

THE BRITISH WHIG



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Only twelve more shopping months before Christmas.

Money is not very important unless you haven't any.

The most dangerous word in this language of ours is "yes."

Remorse is just a sad contemplation of the cheque stubs.

A normal wife is one who thinks her husband will die first.

Plot: A tool used by authors in the old days before sex was discovered.

Winning an argument by calling a friend narrow-minded doesn't count.

The warring churchmen seem to have overlooked the spirit of the season.

An educated man is one who can think up an alibi that will convince a "speed cop."

Only those deserve freedom of speech who have wit enough not to work it too hard.

"In God we trust" is an excellent motto for a dollar, but not entirely adequate for a pedestrian.

Poise is the quality that keeps you from stepping on your own feet while asking the bankers for a loan.

A tactful husband is one who knows how to apologize gracefully when his wife offends him.

It must be confessed, however, that the broad "a" very frequently is associated with a broad mind.

Every woman has a secret list of the persons she intends to snub if ever her husband gets rich.

The rich man has little advantage in court. He can hire witnesses, but the poor man has friends who will lie for nothing.

Worm: The device that provides mouth for the consumer. Also the little creature that consumes the consumer.

The only useful vocations that have survived through all the ages are farming and brick laying. What about egg laying?

Man is a perverse creature, and when every day is Sunday by and bye, he won't enjoy sleeping late in the morning.

Correct this sentence: "We entertain frequently," said she, "and we never discuss the faults of our guests after they leave."

The tragic part of it is that the courage and initiative that take a girl to Hollywood would annex a good husband at home.

Every bride should have enough clothes to last until her husband furnishes the installment payments on the engagement ring.

Nature knows her business. She gives most of the children to people who know nothing about scientific methods of raising children.

Promote in every way the interest of your community, for in that way you are best serving your own interests. And do not overlook the fact that the kind of a town you live in is the kind of a town you help to make.

PROTECT THE CHILDREN.

Every day in every newspaper there are stories of children run over and hurt by automobiles. In many cases the fault is with the motorists, but in many others the accidents are found to have been inevitable. A man driving a car along a street can do nothing to avert an accident if a child suddenly rushes off the sidewalk and tries to cross the street in front of him. That is the cause of many accidents. Unfortunately, for many children, the streets are the only possible playgrounds, and it is difficult—but not impossible—to keep them on the sidewalk. Parents can do much to prevent accidents by insisting on their children keeping off the pavement.

CANADIAN SMUGGLING TREATY.

The American-Canadian conference on liquor smuggling is an American invasion of Canada as a short cut to stopping the flow of liquor into the United States in violation of the prohibition amendment and the law based on it. The traditional method of stopping smuggling is to defeat the smugglers at the natural barrier recognized in the law, which in this case is the Canadian boundary. Ordinarily what a smuggler does in Canada in order to promote his success in the United States is of no interest to the Canadian government unless he violates a Canadian law. The United States proposes to ask Canada to help stop the smuggling at its source.

Among the proposals offered by the United States is one providing that Canada shall refuse to clear ships of less than 250 tons bearing liquor cargoes. The United States also asks that Canada communicate to the United States authorities all information about larger liquor ships leaving Canadian ports, and that she endeavor to see that such liquor ships as leave proceed to the ports for which they clear.

It will surprise no one if Canada is unable to see its way to accede to any of these proposals. They go much farther than anything the British Government has offered to do to help enforce the American prohibition law. Canada might be helping for diplomatic reasons to help, but she can hardly agree to catch smugglers leaving Canada if the United States do not catch them arriving in the United States. Considering recent changes in parts of Canada in regard to prohibition laws, she is less likely than ever to yield to the American demand. She can do much to discourage the traffic, and has indicated that she will do much, but she is not likely to invoke the Volstead law in Canada.

UNRECOGNIZABLE.

Secretary Hughes's promptitude in rejecting the Russian soviet suggestion of negotiations for an accord with the United States should be finally convincing at Moscow of the impossibility of its "making up" with Washington. When a dirty hand is insinuatingly placed on one's shoulder, one brushes it off without ceremony. This in effect represents the latest exchange of communications between Moscow and Washington.

It is to be hoped that the suitable impression has been made by Mr. Hughes on certain Americans, as well as upon the Muscovites. Only a few hours before publication of the American statement to Tchitcherin, a Washington news dispatch had represented the situation as being favorable to the acceptance of the Russian proposal. That there was no substantial basis for any such intimation was obvious to all who have followed the course of the state department.

The sheer impudence of the Tchitcherin note condemned it in American sight. Pretending to seek "friendly relations" with the United States government and people, Tchitcherin desired that they be "based upon mutual trust." As if any sane statesman could be persuaded to put anything of trust in the red-handed crew of Moscow. Secretary Hughes wasted no words in arguments. His reply amounts to a reiteration of what has been said repeatedly in the past and was restated by President Coolidge in his message to congress. In concise form the position is that the United States government "is not proposing to barter away its principles." That is the president's phrase. Before being recognized Russia must be worthy of trust, and the proof that it is worthy will be given when it provides for discharging its obligations and abandons its policy of destroying the institutions of other nations.

IT DOESN'T PAY.

"It doesn't pay." These poignant words, uttered by "Red" Ryan in his prison cell in Minneapolis, after he had viewed the remains of his accomplice, Arthur Sullivan, stand out amongst all the columns of material which have been published regarding him since his arrest two weeks ago. Waiting for the decision of the authorities, he has been sitting there, and with the thought of the tragic end of his fellow-bandit fresh in his mind, he sensed the fact which should be heralded abroad as a warn-

ing to all who find themselves slipping into lives of crime and lawlessness. In his own case, the words have already been proven true. A man of much ability, that ability has been perverted to criminal uses, and he has spent the best years of his life behind prison walls, and the only prospect before him is that the rest of his life will be spent in the same place. A wasted life, in more senses than one, has been the result of his career of crime.

"It doesn't pay." What a text for a sermon this would make. It should be preached from every pulpit in the land, spread broadcast in every newspaper in the country. When men go into lives of crime, they do so, always, in the hope that they will not be caught, in the expectation of making it a profitable affair. But the prisons and penitentiaries of Canada are filled to overflowing because they found that they could not escape detection, because the arm of the law is long and seldom fails to reach its man.

"It doesn't pay." No man, not even a bandit, cares to enter a profession or an occupation which is not profitable. Even "Red" Ryan, no doubt, thought that he could accumulate wealth by the use of his gun, but of what use is his wealth to him as he lies in the prison cell at Minneapolis? There are other things worth far more than money in the world. Before any profession or occupation can "pay" it must bring more than mere dollars in return. It must bring happiness, peace of mind, contentment, and a sense of duty well done. None of these essentials to profitable life can be found in lives of crime. Even although the criminal may escape the vigilance of the officers of the law, and may go unpunished at the hands of their fellow men, there is no profit in it for them. They cannot have peace of mind, for the guilty conscience is a terrible companion. They cannot have contentment, for behind them there is always the fear of discovery. They cannot have a sense of a duty well done, for they are violating flagrantly their duty to their fellow men. Without these three essential features, they cannot have happiness, so what can life be to them but a mere existence, with the ghosts of fear and suspense always present. Let every man, be he young or old, who feels the impulse to commit crime, ponder seriously on the words of "Red" Ryan, words which are by no means new, but which come from his lips with great force, and turn away from the downward path before ever making the first fatal step. "It doesn't pay," and once the first step is made, the following steps are easy, because there is a downward impulse which can only end in placing the victim in a position similar to that occupied by "Red" Ryan.

CHRISTMAS FOR ALL.

With every return of the Christmas season there is noted a marked increase in Christmas charity. It is also noted that the Christmas cheer to the poor is now contributed by a large percentage of the people, instead of by a few philanthropic rich. Many of the larger cities boast of having brought Christmas to every home. The community Christmas tree conducted by the Kiwanis Club yesterday and the shoe and stocking fund of the Rotary Club indicate that Kingston is not falling behind in this good work. It is gratifying to know that "peace on earth, good will towards God and freedom from want," reign on at least one day in the year.

Increased Christmas charity has brought forth reports that poverty and want is gradually becoming more prevalent in this country. Public officials and welfare bodies have declared these reports without foundation in fact. The inference must be that the increased charity is the result of increased philanthropy, a more universal generosity and a new brotherhood of man, rather than a barometer of growing poverty. It is helpful to concern oneself at least once a year with the needs and happiness of others.

Happy Vegetarians.

If vegetarians ever let themselves go they surely shout with joy in December when, as if in compensation for the colourless dreariness of a London day, the fruit shops are gay with the richness of the world's orchards. The observant Londoner must have marvelled at the variety of fruit which, thanks to modern industry and transport, can beautify a winter desert bowl. The fruit trees of the Empire are stripped to cheer an English Christmas. Plums from South Africa challenge the ripeness of Canadian apples, Indian mangoes provide an exotic touch of novelty, green corn in the cob invents novelties every day. The window of a modern fruit shop makes the cornucopia of a Greek god look insular.—London Express.

Happiness thus understood is

frst of all in accord with morality, for it finds itself in complete harmony with the noblest social aspirations.—Jean Finot.

Conclusion: human equality is

as you like, Wilkes will serve his brother.—Thomas Henry Huxley. The ex-kaiser wants to go visiting. He wants to visit Germany. Better carry his own lunch along.

Desire—The Root of All Evil

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

A congregation at one of Toronto's largest churches listened to an unusual sermon one evening not very long ago. The speaker talked of desire particularly, which he believed to be the mainspring of human action, and of thought and faith as they concern desire.

Desire is everywhere. Plants show it in turning towards the light. Animals show it in herding and in making and in migrating. Human beings show it in manifold ways. It is the great urge. It urges to conquest, to exploration, to all sorts of plans for development of industry. Britain rules the sea because of desire. Japan rose from obscurity to recognition as a world power because of desire. Columbus found the western hemisphere because of desire. Magellan and Drake went round the world because of desire. All military masters, all scientists, all engineers, all religious missionaries have worked, are working to-day, and will work in the future, because of desire. The human race strives and lives—and exists because of desire.

Desire has led to all those things that men call good and to all those things that men call evil. To some minds desire has discovered itself as the root of all evil—like the love of money, which means the desire to get and accumulate wealth. So strong has been this belief as to the menace of desire that a tenet of a great religion, the faith of hundreds of millions of men and women, is that desire in itself is an evil. Followers of this religion seek to eliminate desire, but the very fact that they seek to do it is an expression of desire. To seek is to desire an effort to obtain. To realize the goal of non-desire these seekers would have to cease to exist—something most unattractive to western thought.

Secretary of State Hughes has taken up this idea of desire and to use an expression found neither in Shakespeare or the Bible, has brought it "down to brass tacks." Like former president Hadley of Yale University, he is filled with desire. He seeks to tell the citizens of the American Republic something. That as any statesman knows, as every man or woman seeking to enlighten mankind knows, is some job. Those who pray for the League of Nations admit it with tears.

Dr. Hadley tells his fellow citizens to eschew self-assertiveness which may bring disaster to the nation if self-restraint does not soon assert itself. Secretary Hughes also declares for self-restraint, for control, for less speech. Desire in the American Republic expresses itself in speed. Everyone is in haste. He says: "It is the day of the fleeting vision. Concentration, thoroughness, the quiet reflection that ripens judgment are more difficult than ever. Speed has obsessed the people with relentless need for motion,"—and in dilating upon this the secretary cited instances of the effect of this tremendous urge. Newspapers, magazines, and the writing of psychologists furnish many facts that illustrate this truth. All people recognize it. Most of them accept it, and not a few of them enjoy it. It gives a thrill. In days gone by, they might have compared it to the effect of champagne.

Secretary Hughes sounds a note of warning, however. The thrill is enjoyable, even glorious, but it is well to get up to great speed without knowing what is ahead? Most persons like to arrive quickly, but to arrive implies a destination. What is the destination towards which this heretofore unheard-of speed is moving? Who has taken time to think about that? Has anyone looked forward further than tomorrow or the day after?

Manufacturers are reducing costs by mass production; distributors are distributing to everybody. When manufacturers have ground down costs to the bone, they will push out into the field that now belongs to the distributor and eventually everybody will have all the things he can possibly use and a great many more, besides, with little to do but wonder about them. The market will be "sold." When nobody needs anything more and is cluttered up with stuff that the ardent and scientific distributor has forced upon him, manufacturers will face a long holiday. Their plants and their distributing agencies will be idle.

That is carrying speed in industry up to, as they say, the nth degree, which is as yet a long way off, but there are cases where the speed mania has reached and passed well into the danger zone. Dr. Louis I. Dublin, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has found relation between speed and accidents. He made a public statement a short time ago showing that automobiles killed some 4,000 persons on the continent of North America in 1922. That looks bad, and it is bad,—very much too bad; but despite the large number, representing the total population of a considerable town, the rate has decreased. Fatal accidents for every 10,000 persons owning cars have shrunk more than half since 1915—from 24 per cent. to 11.6 per cent.

Speed in other ways has taken a tremendous toll. There were 75,000 fatal accidents from all causes in 1922. The automobile was responsible for various island possessions and Alaska; railways and trams about 9,000; burns, 6,000; drowning, 7,000; machinery, 5,000; falls, 13,000; but the automobile heads the

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list, and the total is 35,000, more than it would be were the rate as low as it is in England and Wales. This at once suggests the remedy that Secretary Hughes and Dr. Hadley propose, namely: control, speed without control spells disaster; under intelligent control it spells triumph. Evolution, not revolution, is the way, under the guidance of both knowledge and restraint.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

The New Resolution. Its your birthday. You have changed your position perhaps. Or it is the end of the calendar year. You make new resolutions. You've broken many before, but you remember that it is better to make them even if you break them, than not to have even the "urge" to make them.

What is my idea? That you make an arrangement just with yourself that you are going to interest yourself in that body of yours.

It gives you all you get whether it be joy or sorrow, pleasure or pain. You see, hear, suffer and enjoy through the medium of your body. Some things may come to you causing sorrow or pain over which you have no control. They come to all people.

But you have sense enough to know that a great many of them are under your control. What about it? That you determine to treat that body of yours as it deserves, as it gives to, or takes away so much from your enjoyment of life.

The first thing if you are an indoor person will be that you are going to get at least one hour of the day outdoors. Even if you are in an office or factory, go out at the noon hour for fifteen minutes. Then come back and rest for five minutes before you eat your lunch. After lunch rest for five minutes and then get the balance of your hour outdoors. That will be something.

Next is the matter of food. If you are at office work make up your mind that a small piece of meat is sufficient, and that you are going to eat something green every day besides your vegetables.

If you are an outdoor man and are doing hard work, don't be afraid of meat. It is useful to repair tissue worn out by hard physical work. If you are thin make up your mind to get an extra egg or glass of milk at eleven o'clock and at four. If you are too heavy determine that for one year at least, you'll not eat much food after the noon meal, and that you'll cut down all your liquors. And whether light or heavy, fruit and one rough vegetable or cereal will be taken daily.

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