

THE BRITISH WHIG



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Education pays everybody but the educators.

Whatever the world may be coming to, it isn't its sense.

Specialist: One who has learned to multiply the bill by six.

The flapper says: "Live fast, die young, and make a good-looking corpse."

A good citizen is one who breaks no laws except those you don't believe in.

Losing cheerfully is simply the art of lying magnificently to soothe your vanity.

A genius is a man who does his work in private, where you can't see him sweat.

Your friends are those who know you intimately and wonder how you manage to get by.

Man is made of dust; and if he doesn't remain dry in this moral age, his name is mud.

To be doubtful of many things, but never of one's self—such is the philosophy of success.

Some men's motto: "Lead us not into temptation, but tell us where it is, and we'll find it."

A woman's secret society has been formed in the United States. It sounds impossible.

Eve did not resort to make-up. You see, the man was hers the first time she saw him.

Progress is but the functioning of the vanity that makes a man eager to outshine his fellows.

Never bribe a child to be virtuous. It must be good for nothing or it will be good-for-nothing.

Scorn of commercialism means that you are a Young Intellectual, or that your nest is feathered.

A village is a place where a servant in the house means that you are a social leader or an invalid.

Funny man! When fear of the lash keeps him from evil, he thinks Heaven should reward his virtue.

Still, it makes you feel good to go window-shopping and see how many things are there you wouldn't have.

If a man buys gifts at the ten-cent store, he hasn't been drinking anything to make him feel generous.

The little things count most. In a world full of peace and prosperity, a man could be unhappy with a tack in his shoe.

When a headline quotes so many pounds to the dollar, one doesn't know whether it means pounds sterling or sugar.

If a man doesn't read the papers and hasn't sense enough to form an opinion, he isn't fit for anything except a juryman.

If the child is in the right, and you are in the wrong, there's nothing to do but have recourse to dignity and spank him.

There are two kinds of people who knock their home town: Those who can't keep their meanness hidden, and those who can't make money.

MILLIONS IN CANDY.

The importance of candy in the diet of the people is shown in a statement of the confectionery industry issued by the Federal Bank which ranks it with farming, woolen and shoe industries, in the United States. The manufacture of confectionery is centred largely in the states of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio. In New England, especially in Massachusetts, the confectionery business is one of the larger industries. Ninety per cent. of the output is shipped out to other states and as sales are reported to exceed those of 1922, the total value of the Massachusetts product alone is estimated this year at \$50,000,000.

An increase in the consumption of sugar was experienced after the advent of prohibition in Canada, and it is unlikely that the increase in the demand for confectionery in the United States is due to the same cause.

BUSINESS STILL GROWING.

There is no note of any decline in business in the United States, but on the other hand there is a steady increase in the volume of traffic as shown by the figures on freight loadings for the week ended Dec. 8th as announced by the American Railway Association. These figures on freight loadings are an infallible indication of the trend in business and they are generally reflected in Canada as shown by the magnificent results in the November statement on the operation of the Canadian National Lines, when the net earnings were \$4,541,318. The gross earnings were \$24,209,233, an increase of \$689,579 over the month of November, 1922. At the same time operating costs decreased \$1,942,530. As showing the phenomenal increase in business throughout Canada the net earnings for the eleven months ending Nov. 30th were \$16,602,602, as compared with \$5,772,116 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$10,830,487, or 188 per cent. This is a wonderful statement and fully justifies the prediction of Sir Henry Thornton that by the end of the next three years, the publicly owned railways will cease to be a burden to the people of Canada.

The merchandise trade is brisk throughout the United States as well as Canada, but there was a decline in coal loadings, coke and grain. Freight loadings for the week ending Dec. 8th totalled \$13,774 cars, an increase of 75,478 cars over the previous week, and an increase of 4,600 cars over the corresponding week of 1922. The loadings for the year were 47,422,760 as against 40,797,973 in 1922, and 37,401,923 in 1921.

The statement adds: "Merchandise and miscellaneous loadings, generally considered the criterion of business conditions throughout the country, showed a decided gain." It is interesting to know that the highest record in the history of rail, way traffic was recorded in the last week of September of this year, when the freight loadings were 1,097,274 cars.

The Canadian National Lines are getting their share of the business, and when we consider the increase in the net revenue over that of last year we must be convinced that it is due to a substantial gain in business generally as well as to this year's wheat crop in the prairie provinces.

All of this must have the effect of increasing optimism in the people everywhere. It is confidence that creates business and the volume of railway traffic shows conclusively that this confidence is now dominating business.

TRANSPLANTING OLD ENGLISH CHURCHES.

The Agent-General for Tasmania has come forward with what appears to be an ingenious solution for a thorny problem which has been agitating ecclesiastical and artistic circles in London, England, for the past year. In the "City," which is now the financial section of the metropolis, are many exquisite but neglected church edifices. The generations which once thronged them are long since dead and this age has converted the district into an almost tenantless wilderness of shop and office buildings. Yet each of these all but empty places of worship is maintained by grants, to the consequent detriment of more vital work, for the benefit of a few dozen adherents, most of whom have to come long distances past many other churches to worship there.

About a year ago the church authorities declared that some twenty or more of these empty buildings must be sold to whoever would buy them, for many of the sites would fetch high prices. But such a protesting tumult was raised, on historic and artistic as well as ecclesiastical grounds, that the decision has not yet been put into effect.

The adroit suggestion of the Agent-General is that nothing would be more highly prized in the Dominion than a two or three hundred year old London church, designed perhaps by Wren himself. What is to hinder selling the site and trans-

porting the stones, marked for re-erection, to Brisbane, Melbourne, Cape Town or Toronto? The work of the great masters would thus be preserved, the usefulness of these buildings restored and the sentimental, historic and religious ties between the Mother-Country and the Dominions much strengthened.

NEWSPAPER LOSSES.

According to a report submitted to the U.F.O. annual gathering, the Farmers' Sun, the official organ of the farmers and a highly creditable exponent of agricultural affairs and the latest news of the day, has been published at a loss aggregating \$15,000 during the last fifteen months. It hopes to make a better showing by publishing twice a week instead of three times, but that is not at all certain.

Not many newspapers, declares the Brockville Times, could stand such a loss as that of the Sun's for long, but it is a fact that some of the best of them have been having, and are having, their troubles these days. For that reason a number of them have been forced to the wall, and others have given up before it was too late. High costs are hard on the publishers, and it cannot be too strongly impressed upon people who are so frequently impelled to ask favors of the newspaper publishers that they require all the revenue possible to enable them to offset increased costs. If this fact was kept in mind there would be fewer requests of the newspapers to insert straight advertisements for nothing, and to boost affairs that are in every respect money-makers. It isn't easy to refuse, but it has to be done if newspapers are to live. The sooner people understand the situation the better.

PRESS COMMENT

British Money Did It. The proposed substantial reduction of the United States income tax is said to have been made possible by British money. It is fine to feel that we have not waged the Peace in vain.—London Punch.

The Melting Pot. There are about as many colored children as Japanese in the Los Angeles public schools and their numbers are increasing fast, yet nobody is worrying about it, or trying to draw the color line. As a great community we must house many peoples of many races and not only make the best of it, but be proud of it.—Los Angeles Times.

Watch Russia's Wheat Belt. It will be interesting to see how much of the European grain market will be left for our grain growers by the time our State Department discovers that the greatest grain belt in the world is in Southern Russia; that it is growing crops which are steadily increasing in acreage, while our own are decreasing, and that these crops are being steadily pushed from Russia at extremely low prices into the markets of Europe.—Boston Globe.

Slow Progress. It is wise to remember that even now we are only, in the matter of sanitation, where the Romans left off. They, of course, inherited the work of many another race. But when their organizing power fell, the great cities of their Empire had such its sewers and its water supply. Then Europe destroyed these public works or let them decay, and has been some fourteen hundred years in struggling back to a condition no better. It is an ironic comment on the validity of human progress.—London Telegraph.

The Laborer and His Hire. Considering the inadequacy of the pecuniary reward for their services the marvel is that so many men of education and refinement can still be found to undertake the work of the Church. There are weak and inefficient men to be found in its ranks, as there are in every calling and profession. But at his best, and far more commonly than many people are inclined to think, the English clergyman is still today, as he has been for centuries, the Parson or Person of his parish. In sickness and in health he is the friend of high and low, his heart (and often his purse) is open to all their needs and sorrows, and in town and country the whole scheme of life in England would be very much worse off without him.—London Times.

There is a solemn wind tonight. That sings of solemn rain; The trees that have been quiet so long Flutter and start again.

The slender limes, the heavy trees, The fruit trees laden and proud, Lift their branches to the wind That cries to them so loud.

The little bushes and the plants Bow to the solemn sound, And every tiniest blade of grass, Shakes on the quiet ground.

1917. Gathering round, in the Adaph.

Plan to-day so that your work, if taken up by another to-morrow, will not have to be repeated.

DIAMONDS.

Should any reader have a handful of six carat rubies, the clear sort that appears on dealers' lists as pigeon blood, it might be well to hold them, as the market value is rising, and the stones will be worth twice as much presently. They are now not much more than \$100,000 a piece. Hold them another twelve months and appropriate the increment.

Rubies are coming into greater favor—not that any one ever disliked them, particularly or deliberately, and persistently refused them when an eastern potentate pressed a peck or two upon one. They have never been tabu, for instance, like pork in the eyes of the chosen people, or all manner of animal tissue in the minds of those who live on beans. But they have not had the same irresistible charms, the same seductiveness that diamonds possess.

Two Billions Spent. One reads of diamond robberies frequently, but never of ruby robbers, pearl pickers, sapphire swipers, garnet grabbers, moonstone marauders, agate acquirers, lapis-lazuli lifters, turquoise toters, and so forth. Indications suggest that changes are not in the remote future, but near at hand. Possessors of pigeon blood specimens should seek the safety vaults in their banks and fill their drawers before these ruby robbers arrive.

In the meantime, watch your diamonds! The demand for them is tremendous, and behind this demand there is often a gun—an automatic that will shoot you through, and through until your clothing is a slight and you are forced to give up your gems and spend a considerable sum for a tailor, an undertaker, or both. Diamonds have been selling at good prices for at least fifty years. In United States the ostentatious have been buying them to attract attention to themselves, to the amount of two billion dollars. In marks, that would mean the rest of this column full of figures.

Two billion dollars for personal adornment looks like "advertising" doesn't it? That is exactly what it is, for excepting to cut glass with, what is the use of a diamond? It is hard to get, and it sparkles, neither of which attributes or entitles it to registration under the word service. It puts it rather under the caption vanity. It affords opportunity to those who love to be stared at (and glared at) to sit in the glare of cheap but costly publicity.

The prayer of these dupes is "give us this day our daily diamonds." And surely the prayer is answered. The democratic simplicity of the largest republic on earth glitens increasingly at the rate of \$50,000,000 or more. Sparkling stones, pure carat, the chemist says, come to United States at that annual figure.

For the majority of individuals, \$50,000,000 would brighten the days sufficiently. They could do without the carbon crystals and the display, ostentation and advertisement. They could use the money in good works, use it usefully in providing opportunities for self-held which so seldom come in their days to many persons who are worthy. The reward for such expenditure, however, is said to await entrance to another world and seldom attracts the limelight here, but be that as it may, diamond dealers report good business. They obtained \$87,000,000 from diamonds in return. This indicates prosperity as to business affairs if not in social service. It may not be a yard stick by which to measure culture, or intellectualism, or scientific or literary achievement, but it surely spells commercial activity.

Diamond and Death. In fact, Sir Thomas Cullinan, who presided at a meeting of diamond diggers recently, mentioned America as the country that kept the business from falling. The de Beers mines had not been operating for a year, Sir Thomas pointed out; immense quantities of hoarded gems had come upon the market from Russia, Germany, and other war-stricken countries; where frightened millionaires had earlier converted their properties into the most easily transportable form, namely, jewels; and diamond dealing was dull.

Then came America's financial prostration, like the sun in full glory, rising in the morning, and the dullness disappeared. Sir Thomas expressed himself as most grateful. The mines had begun to produce again, the crown jewels and tons of accompanying gems had been absorbed and once more dealers were happy, for a diamond a day keeps the dun man away.

Some statisticians explain the situation by quoting the liquor figures of pre-prohibition days, and showing that the money which citizens of the American Republic used to spend for intoxicating beverages, would buy diamonds to any amount. There is still some money spending in exchange for products of the still, and the amount is not a matter of record as it was before United States went dry, so that the difference between former expenditure and present expenditure is an unknown quantity. People often are driven to one thing or another. If they are not driven to drink it may be they are driven to diamonds. There is notoriety either way.

As a general rule, the wife of the "good fellow," as the world puts it, spends a lot of money.

BIBBY'S Holiday Sale. TWENTY-FIVE OVERCOATS. Chesterfields, Ulsters, Ulsterettes—to go at \$19.50. 200 KNITTED TIES. All new designs and colors—to go at . . . 50c. TWENTY-FIVE OVERCOATS. Smart Ulsters and Nobby Slip-ons—all new shades and colors—regular \$33.50 to \$37.50 values—to go at \$25.00. 150 MEN'S FINE SHIRTS. Sizes 14 to 17—to go at . . . \$1.35. OUR \$29.50 SUITS will make you look like a million dollars—new Herringbone Blues and Browns, Fancy Scotch Tweeds, etc.—all hand-tailored. BIBBY'S

That Body of Yours. By James W. Barton, M.D.

The Sudden Pain. You may sometime get a sudden pain in the region of the heart, and you have to hold yourself in the one position or the pain becomes much worse.

Your doctor explains to you that there is no heart trouble and likewise that there is no gas in the stomach pressing up against the heart. Perhaps the pain is on the other side of the chest and you bend over to that side to relieve the pain. It looks very much like pleurisy. Perhaps the pain strikes you in the lower part of the back, and you have to remain quiet to allay the pain. Sometimes the pain is between the shoulder blades, or even in the back of the neck. You see you are not really sick.

Now what's the matter? Well, just as you can have a pain in the nerves and have neuralgia, so also can you have a pain in the muscles which is called myalgia. It was formerly called muscular rheumatism, because so many people with rheumatism of joints also had this rheumatism of pain in the muscles also.

Usually exposure to wet or cold besides the other conditions which cause the ordinary rheumatism. That is bad teeth, bad tonsils, or constipation. This exposure simply gives these things a better chance to get busy. Your own resisting powers are partly paralyzed as it were by the cold and dampness.

And so if you are subject to any of these muscular pains let your family physician look you over and try to locate the cause. However you are in the midst of an attack, the pain is severe, and you want to know what to do. Stay home, get the intestine cleared out, and try and induce a good sweat. Heat to the part seems to help the circulation, and usually eases the pain.

If the pain is persistent, light or even heavy massage is helpful. You see the pain is not in a joint where manipulation might hurt you. It is right in the muscle, or in the little nerves supplying the muscle, so that heat and massage are sure to help.

Remember though the cleansing of the bow, and the free sweating will be your principal treatment. No opium should be used in these cases.

Savings and Birth Pains. The rate of increase in the population is determined more by interest-bearing bonds than by anything which can be accomplished through committees or legislators. For several generations the French peasant has been tucking away his savings in Government securities. The return on them has become one of the most important factors in his life, even though he does not live very well. A little arithmetic teaches the peasant that the way to dissipate an endowment is to distribute it by having a number of chil-

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

He therefore sees an advantage in having only one. —Boston Globe.

MISSION. If you are sighing for a lofty work, if great ambitions dominate your mind. Just watch yourself and see you do not shrink. The common little ways of being kind. If you are dreaming of a future goal. When, crowned with glory, men shall own your power. Be careful that you let no struggling soul, Go by unaided in the present hour. If you are moved to pity for the earth, And long to aid it, do not look so high. You pass some poor, dumb creature faint with thirst— All life is equal in the eternal eye. And the cause? Usually exposure to wet or cold besides the other conditions which cause the ordinary rheumatism. That is bad teeth, bad tonsils, or constipation. This exposure simply gives these things a better chance to get busy. Your own resisting powers are partly paralyzed as it were by the cold and dampness. And so if you are subject to any of these muscular pains let your family physician look you over and try to locate the cause. However you are in the midst of an attack, the pain is severe, and you want to know what to do. Stay home, get the intestine cleared out, and try and induce a good sweat. Heat to the part seems to help the circulation, and usually eases the pain. If the pain is persistent, light or even heavy massage is helpful. You see the pain is not in a joint where manipulation might hurt you. It is right in the muscle, or in the little nerves supplying the muscle, so that heat and massage are sure to help. Remember though the cleansing of the bow, and the free sweating will be your principal treatment. No opium should be used in these cases. Savings and Birth Pains. The rate of increase in the population is determined more by interest-bearing bonds than by anything which can be accomplished through committees or legislators. For several generations the French peasant has been tucking away his savings in Government securities. The return on them has become one of the most important factors in his life, even though he does not live very well. A little arithmetic teaches the peasant that the way to dissipate an endowment is to distribute it by having a number of chil-

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