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Politics: Efforts to placate the West.

Judging from their odor, some cigarettes are well named.

The chap who always takes his own time often robs some other man of his.

More provincial rake-offs can't dishearten a people who survived bananas.

Men haven't destroyed civilization, but they have hurt its reputation like thunder.

An educated man is one who can tell the difference between convictions and sore spots.

The former Kaiser is reported to be "falling mentally," just as though that were possible.

Too often a husband packs away his politeness with his young wife's wedding trousseau.

Woman may be vain, but the average man thinks himself rather pretty just after a shave.

A woman is a creature who doesn't know which hat she likes until she sees the price tag.

Rings that fit your finger too tight are dangerous. A bandit is liable to cut the finger off.

Rescue homes mean nothing to the girl of sixteen who has freckles and likes to sit on Dad's lap.

A hick town is a place where boys lose toes and things while endeavoring to swing freight trains.

Nice thing about being a man is that you don't have to pull your socks on up over your knees.

Correct this sentence: "This corset," said the shop girl, "will give you those slender, girlish lines."

If all the women stop talking, except one, you know that one is telling why Anne divorced him.

Sorry husbands are useful. Obeying them, wives are more content with the husbands they have.

The bachelor has one advantage. Nobody steals his privilege of describing his symptoms to the doctor.

The man who brags too much that he runs things about his house may refer to the washing machine.

Our insignificant opinion is that the third party won't get any scandalous contributions from big business.

Watching and praying are the best aids to virtue. The individual does the praying and the neighbors do the watching.

It isn't highbrow unless it is a attitude expressed so awkwardly that few can get the meaning of the thing.

Correct this sentence: "Let's make him leader of our gang," chorused the boys, "because he has nice long curls."

BIBLE THOUGHT

BRETHREN, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted.—Galatians 6:1.

ANOTHER LABOR GOVERNMENT.

The reports of the general election which was held in Denmark a few days ago indicate that the Labor party has been returned with the largest group in the parliament of that country, and is ready, with the co-operation of a party of independent Liberals, to take over the reins of government. These two parties combined will have a small majority over the combined forces of the Liberals and Conservatives, and the new premier will be T. Stauning, a man who has become somewhat famous in his own country as chairman of the Danish Socialist party.

This latest triumph of labor in a constitutional effort to obtain control of a government indicates the trend of public thought in the present age. Denmark has been suffering from acute industrial depression since 1920. The late government has been in office during the whole of that period, and has, apparently, been unable to do much to improve conditions, which were probably beyond governmental control. The result is seen in the rise to power of labor. The voice of the masses has, in the past four years, become articulate, and has made itself heard in the placing in power of representatives of their own class.

The situation is somewhat on a par with that in Britain, where the acute industrial depression was responsible for the accession to power of the Labor government. The more radical views of the sufferers. This is exemplified by the fact that the members for the district surrounding Glasgow, Scotland, where the situation caused by unemployment has been more serious than anywhere else in the British Isles, are socialists of the most radical type. Thus it may be taken as a fact that the people have come to look upon their governments as being directly responsible for their condition. They seem to have reached the conclusion that the former governing classes have failed to bring about any betterment of their conditions, and have, in a last effort to help themselves, overthrown the Liberals and Conservatives and placed their own party in power.

Another situation which bears out this thought is found in Canada, as well as in the United States. Although there has been some business and industrial depression in these countries during the past three or four years, conditions have been very good in comparison to what they have been in Great Britain and in some European countries. There has been little real suffering because of extreme poverty. There has been some unemployment, but not to anything like the same extent as on the other side of the Atlantic. In Canada and the United States, living standards have not gone back during the past few years, as they have done overseas. That is probably the great reason why the labor party in these countries has not made any great headway in the matter of parliamentary representation. That is why radical socialistic views are confined only to a few radicals, and do not become part of the political creed of the party. In the United States, the socialistic element is confined to a very small group. In Canada, it exists only in a small way in isolated spots. It does not represent any body of public opinion great enough to send any number of representatives to parliament, and there is no hope of the Labor party in either of these two countries coming into power as a government within the lifetime of many of the people living to-day, unless there is some very sudden and drastic change in conditions.

From this condition, it is possible to foresee the end of Labor government in Great Britain and elsewhere as soon as economic conditions have returned to normal. The man who is contentedly and happily employed, and who is living comfortably, has no use for the vapourings of the average socialist orator. The ideas which may appeal to him when he is out of work and hungry seem quite different when industry is booming, and this will bring about the downfall of socialistic or labor governments more quickly than anything else. It may seem rather paradoxical, but it can confidently be predicted that if the British Labor government can so far improve industrial conditions as to put an end to the unemployment problem, then it will have provided the materials for its own demise, and will not remain a powerful unit very much longer.

ASSISTING SOVIET RUSSIA.

If Soviet Russia entertained any hope that it would dictate the terms of recognition by Great Britain and that the Labour government would grant recognition under any circumstances, it must be disappointed. Premier MacDonald, in his opening address before the party now taking place in London, laid down certain specifications which must be carried out before there can be actual recognition and financial assistance. He insisted that Russia must recognize the private claims of British subjects, both in the form of debts and damage to private property. The Watertown, N.Y., Times, in commenting upon this point, believes that until this is done there is no hope of financial

assistance. It points out, also, that the conditions laid down by Premier MacDonald are not unlike those of Secretary Hughes, of the United States.

The claims of British subjects in Russia amount to a little over fifteen million pounds sterling, of which fourteen million pounds represents Russian municipal bonds which are held in Great Britain. The soviet government attempted to repudiate these bonds, along with the obligations incurred by the czarist government, but Premier MacDonald draws a sharp line of distinction. The British premier evidently has taken his cue from the British bankers who sent him a memorandum, setting forth the terms under which they would make loans to the soviet government. These included the recognition of private debts and the sanctity of private investments. MacDonald, in effect, told the soviet delegates that the terms of financial assistance would be dictated by the British bankers. He said that the British government had no funds to lend, and that there was not the slightest possibility of the British government making a loan. If Russia wants money it must look for it from the British bankers. That puts the British bankers in a good strategic position. They are not particularly anxious about loaning money to Russia, and they cannot be blamed for insisting that certain conditions be met. To loan money to a country that refuses to recognize the sanctity of private obligations would be like investing it in wild cat oil stock. The Labour government has shown conservatism in dealing with the soviet envoys. It may go against the grain of the ultra-radicals of Britain who would be willing to forgive and forget. The ultra-radicals, however, have no money to lend and nothing to risk. Their contribution is talk.

ALL CENSORSHIP SILLY.

The senate of the New York legislature has passed a bill repealing motion picture censorship in that state.

Motion picture censorship, and foolish efforts to enforce it, are nothing new. It would treat the motion picture, the greatest modern educating force, as the printing press was treated three hundred years ago.

In Cromwell's day they had censors of the printing press. If you wanted to print a book you had to submit it to the official censors and let them kill it, or cut it to pieces. Then you had to file a copy of it at Stationers' Hall. If it passed with everybody's approval, you might print it.

Busybodies felt that they ought to decide what others might print; that their judgment was reliable, that of others, not.

But, fortunately, there were some powerful men living in Cromwell's day. One of them, Milton, printed his book on divorce, defying censorship and ignoring Stationers' Hall. Then he wrote his magnificent appeal for free printing, without censorship or interference, and printed the "Areopagitica" regardless of the censors. He had power enough to carry it through. And, although they didn't repeal the law, they didn't bother him or dare prosecute him, and censorship of the printing press was a dead letter.

The way to kill stupid censorship is to fight it. Busybodies are cowards.

PLAYGROUND A BOON.

The public playground with its organized and supervised games has supplied that something which was for so many years lacking from the system of elementary education—a plan for keeping the school children healthfully amused and under restraint during the summer school recess. Within a relatively short time the public playground has been almost universally adopted in Canada, and everywhere it has proven itself.

Before the inception of the community play idea thousands of Canadian children were let loose with the closing of the schools in the spring and in too many instances were allowed to run at large without restraint from home or school until the opening of the school sessions in the fall. Much of the discipline and knowledge inculcated in these youthful minds during eight or nine months of school instruction was irrevocably lost in the three or four months intervening between the school years. It was a wasteful and grossly inefficient system of education which ignored 25 per cent. and often 30 per cent. of each year.

The community playground is a relatively new idea. There is now scarcely a city which has not at least one public playground. Most of the larger towns have provided free playground facilities. Everywhere the idea has proven itself. Nine months of indoor study and three months of outdoor play seems to be the incomparable prescription for a nation of intelligent and healthful youth. The scientists of the mind and the body have long held that a sturdy body and a sound mind are the fruits of the co-ordination of work and play and that without such co-ordination during adoles-

cence body and mind must suffer. With public schools and public playgrounds we are fortifying the minds and bodies of our youth, and by fortifying our youth we are fortifying the future of our country. Therefore, let there be a getting-together on the part of the board of education and the city council to the end that the present deadlock be broken. The youth of Kingston are entitled to their playgrounds; the equipment is available, and the cost is already provided for. A little—shall we say stubbornness?—on the part of either the city or the board should not deprive the children of a great boon.

PRESS COMMENT

Quizzing the Poet.
Dr. Robert Bridges, English poet laureate, just landed in America, says his opinion of our poets will be "the very last thing I'll talk about." Dr. Bridges piques our curiosity. Tell us why the reluctance, won't you, Dr. Bridges? Do you dislike to repeat what the others have said, that Poe is our best product, but least typical of us? That the real American character and literary genius are in the rough and vigorous lines of Walt Whitman? That our cherished Longfellow is an imitator, superficial and a third-rate poet? Do you hold back from discussion of free verse because of your long enduring love for the classical metres? Do you hesitate to tell us that much of our modern poetry is barren of a message to troubled days because yours, as you are inclined to admit, dear doctor, also has been? Is it because there is no message to be delivered to us?—Kansas City Star.

Japan and Singapore.

Regarded as it should have been as one of the naval precautions necessitated by the defence of the great carrying trades which has its focus in the southern portion of the Malay Peninsula, the construction of a naval base at Singapore could have excited no distrust in Japan. And we can well believe that the adoption by the last Parliament of a vote for the construction of the dock would have provoked no attention whatever in that country were there not writers outside to defend (or oppose) it on the assumption that its necessity was to be found in the inevitability of a war with the Island Empire. Japan was not criticized when she fortified the Benin Islands, nor has anyone thought of taking exception to the strategic efforts which she has for some time been making to render that island impregnable. And as no one has disputed the right of Japan to be mistress in her own house, a similar right must be ceded to other Powers to administer their possessions as they please. Consequently, in the fortification of Singapore there could be no possible ground for anything deplorable in Japanese feeling.—Adelaide Chronicle.

That Body of Yours
By James W. Barton, M.D.
Hip or Back Sprain.
You stoop down to pick up an object, and as you come to the erect position you feel a "crick" or pain in the lower part of the back, on either the left or right side.

Perhaps you have thought you had reached the last step as you descended a stairway, and find that there was one more step downward than you thought.

Again you get this pain in the back.

Or you have been sweeping, playing golf, shoveling snow, coal or earth, and you get that same pain.

And it doesn't pass away. In fact it begins to ache considerably, with often a pain down the leg.

This pain down in the back, buttock, and back of leg becomes severe and you have what your physician calls sciatica, because it is the sciatic nerve that causes the pain.

This pain gets worse as you attempt to use the body, but eases up if you can get yourself in certain position on a chair or bed.

What has happened?

Well you have sprained a joint, the joint between the hip bone and the back bone, or spinal column.

This joint has been a subject of controversy between anatomists for years. Some call it a fixed joint, and therefore without movement.

They claim that in the injury spoken of above there is no displacement seen in many of the cases.

This does not mean anything, because you can have a badly sprained ankle, all puffed up and discolored, showing that the ligaments and other parts are torn, and yet the X-ray will show no displacement.

Other anatomists claim, and they are now in the majority, that just as this ligament is stretched during labour, so can it be stretched, strained, or actually sprained from any severe effort.

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