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91ST YEAR.



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After all, perhaps the proper study of mankind is a boarding-house bath tub.

The Mexican ruction is called a "civil war," but there is no civility about it.

A hick town is a place where the man with the manicured nails is a drummer.

The Mexican method is deplorable. It is so much cheaper to stuff the ballot boxes.

Don't ridicule a popular song. The music was stolen from numerous old masters.

Ponzi and Doc Cook are out of business, but you can still lend money to relatives.

Modernizing fighting ships isn't such a big job. The same old gang-plank is retained.

A bachelor is much like a married man, except that he thinks all infants neuter gender.

Railroads are declared to need more income. That's the way most of us feel about income.

You don't realize how small a man is until you discover what insignificant people he hates.

The objection to saying it with flowers in love affairs is that the flowers get the caressing.

Divorce: Proof that people found out about one another before they got used to one another.

An experienced husband is one who can guess what in thunder his wife is weeping about now.

Correct this sentence: "He is our only child," said she, "but it seems impossible to spoil him."

And then again you can recognize the approach to Easy Street by the nervous wrocks along the way.

When the world is sane, there will be medals for the man who keeps seven children in shoes.

The time to call up is after the telephone girls have given all the wrong numbers to other people.

The boss is the one over there who gnaws a cigar in order to look fierce and profound while loafing.

Another eternal triangle which demands attention consists of an amateur hunter, a shotgun and a wire fence.

That superiority complex doesn't mean that you are a wonder, but only that you associate with "two by fours."

Though twelve persons may concur in saying a man on trial is guilty the victim rarely believes that the decision is right.

The British will attempt an around-the-world flight also, going in a direction opposite to the United States fliers. Care needs to be taken to avoid a collision.

BIBLE THOUGHT
IS NOT THIS THE FAST that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke.—Isaiah 58:6.

BRITAIN'S INSULARITY.

Premier Bruce, of Australia, in his farewell address delivered in London, England, makes the charge against the people of Great Britain that they absolutely fail to realize the possibilities of the British Empire, and that they are entirely lacking in imagination in Empire affairs. Unfortunately, so far as the average citizen of the British Isles is concerned, the accusation appears to be only too true. It may be that the British statesmen, who have had the opportunity of gaining a closer insight into conditions in the overseas dominions, and into the resources and possibilities of countries like Canada and Australia, do realize to the full what these things mean. Certainly those statesmen who represented the mother country at the Imperial conference last fall must have realized that they were dealing not with the representatives of small states which were but adjuncts to Great Britain, but with vast dominions with the full status of nationhood, and with potentialities worthy of the deepest consideration and development.

Premier Bruce's greatest complaint seems to be that there is a disinclination on the part of the people of Great Britain to give the overseas dominions a voice in the discussion and settlement of problems which have a far-reaching effect on the whole British Commonwealth. Probably this is true to a very large extent. The average Britisher, despite his reputation for being a wanderer and traveller is conservatively insular in his viewpoint. He is not always able to see beyond the confines of his own country. When the Canadian soldiers were overseas, they found thousands of people who had lived all their lives within twenty or thirty miles of cities like London, but who had never left their own villages. This, naturally, tends to narrow the viewpoint of the people, and it is not surprising that they know but little of what the overseas dominions mean to the motherland. Many of them still look upon the overseas dominions as mere colonies, subordinate to the mother country and whose affairs are directed by the British parliament. This attitude is to be found in many immigrants on their arrival in Canada, and it takes some time for them to become accustomed to the fact that Canada is entirely a self-governing nation, with resources so vast and an extent so great that the mother country itself pales into insignificance in comparison.

The appeal made by the Australian premier, therefore, appears to be quite timely. The insular viewpoint which he found to prevail in Great Britain is one which needs to be amended or entirely cast aside. The overseas dominions have earned their right to a voice in deciding the destinies of the Empire to which they are proud to belong, and they will not shirk any responsibilities which are entailed by this recognition of their proper status. Officially, that recognition has already been granted, but it will be many years before the general public of Great Britain comes to a full realization of the proper place which the dominions are entitled to occupy within the Empire.

DISSATISFIED SETTLERS.

Canada and the Canadian government are being given much unfavourable criticism in Great Britain as the result of some of the stories which have been told by dissatisfied settlers who have returned to England after a short stay in this country. The large majority of these men belong to the parties which were brought to Canada to help in harvesting the western grain crop, and who returned to their native land as soon as the first signs of winter began to appear in the west. Perhaps they came to Canada expecting to become wealthy in a few weeks' time, and were disappointed when they found that money can only be earned in this country in the same way as in Great Britain, by hard work. It is certain that they went home without giving Canada a fair trial, and most of them, in all probability, are of the class of men who would be dissatisfied no matter where they locate or what they are doing.

The Hon. James Robb, minister of immigration, and W. J. Egan, the deputy minister, have replied very effectively to the British criticisms. Mr. Robb's statement is a laconic one. "Canada wants immigrants from Britain and elsewhere, but has no room for idlers," he says. Mr. Egan replies effectively to the criticisms made of the government, when he points out that the harvesters regarding whom so much trouble has arisen were brought to this country by the railway companies, and not by the government. The impression in Britain, and in the minds of many of the harvesters, was that the government was responsible for inducing them to come to Canada, and should therefore be responsible for any who have been unfortunate in being unable to find suitable employment.

On the whole, however, the number of settlers to become dissatisfied with conditions is very small. Of the 12,000 who were brought to this country by the railway companies as harvest hands, between 7,000 and 8,000

are comfortably settled in congenial employment and are satisfied with conditions. About 2,000 more have either returned home voluntarily, or have gone to the United States. In all, 800 were deported because they had no funds and no work, or were undesirable citizens. Mr. Egan's report indicates that there are many of the others who are grumbling without cause. He cites cases of men who have been begging in Winnipeg, and who have been found to have from one hundred to three hundred dollars in cash in their pockets. Yet these are the very men who are making the loudest complaint against their condition in Canada.

The biggest trouble, the department has found, is that the men who are discontented are the men who wanted to gravitate to the cities, and would not stay on the land. The cities, during the winter months, have their own unemployment problems, and find it impossible to provide work for any added population. The trouble seems to be one which has been general in Canada for many years, and which can only be remedied by a firmer restriction of immigration. The cities have no need of added population at the present time. They can provide employment for their own citizens only, and cannot assimilate, with ease, any further flow of immigrants. But the farmers are shouting for help. There are millions of acres of farm land which are crying out for settlers. The only type of immigrant really needed in this country is the type which will go on the land and stay there, either as a farm labourer working for another farmer until he gains sufficient experience for himself, or as an experienced farmer ready to take up land. For such settlers, there is a real future in Canada, and this combination of facts relating to both city and farm possibilities, should be made fully known to all who are intending to settle in Canada from any country. Unfortunately, the railway and steamship companies are the greatest immigration agents, and as a curtailment of immigration would not be in the best interests of their business, they are not ready to make this sacrifice.

NEWSPAPERS AND READERS.

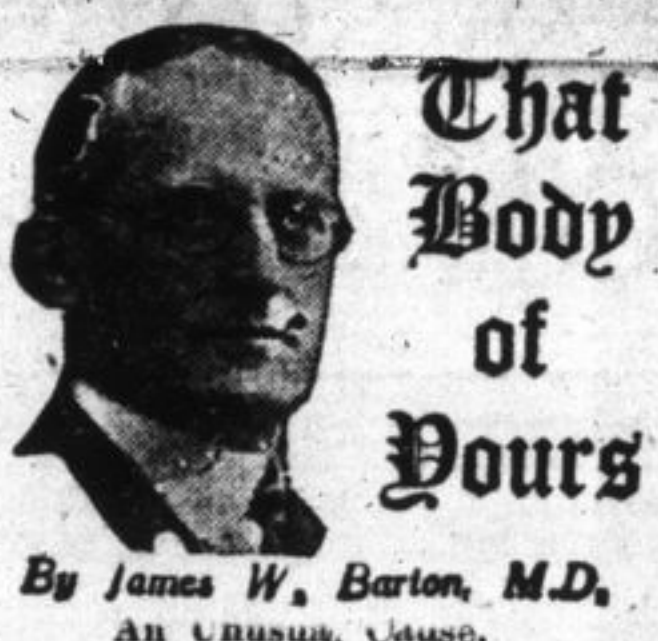
There has been some criticism of certain sections of the press because of the space devoted to stories concerning "Red" Ryan and his career of crime. Evidently such criticism is widespread and flourishes across the border quite as commonly as in Canada. The editorial executive of the Detroit News, speaking before the students of the Medill School of Journalism the other day told the prospective reporters and editors that newspaper makers, rather than newspaper readers, are generally to blame for the prevailing opinion that the press prints a great quantity of crime news. Whether or not Mr. White talked for publication, the substance of his remarks has been published, and the readers of his paper and of other publications are doubtless more than mildly interested in knowing what he thinks of them.

The Detroit editor says that many readers have the assumption that much space is devoted to crime and sensation upon the fact that they spend so much time in reading every line of violence and scandal that little opportunity is left for perusing the many columns of really serious and constructive news matter. The reporting of the arms conference, of the farmers' party, of an orchestra deficit, are passed up as dull or mild; but murder and divorce grip and hold from the first line to the last. There are two classes of readers who delight in the sordid details of a Stillman case, says Mr. White: those who find it a "sociological document," and those who admit it is "hot stuff."

Whether readers are pleased or angered by this frank statement, that may not have been meant for their ears, remains to be seen. Perhaps most of them will rather enjoy the lampooning. Surely anyone will admit, who takes the trouble to measure with a yardstick, that the amount of space devoted to crime by the average city daily is small as compared to the vast total contained in all the departments of wide scope and varied interest.

Of course, the difficulty in generalization is this: that no one indictment and no one defence will apply equally to all newspapers. There are black sheep and white in the publishing business as in every other. And while it is undoubtedly true that most newspapers are fairly free from obnoxiousness, and some are clean in high degree, others deserve only the scorn of their contemporaries and the public generally. And it is known in newspaperdom, if elsewhere, that the "yellow" press has the scorn of self-respecting publishers in greater degree than it has of the rank and file of readers.

If we consider the frequent rebuffs we receive from laughter, and how often it breaks the gloom which is apt to depress the mind, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life.—Joseph Addison.
The truest end of life is to know the life that never ends.—William Penn.



By James W. Barton, M.D., An Ocular Surgeon.

That Body of Yours

A chap consulted a specialist regarding a severe carache. The specialist made a careful examination during which he was unable to discover any inflammation of the middle ear—the usual cause of carache.

There was no foreign body in the ear. Nor could any ulcer or other trouble be found with the tongue.

The teeth were sound and an X-ray taken a week previous showed no decayed teeth. There were no wools or abscesses in the canal, and the physician was puzzled.

As the man talked with the physician, the actual speaking seemed to hurt him.

The physician took hold of the lower jaw and moved it up and down.

The patient nearly cried with the pain.

Does it hurt you to eat?
"Yes."
Does it hurt you to talk?
"Yes."
"Your trouble is rheumatism."
"Rheumatism of the ear," questioned the man.

"Not your rheumatism is in the joint between your lower and upper jaw just under the ear."
And this proved to be the case, as the measures taken to remove the cause of the rheumatism—got rid also of the pain in the ear.

You are apt to forget this point when thinking of ear pain, but it is a more common cause than is suspected.

The mouth of modern man is not as large as it was some years back. It would seem that Nature intends to grow our full number of teeth—thirty two—irrespective of the size of the mouth.

And so the last molar—the wisdom tooth—the one that comes last, and goes first, is often greatly crowded for room when it tries to make a place for itself in your mouth.

And this also is a frequent cause of pain in the ear, as these four wisdom teeth try to meet one another on each side right at the joint, between the upper and lower jaws.

And so if you have pain in the ear and there does not seem to be any temperature, nor any local cause in the ear itself, take a look at the

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KING AND QUEEN STREETS

Clarence Graham has been re-appointed secretary of the Tweed branch of the Farmers' Club.

spot where your wisdom teeth are located, right at the back of the mouth.

If you are young they may be trying to come through. If you are a bit older, they may be decaying. However don't overlook the fact that the joint itself—the hinge that swings your lower jaw may have a touch of rheumatism just as any other joint.

In that case look for the cause. It is always there.

Virtue alone is true nobility.

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