIETY.

Charon, says the Literary Digest, carries no freight across the Styx. It is a wise man, we are told, who knows how to dispose of his accumulated baggage before he starts on his last journey. There are millions which, so to speak, never leave the family vault. On the other hand, some of the wealthy return to society part of what they have gained by leaving bequests to philanthropy. Much wiser, says the Christmas Century, are those who do the distributing themselves. Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller are mentioned as noteworthy in this respect. Mr. Carnegie gave away millions before he died, and Mr. Rockefeller is distributing his millions to charities that cover the map. The task, he is reported to have said, is the most difficult in the world. But Charles Proteus Steinmetz, who was one of the world's greatest mathematicians and electric engineers when he died a short time ago, brought us a new suggestion. He had ample opportunity to accumulate wealth, but he proposed that he should bequeath his property more than he requires for his immediate needs. Let a man house and clothe and feed himself and his family; let him take enough to afford him opportunity for unimpeded service to

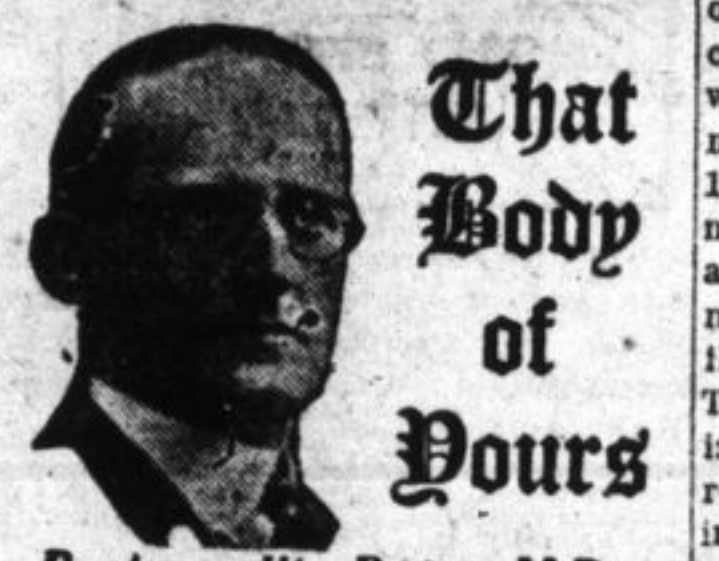
the community. For the rest, let the man take no thought; certainly never let him waste himself in piling up riches. What flows out above his actual needs, let it go back immediately and directly to where it will produce for the public good? This, says the Christmas Century, sounds almost like the revolutionary proposals that a crowd of peasants, sitting on a Gallican hillside, heard one day.

THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD.

It is said that there are still people in many corners of the world who have never seen the face of a white man. Surely they deserve our pity. Yet a parallel may be found even in such a country as Canada, for how many Kingston folk have ever seen or addressed a Mohammedan?

This lack of contact cannot be accounted for by any dearth of Mohammedans, for according to the most recent reliable estimate they number some 235,000,000. Of these almost one-half are fellow citizens or subjects within the British Empire. Throughout the entire world there are, in fact, only some 33,000,000 who are not under a Western power. The Turks form less than 3 per cent. of the Moslem world, yet they are its leading nation because of their military prowess and historic associations which entitle them to appoint the Sheik-ul-Islam, who is the head of all the faith. In his keeping is the green flag which is some day to lead the united armies of Islam to the final overthrow of Christendom. That this glorious dream should ever be attained seems unthinkable—Lothrop Stoddard and shuddering Cook's tourists notwithstanding. For the Mohammedan World is now such a vast, unwieldy bulk that it could not be moved without its falling to pieces; and against them would be a Christendom armed to the teeth and ready, alas, to fight them on their own level.

In the Mohammedan world only five out of every hundred can read. But the important fact is that after static centuries of illiteracy there is a sharp and amazing increase in the numbers of those who are learning. Each generation now will see the numbers of literates double and treble, and Moslem thought and life will be profoundly altered as a result. But the direction or scope of that change depends on the quality of the literature which inspires it, and here seems to be the real challenge of the Mohammedan to the Christian world.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

Turn Off The Power. You are passing through a factory when the foreman stops suddenly. On asking him the reason he says, "That's an unusual noise I hear." After listening carefully he finds out about where the trouble is and immediately he shuts off the power.

Why? Because with the power of no further damage can be done to the machinery.

Then, with the power off, the necessary repairs are done.

Sometimes with machinery, some grease has got on a belt, perhaps some part is in need of grease or oil.

Similarly with that body of yours; something goes wrong.

Perhaps your liver becomes clogged, or the kidneys are not filtering the blood properly.

Well, what about it? Why should you use the same sense as you would with machinery and turn off the power.

That your power supply comes from only one source and that is from the food you eat.

Therefore if anything goes wrong your first thought should be to cut off food at once.

More food, more energy at this time, is just the same as running the machinery when some parts are in need of repair.

Further, with your organs congested your first plan is to get rid of the wastes in the system.

Thus a purge, and injection into lower intestine (a good sweat by the skin, will all help to rid the system—the blood—of this excess waste.

And so if your physician suggests that a day or a couple of days you are to eat no food whatever, don't disobey, nor allow a kindly disposed friend to smuggle you some dainty.

That body of yours will carry along nicely without added fuel or power. This working without fuel enables it to gradually rid itself of poisons and it can then take on fresh nourishing food with which to bring you up to your usual strength.

French Tendencies.

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

While Hugo Stinnes is telling the Germans that they must go back to the ten and twelve hour day—regardless of the teachings of all modern physiologists—the minister of labor in France is proclaiming throughout the French Republic that the eight hour day is a blessing.

France has tried it for four years. She would, not go back to the twelve hour day so popular with corporations in the American Republic. She has found that eight hours makes better citizens. The change from ten hours has been a distinct boon to the working people in several ways, some of them unexpected. One of the results contradicts the predictions of the doubters emphatically. French capitalists, like those in the American Republic, declared that the shops were the best places for the men to be in. Men were safer when at work. To reduce hours would be to afford time in which to waste their wages. In France, which is wet, the doubters said that the reduction meant two more hours in the saloons.

Less Drinking Now.

That was four years ago. Instead of two hours more in the drinking place, what has really happened? Two thousand saloons in Paris alone have gone out of business. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the business has gone out of them. Furthermore, in northern France, the industrial region, where the factories and the mines support the population, and the conditions of living promote thirst, the liquor business has fallen off ten per cent. One city, Roubaix near Lille, has lost 600 saloons. Evidently the "extra two hours in wine rooms" did not even take. If there had been laws affecting these 600 saloons, making access to them difficult, they might not have died through neglect.

Where did the extra hours go, if not to the saloons? The minister of labor has figures to show. Workingmen's commutation tickets out of Paris for the week-end have increased 2,000,000. Formerly these two million people remained in town. Now they go to the country. There are special train services for them each Saturday afternoon and early Monday morning.

Going into the country means health. It means better work through the week, and a greater output. It also means gardens. Men and women in France delight in gardening. They are keen to own personally a piece of ground to cultivate. If they cannot buy, they will rent it they will join a community garden. There used to be 18,000 of these community plots, now there are more than 200,000, all busy producing food. A Frenchman and his wife can feed the family on the produce of a garden. They understand the business. It is in the blood. It is one of the reasons why France is self-supporting.

As the liquor business has decreased, and as many saloons are closed, and drunkenness is decidedly on the wane, and with the waning of drunkenness goes the disorderly conduct that accompanies it. There is less crime now. The police have less to do. Eventually, they will be more ornamental.

But gardening is not the only occupation or interest of those who now have an extra two hours. Athletic clubs are expanding and new clubs are organizing. Outdoor sports are very popular. Working men who formerly had no time for games in the open air are now out every day. This means much for the present generation, and more for the generation soon to come.

It means an improvement in the birth rate that has worried the government these many years—despite the prizes and awards of various kinds that the French republic has offered for large families. Fresh air and plenty of it will be more avail than medals and pensions and pictures in the Paris papers.

Movies Hit Hard.

The open air life has gained tremendously under the eight hour law, and so have the schools, especially those devoted to technical and to vocational instruction. The professional courses that furnish instruction in all the trades that concern building have increased more than fifty per cent. A youth may go as far as he likes. He may become a master builder and an architect.

The vocational schools have doubled attendance since the law of 1919 came into effect. The will on the part of the working men was always there, but ten hours in the shops and mills did not leave enough time. The government is studying, too. It is re-lighted with the observed results, and seeks to further the good work. Parliament has directed the minister of labor to conduct investigation as to all conditions that effect the working people. The social and economic results of the eight hour law will appear in the next year's publication early next year.

One other business goes hand in hand with the saloon as a result of the two hours of freedom that have come to the working man. The movies have shut down for Saturday

BIBBY'S advertisement for overcoats, neckwear, and sweaters. Includes text: 'We're not a Bank, but you can Save quite a few Dollars by Trading Here', 'All New Goods at Greatly Reduced Price', and various product listings with prices.

CHRISTMAS CAKES and PUDDINGS advertisement. Special home-made quality. Special Ice Cream, Frozen Puddings and Maroon Pudding. LACKIE'S BAKERY, 302 KING STREET, TELEPHONE 141.

Money to Loan advertisement. We have private funds to loan on mortgages. T. J. Lockhart, Real Estate and Insurance, 58 BRAD ST., KINGSTON, Phones 322J and 1797J.

TOM SMITH'S CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS and CHRISTMAS CRACKERS. All sizes. All prices. Our stock this year is exceptionally large. Make your selection early. Jas. REDDEN & CO., PHONES 20 and 900. "The House of Satisfaction"

REAL SERVICE IS THE THING OF WHICH WE COAL MEN SING! CRAWFORD'S COAL QUARTETTE

CHRISTMAS PERFUMES advertisement. Our line of Perfumes and Exquisite Toilet Preparations is complete. Perfumes by the most favored French perfumers in the world, and by the best makers on this continent—all most attractively boxed. See the Dainty Toilet Combinations. For Men and Women—the artistic Powder Compacts for the Girls, and Perfumed Bath Crystals for any friend—any of which can be had for, each \$1.00. Do not forget that we carry the largest assortment in town of genuine FRENCH IVORY. Dr. Chown's Drug Store, 185 Princess Street, Phone 343.

WE sing a song of high grade fuel and a home that's full of heat, of a business run by Golden Rule, of a service that's complete. We want your business and you need our coal and we've both got tele-phones. Crawford, PHONE 9 QUEEN ST. Gossip is the mother-in-law of falsehood.