

THE BRITISH WHIG 91ST YEAR.



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He sneers at the old wheezes who never had asthma.

If there were no movies, where would people go to talk?

The most slushy thing about snow is the poetry it inspires.

Wearing old clothes is all right; if you know you don't have to.

It's a rare conscience that wakes up before time for the post mortem.

Entirely too many people try to get the upper hand by dealing from the bottom.

It's fair enough. Nice tight houses injure the coal man, but they help the doctor.

Having a beautiful complexion doesn't leave much time for cleaning up the house.

If he knows just how to handle great affairs, it's a safe bet that he is a good whittler.

Fable: Once there was a member of the literati who didn't yearn to run a newspaper.

An open mind would be all right if you could close it quickly when an idea happens in.

Friendship is progressive: First Uncle Sam offers Mexico his hand and then his arms.

Actors don't feel their parts, and a kiss means nothing except that the last reel is about over.

The winter resorts have delightful golf courses for those who don't mind playing in mittens.

Rheumatism is a fearful thing. It keeps an old man from pressing his foot on the accelerator.

That investigating commission in Germany will be unique in one way: It won't need any whitewash.

Correct this sentence: "Aw, let me have it," said the old bachelor; "I'm a great hand with babies."

Old Dobbin has his faults, but he didn't choke nine times as you were backing him out of the stable.

Lots of people think ambition consists in selecting a soft spot and sitting down to wish for fame.

The sad thing about being cheerful is that people are liable to mistake it for just plain ignorance.

And so we have no leisure class? Who are these people who watch the man put the ball in the side pocket?

In the old days, "polite" people were comparatively few. But there were no dress suits for rent at that time.

"How shall we increase church attendance?" asks a clergyman. Well, we might make it a misdemeanor.

The early statesmen were a self-reliant bunch. They had to be. There was no big business to borrow money from.

BIBLE THOUGHT COMMIT THY WAY unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass.—Psalm 127: 3, 5.

WORLD TURNING REPUBLICAN.

It is estimated that to-day fifty-seven per cent of the world's population is living in republics. Until 1910 France and Switzerland were the only republics in Europe, nine-tenths of that continent being under kings. To-day about nine-sixteenths of Europe is under republican governments, kings and emperors having been dispossessed. Since 1910 Portugal, Russia, Austria, Germany and Turkey have deserted the monarchial group, and China in the east also has become a republic.

HONESTY IN POLITICS.

The one thing which stands out most prominently in the debate on the financial statement presented to the Ontario legislature by the Hon. W. H. Price is the fact that his one object was, not to give the people of the province a correct statement of its financial standing, but to use the opportunity to heap discredit upon the heads of the former U.F.O. administration.

The very magnitude of the alleged deficit was such as to make the thinking people of the province doubt the figures and the motives of the provincial treasurer. Bearing in mind the fact that the treasurer of the Drury administration predicted a surplus for the year, the people began to wonder how that surplus could have been changed into a deficit by a mere change of government, and the honesty of purpose of the provincial treasurer of to-day is being questioned over the whole length and breadth of the province.

One of the clearest proofs of this was given by Harold Fisher, the Liberal member for Ottawa, when he exposed the fact that, if the provincial treasurer's deficit is a genuine one, then the province is due for a deficit of six million dollars during the present financial year. It is not reasonable to suppose that any government, even a Conservative government, is going to start a year on a basis of taxation which will leave so large a deficit when the books are finally closed.

AN UNENVIABLE POSITION.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald is finding out that being the head of a minority government in the House of Commons is by no means an enviable position, and it is becoming apparent that the Labour government in Britain cannot expect to hold office for any lengthy period without the calling of an election which might improve their position.

in this respect, are different from the hide-bound party men who have represented the old parties in the house. They have not the same party spirit. They represent many different viewpoints, although they are all united on broad labour principles. But that they are prepared to vote against the government when they see fit has already become apparent, and this has added greatly to the difficulties of Britain's first Labour premier.

When a government is saved from defeat by the speaker refusing to force a division, and is saved again a day or two later by some of the opposition members voting along with it, then that government cannot be said to be strong. As a matter of fact, had it not been that Ramsay MacDonald accepted the Conservative naval policy, against the wishes of many of his own followers, he would have been defeated on that division.

The fact, too, that the Liberals are showing signs of giving strong opposition to the government is embarrassing to Ramsay MacDonald. There are several points of Labour policy to which the Liberals are unalterably opposed, and unless some compromise can be reached, then the government may look for defeat.

RESTRICT EXPENDITURE.

Again the Whig draws attention to the necessity of curtailing civic expenditure until Kingston starts to grow once more. Recently it urged reducing the amount of road paving suggested in this year's Board of Works programme. The Board of Education has decided to keep its expenditure down and has started by refusing increases in teachers' salaries. It may be that Kingston is in need of a new school, but it will have to get along for a while with its present school structures.

A study of Kingston statistics of 1923 and 1913 reveals some startling things. In the ten years our population has increased by only 398, yet since 1911 we have built two new public schools and added an extension to Victoria school. Our tax rate in 1913 was 22 1/2 mills; last year it was 36 mills. The cost of civic maintenance per capita in 1913 was \$15.75; in 1923 it was \$31. Our assessment in 1913 was \$11,700,000; in 1923 it was \$17,000,000, but the increase of \$5,300,000 was chiefly on increased assessment on old buildings.

In ten years the city's taxable assessment has increased but little. The street lighting expenditure has increased 110 per cent; charitable grants increased 180 per cent; the fire department cost went up 114 per cent; police department 114 per cent; public library increased \$10,300; mothers' allowance and suburban road area each cost \$8,000, both new expenditures. In 1913 our debentures and interest took \$64,000; in 1923 they took \$200,000; schools ten years ago cost for maintenance \$83,000; now they cost \$210,000, an increase of \$127,000 in ten years. Our general debt in 1913 was \$692,000; now it is \$1,544,000. Ten years ago the city's total expenditure was \$246,000; last year it was \$870,000, an increase of 172 per cent.

PRESS COMMENT

Critical Days in India. If supported by parliament, the government of India will have little difficulty in carrying on the administration. Resolutions are not mandatory; there is little important legislation pending; and, should the legislation refuse supplies, there are provisions in the Act of 1919 which arm the governor-general and Provincial Governors with the requisite authority.

Better Rate of Emigration. Hitherto in both directions—defence and development—the advantage, though mutual, has been greater to the Dominions than to the Mother Country. In the post-war world we seem gravitating though slowly, towards a position where the balance will be the other way. Economically,

at least, we may have more to regard Imperial development as one of the keys to our own. And the Labor party will have to take note of this not less, but more than the other parties; because its programme whatever else it may require, requires a rich and flourishing community for it to be realized in. The first of all requisites for such development is a better rate of emigration from our island to the Dominions.—London Chronicle.

MONEY AT WORK

WHILE LIVING ASSETS INCOME BONDS \$2000 @ 6% \$120 SAV.BANK 500 @ 3% 15 HOME 8000 SALARY 4,000 \$4,135

AFTER DEATH ASSETS INCOME BONDS \$2000 @ 6% \$120 SAV.BANK 500 @ 3% 15 HOME 8000 LIFE INS. 10,000 @ 6% 600 \$735

Take a pencil and scratch pad and figure up your assets—both while living and after death. Are your assets like those in the illustration?

A man feels he has reason for satisfaction when he owns his own home, has a good job and has money in the bank. But what will happen to his financial situation when he dies?

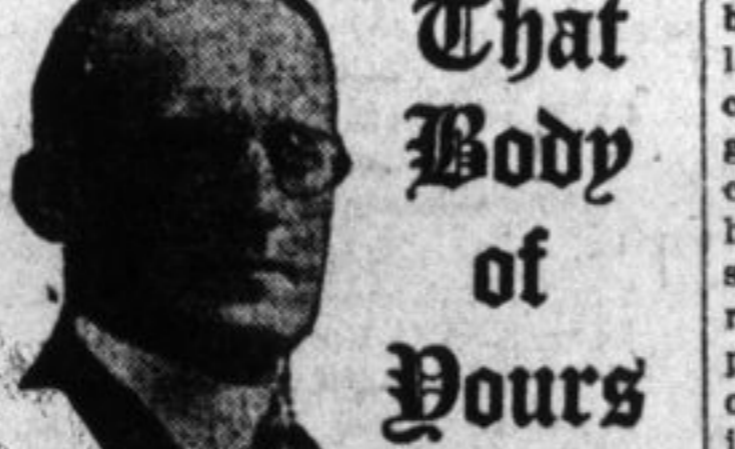
His earning power stops and his life insurance is all that takes its place. \$10,000 seems like a lot of money. The income on \$10,000 is only \$600 a year. His widow's income will be only about one-sixth the income she had before. To be sure, she will not have rent to pay, but taxes and insurance and repairs cost money to say nothing of regular living expenses.

WHY THE WEATHER?

DR. CHARLES F. BROOKS Secretary, American Meteorological Society, Tells How.

Earthquakes and Storms. The coincidence of earthquakes and intense cyclones has often been noted. Where conditions are ripe for an earthquake the earth's crust is in an unstable condition. It is possible that the stresses accompanying the passage of a severe cyclone may be sufficient to initiate the quake. It is clear that tropical cyclones subject the earth's crust to an appreciable and relatively sudden strain, especially on coasts. A drop of two inches in barometric pressure means that a load of about two million tons is removed from each square mile of land, while over the neighboring sea a 10 foot rise of water commonly associated with such a storm would add about nine million tons, less two million tons for reduced air mass, or seven million tons, per square mile of sea-bottom. When a tropical cyclone passes, a difference in pressure of millions of tons per square mile on land and sea-bottom is created and dissipated within relatively few hours.

A typhoon, or tropical cyclone of the Pacific, commenced at Yokohama just before the great earthquake and affected Tokio soon after. The winds of the typhoon made the fires terribly destructive to life and property. Refugees fleeing to windward found themselves to leeward of the flames as the wind shifted while the typhoon passed. Unfortunately the storm centre did not come close enough to give rain.



That Body of Yours

Do Your Feet Hurt You? Your feet are beginning to give you a little trouble, and you immediately come to the conclusion that the arches are giving away, and that flat feet will soon be yours. Before doing anything about it, take a look at your shoes. I'm not going to talk much at this time about narrow pointed shoes and high heels. I just want you to take a look at the soles of your shoes and where they are worn most. I heard a speaker years ago say that a good honest man would wear the heels of his shoes out evenly at the heels, and not on either the outside, nor the inside of the centre. What do your shoes say? Why you have worn them out on the outer side of the heel, and not at the back of the heel. What does this mean? It is a good sign, that's all. Further, as you look at the soles of the shoes, you again find that you

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FRANCE WINS IN RHUR. New York Tribune. It is disheartening tidings for the Keynes School of Economists that the Dawes Commission has no intention of advising the cancellation of part of the German debt. These staunch friends of Germany, extensively represented in the pro-German press in this country, have argued and argued that such a reduction was essential to the rehabilitation of Germany, to the payment of any reparations, to the peace of the world. They pleaded this theory so eloquently that it has gained support among impartial observers who should have known better. Now, there never was any solid basis for this contention. The truth lay clearly with M. Poincare, who contended that it was impossible to guess today how much Germany could pay five years or ten years hence. Paris despatches now represent the American experts as having reached this exact conclusion. The parallel of a bankrupt concern, reorganized and operated by receivers, is cited on the point. As a matter of fact, the project of cancellation was simply a part of the German maneuver to escape repairing all but a small part of the damage the aggressor of 1914 had wrought. Had British policy prevailed it would have succeeded. But the French necessity of reparations intervened, forced the seizure of the Ruhr and revealed the plot of German wealth to elude the country's creditors. This decision represents a major victory for M. Poincare, who rejected the first Hughes proposal for American advisors on this precise issue. It is a large victory for common sense facing Germany, and it gives hope that the remainder of the Dawes conclusions will offer a practicable solution for Europe. The details of financial reconstruction and of German payments remain. So does the question of how Germany can be forced to live up to any new terms that may be imposed and agreed to. It has seemed to the French mind that the holding of the Ruhr as security, by its occupation as invisible as possible,

His Kind Invitation. Professor (after trying first-hour class)—Some time ago my doctor told me to exercise early every morning with dumb-bells. Will the class please join me tomorrow before breakfast? Has the Last Page Habit. Edith—I hate those magazine serials. Elaine—Why, dear? Edith—You can't never tell how the story is coming out until it is finished.—Boston Transcript.