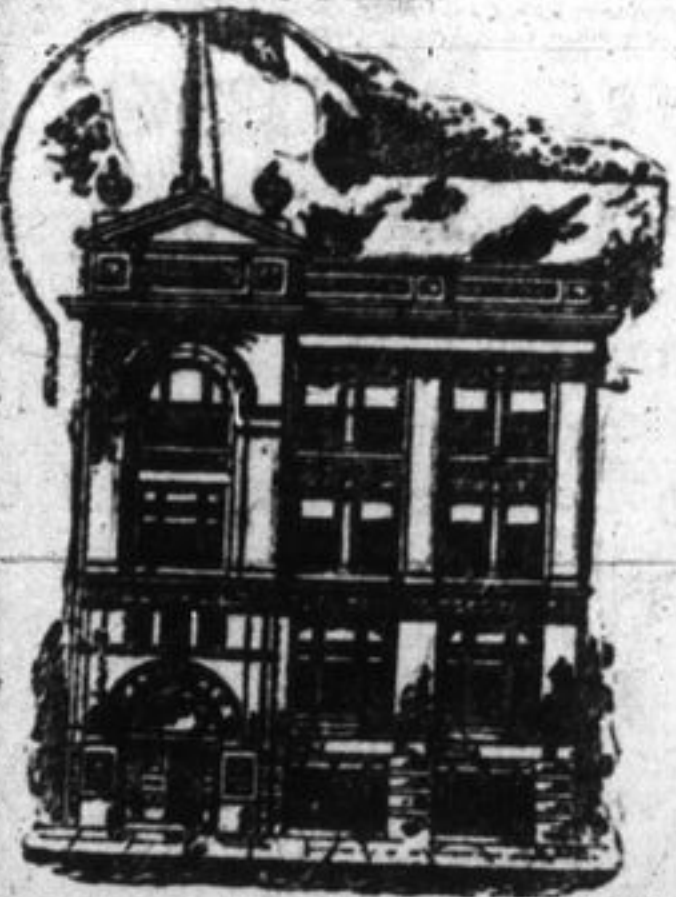


THE BRITISH WHIG
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OUT-OF-TOWN REPRESENTATIVES:
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Another spring sign is "onion sets for sale."

The man of the hour takes care of the minutes.

Only things most amateur gardeners raise are hopes.

Now is the time to begin resting up for a vacation.

No street is wide enough for a woman learning to drive.

An optimist is a man who is an automobile salesman.

Look at a grouch and you won't blame him for being grouchy.

It is a hungry moth who has lived on one bathing suit all winter.

Married men whose wives can cook live longer than single men.

The only sweeping reform that has succeeded is the vacuum cleaner.

It's a wise woman who asks for a \$40 hat when she wants a \$30 hat.

Movie star says cinema actors should not marry. They don't for long.

Now let's have a bloc composed of patriots pledged to let the treasury alone.

Savage peoples are those who go naked for comfort's sake instead of art's sake.

Misery doesn't love company when it's the company that makes the misery.

A hick town is a place where Central can tell you how much insurance he carried.

"What is truth?" asked the Roman. It is what you get when you promise immunity.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for a public official to save both money and reputation.

In some circles she is considered a nice girl if she doesn't swear except when she is out of cigarettes.

It must be awful to own the best car on the market and not be able to wish you had a better one.

The first proof of his love is a precious stone; after that sufficient proof is afforded by the grindstone.

New joke: The German gold-bank is to be established in a country that was "neutral" during the war.

The modern definition of the word "beverage" seems to depend largely on one's passion for experimentation.

If the driver in front holds out his hand, you can always tell what he is going to do if you are a mind reader.

Correct this sentence: "He isn't at all sleepy," said the mother, "but he never complains when I tell him it is bed-time."

Flattery doesn't fool one kind of man, and you can't make it strong enough to fit the other kind's good opinion of himself.

The medal for cussedness goes to the man who offers to buy his wife a new pair of slippers when he knows she has a hole in her stocking.

STANDARDS OF PUBLIC LIFE.

The many scandals which are being uncovered in the public and political life of Canada and the United States leads one to wonder if there has been a decadence in the standards of public life during recent years. In every newspaper in these two countries, the headlines blazon forth revelations of incompetency, graft and indiscretions on the part of men who have been entrusted with the sacred trust of managing the affairs of the people. The oil scandals in the United States, the bribery scandals in Newfoundland, the financial disclosures in Ontario, and the somewhat lesser matter of the Home Bank failure all lead to the belief that something has gone radically wrong in the conduct of public affairs, and that men in positions of trust have a less serious view of their obligations and responsibilities than they used to have.

It is only logical to believe that when men at the head of government departments are lax in the carrying on of their duties, and place themselves in positions when their motives and actions can be questioned, there must be a similar condition of affairs right through their departments, and that the whole government must be tainted. It is, unfortunately, a trait of human nature that there are many men who will take advantage of the laxity and the carelessness of their superiors to feather their own nests, and there have been admissions in plenty that this has been done in most of the cases cited above.

If there is one thing which is more necessary than anything else in men who occupy public positions it is that they hold themselves blameless, that they conduct themselves and their public affairs in such a manner that there will be no possibility of the accusing finger being pointed at them. In the United States, Newfoundland and Ontario scandals, unhappily, there have been men who so far forgot their public responsibilities that they have courted accusation, and, in some cases, the accusations against them have been proven. The resignation of two of the members of the Republican cabinet in the United States, the charges proven against Sir Richard Squires in Newfoundland, the admissions and suspensions of the deputy treasurer of Ontario, and the charges which have been made against the Hon. Peter Smith are all instances of the consequences of a lack of recognition of the responsibility which lies upon a public servant. The probing knife is now doing its work, but it is to be hoped that the operation will not be abandoned without achieving some good. It is apparent that the time has come for a house-cleaning in public matters—not only such a house-cleaning as is provided by the vote of the electors, but a cleaning up of all suspicion and doubts as to the manner in which public affairs are conducted, accompanied by a general recognition of the high standards which should be observed by men who are elected by the people to positions of leadership in the country.

THE CHURCH UNION SITUATION.

The action of the private bills committee of the Ontario legislature in passing an amendment to the church union bill which practically nullifies the bill by defeating the very object for which it was presented has created a crisis in the question which threatens to be a serious one. The general understanding of the amendment is that it is absolutely opposed to the principle of the agreement for union which has been reached by the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches through their recognized church courts. The original bill provided that the three churches should, on the passing of the legislation by the federal house and the various provincial legislatures, become one united church, and that, within six months thereafter, any church had the privilege of voting itself out of the united church and retaining its separate identity. This bill was framed in such a manner so as to avoid the situation which arose in Scotland, when the churches which voted themselves into the United Church were held to have dissented from the Free Church, and the small minority which stayed out of the union were permitted to retain the church property.

Under the provisions of the amendment, however, the church union will not be a real union at all. The three contracting churches will still remain in existence as separate entities. Individual congregations will have the right to vote themselves into a new church to be known as the United Church of Canada, and those which wish to do so may remain with the parent Churches. This will simply mean the perpetuation of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, and the creation of an entirely new denomination. This is far from what is wanted by the unionists, who have raised the cry of a war between church and state in what they claim to be a usurpation by the legislature of rights which that body does not legally possess.

There the question stands, and before it is settled there will be bitter controversy and many hard arguments.

It is, in a sense, unfortunate that there should be so strenuous a battle over a question which is essentially a religious one, but it is a matter of history that the greatest battles of history have been fought on just such questions. Looking over the present situation in an unprejudiced manner, the one outstanding feature is the state of disunion which exists in the ranks of the churches which are seeking to unite. No union can be a real union when it creates disunion, and the body of anti-unionists in the Presbyterian church is of such magnitude that that church cannot go into the new organization as an united body. There will be a disruption which will render the Presbyterian church into a weak sister in the United Church. If the decision to unite could be made unanimous, or if it could be shown that a substantial majority of the present membership of the church was in favor of union on the basis of the bills which are under consideration, then the difficulty would be solved, but the fact that there is so well organized and so large a minority spells danger for the whole project, and creates a grave doubt as to the wisdom of the consummation of union under those conditions.

END OF THE FARMERS PARTY.

The province of Ontario, from one end to the other, has been deeply shocked by the revelations which have been made before the public accounts committee in connection with the conduct of the affairs of the U.F.O. government. Without making any imputations against the honesty of the men at the head of the department, it is quite safe to say that there must have been grave mismanagement of the financing of the province during the four years that government was in power. Even if only a part of the allegations which have been made are true, the condition of affairs is such that the former administration, from the viewpoint, at least, of its efficiency in financing, stands condemned. Not only is it condemned, but the proceedings of the committee have brought to light sufficient fact to entirely discredit that government in the eyes of the people.

There were those in the rural sections of Ontario who were hopeful that the farmers' party had only suffered a temporary eclipse, and that within a short space of time it would revive and once again be a serious factor in provincial affairs. Any hope of that, however, has now been completely killed. No party of the instable character of the farmers' party could possibly hope to survive the shocks of the recent disclosures. Even if the Hon. Peter Smith is able to give explanations of his actions which will satisfy the committee, the people at large will not be so easily satisfied. The ends of the Conservative party have been accomplished by the manner in which the investigation into the provincial finances has been conducted. The sole aim of that party was not so much to safeguard the finances of the province as it was to forever discredit the farmers' party in the eyes of the people. They have been eminently successful in doing this, and the people of Ontario may now look forward to a complete reversion to the two party system of government in Ontario.

The manner in which affairs have turned out in the investigation leads one to wonder what future lies ahead of the province in a political sense. The U.F.O. ministers, many of them, stand condemned by the records of their service, and it is hopeless for the party to make any strong effort to stand as a separate political entity. But there were scandals connected with the last Conservative regime, scandals in which the Hon. Howard Ferguson, now premier of Ontario, was deeply involved. He has not even yet been able to wash away the taint of these scandals, and the public will not easily forget them. Thus it is seen that both the Conservative and the farmers' party have acted while in power in a manner detrimental to the interests of the people of Ontario. The Liberals alone have a clean record, and on that record they should be able to face the people with confidence as a party which has not abused the responsibilities of office by a lavish distribution of the spoils.

COURAGEOUS MERCHANTS.

Mr. Frank Oliver recently delivered an address before a Montreal audience on the topic "The Northwest Fur Trading Company and the Relations of Montreal with the Development of the West." He praised the spirit of the pioneer merchants of Canada and contrasted the conditions against which they battled with the conditions which confronted the merchant of to-day. He emphasized the absence of railways, telegraph, radio, in the early days; and when they journeyed west to look after their outposts they went "not in magnificent Pullman cars but in birchbark canoes." There is no more fascinating story than that of the pioneer merchants of Montreal who worked with that

city as a base and extended their area of interest into the far Northwest. They were brave and hardy; nothing daunted them. If they had been otherwise they would have succumbed. Those who have followed after them have perhaps become less aggressive, in some respects, for it is only natural that men struggle no harder than the necessities situations demand to meet success. It is probably true as Mr. Oliver says that the courage of the merchants of those days is rarely found at the present time; perhaps not the same kind of courage, but we wonder if war financing in the dominion has brought out an equal amount of courage on the part of this later generation, if of a different character.

Canada, as the Watertown, N.Y., Times says, has been through recently as troubled times as she knew in the pioneer days. The fact that she is in a fair way to emerge is due to the courage of her merchants and others in position of prominence throughout the Dominion.



That Body of Hours
By James W. Barton, M.D.
Small Lungs.

A business man being examined for a large amount of insurance, had the unique experience of being looked over by six doctors at the one time, each doctor representing his particular insurance company.

The man was in good shape physically and after passing successfully questioned the doctors in this wise.

"Why do I get tired so soon?" "It seems to be that any little exertion tires me, and I'm completely out of breath."

The tape measure showed his lungs to have the average expansion of about three or four inches.

One physician told him that he didn't take enough exercise, another that he was too stout, another that although his heart was sound it didn't have enough power behind it. In other words his heart muscle was soft. These statements were true enough.

One of the physicians said "Well let us see just how large your lungs are anyway."

Accordingly he took a long breath and blew it all out into a spirometer.

A spirometer is an instrument that measures the amount of air that your lungs contain, except of course the hundred cubic inches that are in the process of mingling with the blood.

Now a man five feet seven inches should be able to blow two hundred and thirty cubic inches into the spirometer.

For every extra inch in height there should be ten more cubic inches, and for every inch less, ten cubic inches less.

This man five feet ten inches in height, should have blown therefrom two hundred and sixty cubic inches.

All he was able to blow into the machine was one hundred and eighty cubic inches.

In addition to this he was quite heavy, weighing nearly one hundred and ninety pounds.

What was the result? Why he wasn't taking in enough air—oxygen—to burn up or remove the wastes of his body.

However, he was a wise man. In two months by doing some light exercise at home, and some walking outdoors, he was able to blow the spirometer up to two hundred inches, and had taken off eleven pounds.

It is nice to be sound organically, but it is worth even more to be one hundred per cent. efficient physically.

MONEY AT WORK

Brief but Important Lessons in Finance, Markets, Stocks, Bonds and Investments

THE HISTORY OF ALL NEW BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

66% FAIL FOR LACK OF CAPITAL OR ABILITY OR BOTH
24% FAIL FOR OTHER REASONS
10% SURVIVE

NO NEW BUSINESS IS "A SURE THING"

Beware of the promoter who talks too much about the money other men have made in the same line of business.

Did any one ever offer you a wonderful chance to make money, pointing out enthusiastically the ease with which other men have made big profits in the same line of business?

He probably neglected to state that about 90 per cent. of all new

Are You Going Down to Bibby's TO-NIGHT?
12 Dozen MEN'S HATS
Nobby styles, new shades, in fine quality, English Soft Hats. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Regular \$4.50 and \$4.75 values.
BIBBY'S PRICE \$3.00
MEN'S FINE SHIRTS
25 dozen to choose from. Sizes 14 to 17 1/2. Regular \$2.50 to \$2.75 values.
BIBBY'S PRICE \$1.95 EACH
MEN'S KNITTED TIES
All new designs, Regular 75c. and 90c. values.
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MEN'S COLLARS
Kant Crush Collars—2 new shapes.
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For age 2 years to 10 years—Navy Blue Serge Reefers with Brass Buttons.
Bibby's Special Values \$3.95 EACH
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BIBBY'S SPECIAL "THE WINCHESTER" \$27.50
Our \$29.50
Suits are sure some Suits. Beautifully tailored garments in the new pencil stripes. Herringbone patterns in rich shades of Blue or Brown—Men's and Young Men's models.
Yours truly, BIBBY'S LIMITED.

MODEL DIE TOOL WORK
LET US DO YOUR MODEL DIE AND TOOL WORK
You will find every tool we make is perfect in quality, workmanship, and lasting in service. We are satisfied to make only tools that prove satisfactory in every respect and our charges are to your advantage.
Bishop Machine Shop
KING AND QUEEN STREETS

WHY THE WEATHER?
DR. CHARLES F. BROOKS
Secretary, American Meteorological Society, Tellus How.
Slim Storms.
Although the atmosphere extends to an unknown height above the surface of the earth, only the lowest layers are subject to the disturbances of storms. The highest clouds do not reach an altitude of more than ten miles. Similarly, the strongest cyclones do not exceed ten miles in thickness, while the normal cyclone of the temperate regions usually is less than seven miles thick. Yet such a cyclone is often 1,000, sometimes 2,000 miles in diameter! The typical cyclone cannot be likened to a corky in its proportions, a corky is far too thick in proportion. Rather it resembles a disc about three inches in diameter cut from a piece of heavy wrapping paper.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or To Let—large, frame dwelling, Albert Street, nine rooms, furnace, electricity and gas, verandah. Price \$8,500, or \$82.00 per month rent. Money to Loan on Mortgages. Fire Insurance.
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Real Estate and Insurance
55 BROCK ST., KINGSTON
Phones 323J and 1797J.
A hope chest doubtless has its uses, but a vanity case gets quicker results.

Blackleg Vaccine
Will Save Cattle From Blackleg
This rapidly fatal disease of young cattle is absolutely prevented by the use of Blackleg Vaccine, when administered within the first six months of life.
We always have a fresh stock of this Vaccine in pill form, easy to use and sure in results.
Dr. Chown's Drug Store
185 Princess Street. Phone 848

Mutual Service Measured in Millions
THE steady growth and increasing usefulness of this company may be illustrated in no more striking way than by the figures showing the annual payments to policyholders. For example, this table comparing figures for every tenth year since 1873:
1873 \$ 2,687
1883 62,595
1893 212,828
1903 493,721
1913 1,396,445
1923 5,369,743
The total disbursements of the Mutual Life to policyholders or their beneficiaries up to the end of 1923 amount to the immense sum of \$47,108,707.62.
Policyholders of today will appreciate the present position of the Company when they understand that at the present moment we hold in reserve for future payments no less than \$39,383,426.66. This means a total either paid to policyholders, or held in reserve for them—exclusively, of \$106,492,134.28.
The Mutual Life of Canada is one of the strongest insurance companies in the world. Let us send our literature explaining the principles of true Mutuality.
THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA, Waterloo, Ontario
S. ROUGHTON, District Agent
Kingston, Ont.

NEW Maple Syrup
PURE AND GOOD.
Jas. REDDEN & CO.
PHONES 26 and 900.
"The House of Satisfaction"

THE FACT THAT COAL'S THE BEST DEFENSE—APPEALS TO FOLKS OF COMMON SENSE!
COAL

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WHEN you want to warm things up a bit order a ton or more of our superior coal. You won't be disappointed with the business deal you get at this coal yard. You'll make note of the fact that our deliveries are prompt and that our prices are correct.
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