

THE BRITISH WHIG



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Happy is the country that can cut down its taxes.

A winter resort is a place where people talk about prices, fashions and symptoms.

Usually, a tip is just a little expenditure you make to preserve your self-respect.

Peace on earth and goodwill among men was not said of the Mexican republic.

Many a man who thinks he is aspiring to higher things is merely aspiring to a softer job.

Kingston is big enough to be convenient and small enough to be a pleasant place to live in.

The quality of mercy isn't inherent. You learn to sympathize with asses by making an ass of yourself.

The chief objection to the man who brags about his "open mind" is that his mouth gets the habit also.

Evolution has been going on a long time, and it isn't likely that a little opposition will stop it now.

Correct this sentence: "I don't like this photograph," complained the pretty girl; "it flatters me too much."

Unless he changes considerably, little Willie will grow up to be a strong advocate of simplified spelling.

People would have better health if they would remember that the stomach is a workhouse and not a playhouse.

The reign of war endures because it is glorious to charge the enemy and easy to charge the bill to posterity.

As we get better acquainted with the "oppressed" of other lands, we begin to understand why they were oppressed.

Fortunes are not built in a day. You must save the nickels and dimes until you have enough to buy a good sucker list.

Provincialism is the gratitude you feel because your section of the country isn't as wicked and low-brow as other sections.

The funny part is that the parent who thinks himself faultless still condemns the old-fashioned methods of raising children.

Will-power is the quality that enables you to keep your mouth shut when you hear two people exchanging misinformation.

If he spends money on her before marriage, he calls that love; if he spends money on her afterward, he calls that generosity.

You can estimate a man's calibre by the size of the income required to make him speak patronizingly of the "common people."

The reason the pioneers were hardy was because they didn't sit down to a dish of cereal and a vase of flowers and call it a breakfast.

People are real greedy. Just as we find about the poultry raising the country, along comes some fellow who wishes to make the hens lay two eggs a day. The next thing will be to insist on grease enough to fry them in.

CAUSE OF SUSPICION.

Whenever we get a communication which begins, "Your name has been given to us as one of the prominent citizens of your community," we read just that far. There is always a coupon at the bottom.

COURTESY NEEDED.

The old question of hospitality and courtesy should enter into the present-day life more than they do, we think. It should be against good taste to become a man's guest and then criticize the hospitality one received. It is such a pity that this has gone out of fashion.

FAST AGE.

So much is going on these days that children are quitting school to see it.—Ed. Howe.

That sounds like a paragraph's best sentence. It is, in reality, a whole sermon boiled down.

School children in town do not usually advance in their books as rapidly as school children in the country. There are so many things to keep the child excited over; so many places to go; so many activities to take part in.

The country boy, if he's lucky, may go to school half the time, or a third of the time, and when he becomes a man he goes to town or city and takes the place of the boy who had to go to school from the time he was six until he was grown. Hence the country boys are running the big industries, the big institutions, and holding the big political jobs.

WATER WASTE.

For some years the public utilities commission has been trying to reduce the city water waste, for the Kingston waterworks is pumping at least forty per cent. more water than a city of our size should consume. The amount of water pumped daily is about 4,500,000 gallons or about 200 gallons per capita. The average per capita daily consumption of twenty American cities is 83 gallons. The city of Detroit daily consumes a little over 100 gallons per capita and Rochester's per capita consumption is 83 gallons. Leaky taps and hydrants and tricky meters are not alone responsible for Kingston's waste water. Where is the waste? In many cities it has been found to be caused by defective mains. The defects have been remedied and the consumption has been reduced by from thirty-five to forty per cent., thus effecting a big saving to the municipality. If Kingston's daily consumption could be reduced one-third there would be a saving not only in electrical power but it would not be necessary to install so large a filtration plant to purify our drinking water supply. The water waste question is one that should engage the serious attention of the public utilities commission of 1924.

A DISTURBED OUTLOOK.

With the coming of the Christmas holiday season, there is a lull in the activities of the various political parties in Great Britain, a lull, however, which is more apparent than real. The situation is too uncertain, the condition of affairs too tense, to permit of any of the political leaders going off and trying to forget the affairs of state. While there is a temporary feeling that the government of the country is being carried on, and that the crisis has passed, that feeling may be but short-lived, for the Baldwin government, when the next session of parliament opens following the Christmas and New Year vacation, will be sitting on the top of a volcano which may go into eruption at any time and blow the government into space. For the present, all is quiet on the surface, but the subterranean rumblings are going on, and will burst into bitter activity as soon as the holidays are over.

Premier Baldwin is admittedly in a serious position. He is the first British premier who ever faced the first session of a parliament without a majority in the house. He is the first premier to attempt to carry on the government of Great Britain with a smaller number of members than the combined opposition forces. He is entirely at the mercy of the opposing factions, and his only hope is that he may guide his course so that they will be unable to unite to bring about the wreck of his ship of state. His hope of Liberal cooperation has been shattered by the outspoken declarations of Asquith and Lloyd George. He can expect no sympathy from that quarter. In fact, the Liberals seem to be glorying in the fact that they hold the balance of power, that they are the middle party, and stand between the extreme radicals of the Labour party on the one side and the extreme reactionaries of the Conservative party on the other. They form the smallest of the three groups, yet they have it in their power to defeat the government, or to nullify the efforts of the Labourites to form a new government.

These parties, in other words, are the rivals of British politics, and it carries with it great responsibilities, for, despite the political quarrels of statesmen, the government of the country must be carried on, and

any party which prevents the government from functioning while not in a position to form a government to take the place of the one in power, will not stand in a very favourable light in the eyes of the people.

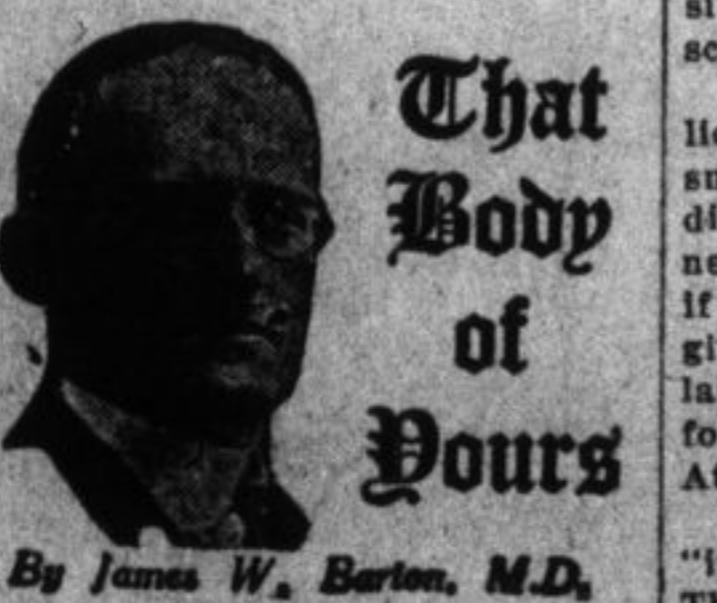
The situation is so difficult that the outlook for the immediate future is most disturbing. The only solution in sight seems to be the holding of another general election, and even that prospect holds out little hope. Were another election to take place immediately following the beginning of the new year, none of the parties would gain sufficiently to undertake the duty of forming a stable government. The political situation in Britain is in such a state that a period of minority government seems inevitable, the only question which is uncertain being that of the party which is to assume the responsibility of governing. If the opposition parties live up to their post-election declarations, the Baldwin administration will speedily be defeated in the house. It would then fall to Ramsay MacDonald to form a government, with no assurance that the same fate would not befall his government as soon as the house assembled. Altogether, the situation is a complex and disturbing one, for, while Britain's domestic quarrels are being fought out, Europe waits for British influence to play its part in settling the troubles there. A minority government cannot hope to be the force in European diplomacy that the government of Great Britain ought to be, so that it would seem as if the political strife there will have a disastrous effect upon the future of the world situation.

ROYALTY ON THE MOVE.

Mercurial Greece is headed, momentarily at least, toward a republican form of government. That seems logical after the overthrow of the monarchy, but it is by no means certain that royalty has been forever banished from Greece. Already there is talk of retaining the monarchical form, but with new blood on the throne. The king habit is fixed in most of the Old World, and the Greeks may find it less easy to get along without a crowned head nominally ruling over them than some of them now think. The republican form has found favor in other lands, notably in some of the countries constituted through the action of the Versailles treaty. Yet, in spite of a popular belief that kings had "gone out" as a result of the war, there are signs that royalty is almost indispensable to millions of people. It may prove so in Greece after the present political upheaval has been quieted in a degree.

The healthy sign about the elimination of royal dynasties that is still taking place is the breaking of ties between governments that before the world war were potential of political evil. Through politically arranged marriages of royal princes and princesses monarchs effected alliances that extended their influence beyond the borders of their legitimate domain. The Hohenzollerns were adepts in this species of political manipulation, and the woes flowing from their operations will be felt throughout Europe for generations. Surviving royalties have hoped to perpetuate the system, some dynastic heads regarding the present situation as favorable to the making of new alliances that would increase their power. With new blood on a number of thrones there will be an end, for a time at least, to this sort of thing.

If countries like Greece are not prepared for a republican form of government, they will do best for themselves and the common welfare by choosing new blood to ornament their thrones and go through the motions of governing. This will give each government opportunity to establish itself without reference to the political wishes of any other. It should make for a greater degree of peace.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

Stomach Trouble—Cancer. A cancer of the stomach is not as uncommon as we would like it to be, perhaps a few words about it might be of help. In a person past forty who begins to have "stomach trouble" frequently, there is always the possibility of this condition. Now, as an early diagnosis may mean the saving of a life, it is foolish not to face the matter squarely. The symptoms are usually characteristic, and a careful watch will generally straighten out the diagnosis. There is usually a "full" feeling after eating, as if the food taken was too much for the stomach. It is often called a pressure feeling. Pain comes on a little later. You will

remember that with ulcer, the food usually relieved the pain. Another very noticeable thing is the loss of appetite. In other forms of stomach trouble the patient often feels like eating, but in this condition he doesn't want anything. He particularly dislikes meat.

Then there is vomiting which is nearly always present. The vomited matter resembles coffee grounds often. There seems to be an oozing of blood always, because the stools show dark blood also.

Then despite the food he eats, he begins to lose weight rapidly. Often this is hard to understand because notwithstanding the vomiting he seems to retain a fair portion of the food taken.

This loss of weight is quite marked and the loss of strength seems to go hand in hand with it.

About this time also his friends will begin to tell him that he looks "bad." That he has a "bad color."

This pale almost yellow color is quite characteristic of cancer.

Now what about it? Well, you can see that this growth or overgrowth as you may call it is inside the body, and is on a mucous lining.

If he decides to wait until he gets all the above symptoms, losing strength and weight all the time, he is simply taking an awful chance with his life.

The best plan is for him to watch himself, closely, keep intestine clear and eat small meals frequently. If there be no improvement then see the family doctor, tell him the complete history and symptoms and leave the case with him.

He will likely have an X-Ray mal taken. If he thinks surgical interference will save the patient he will lose no time about it. At present it is the only known cure for early cancer.

PINKERTON

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

The thousands of detective stories that have appeared in penny dreadfuls, dime novels, nickel libraries and in book form, telling of Old Sleuth, Henshaw, Le Coq, Sherlock Holmes, and a host of other fictitious magicians in the art and science of solving criminal mysteries, have interested the young of three generations, and the older folk as well, and have, at the same time, created a myth—a myth that is a sort of god to the small boy and a superstition of much satisfaction to his elders. The movies have carried on along the lines that the development of this myth followed, and have misled educated millions as to ideas of what a detective really is. This misconception has made an already credulous public more credulous, and has developed a field for correspondence schools in sleuthing. The literature these schools sent out promised to develop anyone who would send one hundred dollars, more or less, into a high class "sleuth" whom great corporations would call upon continuously at exorbitant fees.

School Courses.

There were courses in shadowing that showed the student, who had said good-bye to his hundred, how to hang round the most suspicious crook, noting his every move without being seen. Courses in winning the confidence of petemen (safe blowers) just as they were ready to pete, which would enable a youth just from the "corn belt" to foil the desperadoes and draw down \$10,000 a year from the bank people as special guardian of the properties.

There were courses in disguising by which the youth could soon be able to pass himself off as a plutocrat or professor; an invalid or an athlete; a peddler, a blacksmith, a combination locksmith, a counterfeiter, a cowboy, a politician, a farmer; cadaverous, portly, white-haired, or black and curly. These disguises were guaranteed to be impenetrable, and in no case to attract suspicion on the part of the most wary crooks. How to wear false beards and mustaches without detection, (both feats entirely impossible) was a specialty with these schools.

So much for the myth in the public's mind. The sort of detective—the small boy adores, and the same individual when he grows up knows never existed and never will, even if the aspirant for such achievement gives a hundred perfectly good dollars to every correspondence school for detectives on either side of the Atlantic.

Detectives are not instances of "it takes a thief to catch a thief." They are not clairvoyants, mediums, mind readers; they have no gift of ferreus to make themselves invisible. They have brains, patience, reticence and common sense. They reason well and notice everything. So said one of the greatest of them, William A. Pinkerton, whose funeral at the Fourth Presbyterian church in Chicago, Dec. 15th, called forth these words from Dr. John Timothy Stone, the pastor, after the singing of the old Scotch hymn, "The High Road and the Low Road."

Grateful Grief. The high road is that our friend now travels," said Dr. Stone. "The low road is the earthly journey he has ended. Our Lord hated sin, but how He did love the sinner. So with our friend here, lying beneath the flowers. How he hated sin, and

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