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61ST YEAR.



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Politics make strange bed fellows.

Death isn't particularly ennobling.
A dead rabbit is mere seal skin.

The two things most commonly
conducive to virtue are a pure heart
and a bald head.

A ball player loafs when it is too
cold to loaf and works when it is
too hot to work.

It's nice to have a child to lavish
your loving care on, but white shoes
serve about as well.

Many parties are given just to get
a gang of autos in front of the house
for people to see.

The only two things that furnish
light without heat are the lightning
bug and a bald head.

The two things that make us appreciate
home are a good woman and
a visit to some resort.

And yet Heaven is filled with people
who were never called on to
stand by their friends.

When farmers are in need of rain,
all they need to do is ask a few
city folks to plan a picnic.

About the only example of unselfish
flattery is the rooster's cackle
when a hen lays an egg.

As a general thing, a self-made
man is a lucky stiff who happened
to marry the right woman.

No country ever yet has begun to
disintegrate until it began to worry
about the servant problem.

Our prediction of the hottest summer
ever is based on the fact that
all summers are that hot.

If he is twenty, they call it the
spirit of adventure; if he is forty,
they call it a quest for a profit.

If bathing beach engagements
don't stick, there is nothing in the
theory that it pays to see what you
are getting.

The husband whose wife makes it
hot for him is little less miserable
than the one whose wife warms
things over.

You can't tell anything about a
child at six months, except that it
got its temper and that queer look
from its father.

Every woman should try a sufficient
number of servants to realize
that she can beat any of them at
their own job.

Correct this sentence: "Of course,
I could hire a man to run the
mower," said he, "but I like to do it
for the exercise."

The beauty of a democracy is that
a home run gives you the privilege
of smashing the straw hat of the
stranger next to you.

Children are taught to mind parents,
teachers and elders, and when
they grow up they won't even mind
their own business.

BIBLE THOUGHT
BE CAREFUL FOR
NOTHING; but in every
thing by prayer and supplication
with thanksgiving let your requests
be made known unto God. And the
peace of God, which passeth all
understanding, shall keep your hearts
and minds through Christ Jesus.—
Philippians 4:6, 7.

SITTING ON THE VALVE.

You hear very frequently that a
man is "just a machine," a sort of
engine that keeps going when the
fuel, which is food, is given him.
But a man is more than an engine;
he thinks for himself, which an en-
gine does not. And whereas more
work may be had from an engine by
forcing, by sitting on the safety
valve, it is not at all true in every
instance that men respond to forcing,
to compelling. Often they break
loose when there is too much repression.

Too many efforts to control, to say
"Thou shalt," and "Thou shalt not,"
causes men to say "I will not," and
"I will" in the wrong place. Which
is a very good thing for professional
reformers to remember. Their object
should be the greatest happiness of
the world, but often they seem to
seek victory for themselves, for their
ideas, rather than general happiness
and content. Which, also, is some-
thing for them to think about.

VARIOUS VIEWS OF SPORTS.

Many people, the joke-smiths and
the cartoonists take great delight in
poking fun at the golfers. Those at
the poking end consider it a mean-
ingless pastime. The motorist con-
sidered walking a useless waste of
effort, and the hiker, luxuriating in
his brisk walk, cannot appreciate the
joy of motoring. Opinion is divided
between baseball and football or
football and hockey as the greatest
national sport. Tennis players sel-
dom play golf, and vice versa. Those
who favor summer sports frequently
are not attracted by winter sports
of pool, bowling, skiing, cards, bas-
ketball and hockey.

Thus it would seem that views on
sports are as divergent as the sports
themselves. First there are groups
which consider sports of all shapes
and descriptions of little or no value
either for health or pastime. Oppos-
ing them are two more groups which
in turn oppose each other. One of
these latter recommends sports for
exercise and health. The other con-
siders sports only in the light of recreation.

Beyond the shadow of a doubt
there are few men, women and chil-
dren in Kingston who do not partici-
pate in some form of sport. Every
sport has its following. Each follow-
ing credits its favorite pastime with
superior powers of exercise and re-
creation. That is natural among
patriotic people. But which sport is
the perfect or nearest perfect can
never be determined and is of little
consequence. What we are concern-
ed with is healthful exercise and re-
creation. Every game possesses
these qualities in varying degree. As
long as everybody is getting exercise
and recreation in some form or
other there is nothing to be desired.

THE DEMAND FOR SPEED.

A popular subject for conversation
to-day is the speed at which man is
living. It is often said, and truth-
fully, that human beings live more
in forty years now than in eighty
years three decades ago. It seems
the aim of all in this strangest of
ages to do everything possible and
in the quickest possible time.
There are many reasons to believe
that the energetic men and women
of to-day accomplish as much in a
day as their grandparents did in a
week. A score and ten years ago
men and women (few women) went
out into the world earlier and at-
tained financial or professional suc-
cess later than the modern worker.
This decade has the advantage of
more and better education, but there
is a new genius of high-powered
energy and ambition that is playing
a large part in accelerating modern
progress.

There was a time when the sail-
ing craft, pony express and overland
stage met all ordinary requirements
for speed and haste. Then the steam-
boat and fifteen-miles-per-hour
steam railroad came into being to
expedite human intercourse. To-day
colossal liners cross the Atlantic in
five days, railroad trains speed over
land at sixty to seventy miles an
hour, automobiles attain the tremen-
dous speed of 120 miles an
hour, aeroplanes have exceeded 200
miles an hour, we talk by cable
from continent to continent, across
continents by telephone and around
the world by radio.

But still modernity craves for
speed and more speed. Captains of
industry and the public cry for faster
production, shippers demand more
rapid transportation, messages are
not delivered quickly enough, our
automobiles are too slow. Not even
light, which the astronomers say
travels 186,000 miles a second, has
been found sufficiently rapid to meet
the needs of science.

There is no such thing as satisfy-
ing human wishes, especially the
wish for faster living.

ULSTER IN THE WRONG.

Ever since the strife in Ireland
over self-government began, people
of strong British sentiment have
been very sympathetic towards the
province of Ulster. While the rest
of Ireland demanded home rule, Ul-
ster opposed it strongly. While the
other three provinces were in a state
of civil war, and fighting for the
establishment of some kind of a re-
publican government, the people of
Ulster were on the side of law and

order, and were seeking, just as
strongly, to bind still closer the ties
binding them to Great Britain. They
were in the minority, they had the
appearance of suffering from an in-
justice, and therefore sentiment was
with them. This held up a settle-
ment of Ireland's problems for nearly
three decades. The question of
what would happen to Ulster seemed
to be an insuperable obstacle in the
way of granting a measure of self-
government to Ireland. When the
settlement did come, it was only pos-
sible because of the fact that Ulster
was left out of the new Irish State,
and was given the right to a govern-
ment of its own separate from the
rest of Ireland, and still linked as
closely as before with Great Britain.
Ulster's right to self-determination
was recognized as being a vital point
in the settlement of all Irish
troubles, and special measures to
safeguard her people from interference
by the other party in Ireland
were taken.

Much of the sympathy formerly
accorded to Ulster is departing be-
cause of the attitude of the north of
Ireland government towards carry-
ing out the provisions of the act by
which the Irish Free State was es-
tablished and Ulster given a separate
identity. In that act, provision was
made for the appointment of a com-
mission to settle the dispute as to
the boundary between Ulster and the
Irish Free State. This commission
was to be formed of three men, one
appointed by each of the two inter-
ested states, and the third appointed
by the British government. The
duty of this commission was to de-
cide definitely on the boundaries be-
tween Ulster and the Free State, and
to consider the point at which there
was a cleavage in the people. It had
no easy task ahead of it, because in
the district through which the bound-
ary would run the population is
about evenly divided between Ulster-
ians and supporters of the Free State.
The task of reconciling these factions
was one to test the wisdom of a So-
lomon, but provision was made for it
in the act, and it was hopefully an-
ticipated that the matter would be
settled amicably for all parties con-
cerned.

The Ulster government, however,
is not at all anxious to have the
boundary question settled. Sir
James Craig, premier of Ulster,
plainly states that he will not ap-
point a representative to the com-
mission. He even goes so far as to
say that if the British government
appoints the commission, he will not
accept its findings. He has, ap-
parently, adopted the British war
time slogan, "What we have we
hold," and is determined not to ar-
bitrate on the question of which dis-
tricts should belong to Ulster and
which to the Free State. Yet the act
by which the separate government for
Ulster came into being, and which
was accepted by Sir James Craig, and
by virtue of which he holds office,
specifically provides for "this to be
done. His dogmatic attitude in the
matter has aroused considerable hos-
tility in Great Britain. People are
saying that Ulster, having received
the benefit of the act, should also ac-
cept the obligations it places upon
her. Ulster exists as a separate state
because of the fact that her case
aroused sympathy when the rest of
Ireland was fighting for home rule.
With that question settled in a man-
ner which seems to be working out
satisfactorily, the boundary dispute
is the only one which remains to be
settled to bring about a condition of
permanent peace and prosperity in
Ireland. If Ulster continues to stand
in the way, she will only have herself
to blame if her border again becomes
a battle ground, and if Irish progress
is set back for another decade.

PRESS COMMENT

Fire Prevention.
The season of fire danger is at
hand. Will the people who go into
the forests for pleasure or on busi-
ness remember that the destruction
or preservation of the timber wealth
of the country depends on their con-
duct? If extreme precautions are
taken by all, then the most serious
phase of the problem of forest con-
servation will be solved. Fire pre-
vention is of far less importance than
the careful prevention of the start-
ing of fires. Are we confirmed wast-
ers or have we the character and
sense of responsibility to renounce a
habit of criminal carelessness for the
sake of the great advantage this will
be to the general welfare of the
country?—Manitoba Free Press.

Pageant of Empire.
The Wembley Fair is described,
without contradiction from the out-
side, as the greatest show of its kind
in history. Its cost is estimated at
\$200,000,000. It covers an area of
200 acres, or more than one-fourth
of the area of Central Park. Thirty
million visitors are expected. But
with the interests it represents, be-
hind it is an Empire of thirteen and
a quarter million square miles with
a population of nearly four hundred
and fifty millions. And it is obvious-
ly a growing concern. The area of
the Empire is larger by nearly two
million square miles than it was at
the outbreak of the war. The in-
crease in population has been less
than twenty millions, but a very
large part of the new territories, now

virtually vacant of white inhabitants,
is adapted to European colonization.
—New York Times.

Call to Young Canada.
Many Canadian men who served
overseas know how they were fooled
on numerous occasions by the auth-
orities at home during the war. The
same authorities still aspire to oc-
cupy the limelight inside and out-
side of Parliament. They are equally
incompetent as to deal with the national
situation as it is described in the
facts (regarding shortage of immi-
grants and flight of Canadian citi-
zens to United States) which Mr.
MacNeil made public last Saturday.
Perhaps the older people who are
staying at home while young Canada
moves into the United States are re-
signed to the prospects of political
annexation, which grow plainer
every day. But there must surely be
many young people who still have
faith in Canada, who still hold to the
vision of an independent and pros-
perous Canadian nation.—Ottawa
Citizen.



That
Body
of
Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.,
Heart Trouble.

Most physicians are friendly to-
ward insurance companies because
the idea of insurance is so sound.
A number of people banding them-
selves together and paying according
to their age and health into a general
fund to be distributed at times of
need.

But there is some unfairness just
the same in some of the questions
asked regarding the heart.
Is there any murmur? Is the heart
regular? Has the applicant ever
fainted?

If the answer is in the affirmative
the applicant may not get his insur-
ance, and may on account of the
general system in vogue, be rejected
by other companies as well.

Now this is not right, and the war
has shown the folly of rejecting a
man whose heart was irregular or
had a slight murmur. Also that one
could faint, and still not have heart
disease.

This matter of being rejected is
not the only injustice done the appli-
cant. The very thought that he has
some form of heart disease is often
the means of making him a neurasthe-
nic.

He begins to worry about it, be-
comes depressed in spirit, and will
not take the slightest form of exer-
cise for fear of injuring his "dis-
eased heart," which might cause him
to die suddenly.

The war has demonstrated that
one can have true murmurs, irregu-
larity and enlargement of the heart,
without interfering with the ordi-
nary life of the individual or the ac-
tual duration of that life.

You might well ask "How am I
to know just what my heart can
stand?"

Well your heart is a muscle very
similar to the other muscles in the
body. A muscle has only one job and
that is to work or contract.

How is it doing its job?
Despite the irregularity and the
murmur is it doing its work?

Can you do the ordinary amount
of walking, climbing stairs, and so
forth without getting out of breath?
Do your hands and feet keep fair-
ly warm?

After the ordinary exertion of the
day are your feet and ankles free
from swelling? If you see fit to go
about your work or play, free from
distress such as giddiness, faintness,
and shortness of breath there should
not be much cause for worry. If you
can do all the ordinary things other
people do, or that you have always
done, don't let the matter of your
heart get on your nerves.

Consult a heart specialist if you
wish, one who specializes on the
heart only. He will likely reassure
you.

Canada's Story
Day by Day
By Bloodwen Davies

May 14.
When Marquis de la Jonquiere,
an admiral in the French navy with
a fleet of warships bound for Louis-
bourg and the conquest of Acadia,
were taken prisoners by an alert
British fleet in mid-Atlantic on this
day in 1747, the incident added
fuel to the fire of the Admiral's
animosity towards the British who
had conquered Acadia. The Mar-
quis, having been released from his
imprisonment in Britain, was after-
wards made Governor of New
France where his ruling interests
were enrichment of himself for the
satisfaction of his miserly instincts,
and making trouble for the British
in Acadia. He was largely respon-
sible for the condition which cul-
minated in the expulsion of the
Acadians, though he died before
that occurred. He sent an agent
into Acadia to urge resistance to
British authority. So miserly was
he that on his death-bed at the
Chateau St. Louis, in Quebec, he
ordered his attendants to snuff out
the wax candles and substitute the
cheaper tallow.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hall, Mallory-
town, returned Sunday from Brook-
lyn, N.Y., after attending the gradu-
ation as nurses of their daughter,
Miss Letha B. Hall, and their
niece, Miss Minerva Meggs, Gana-
noque.

BIBBY'S

House Clearing Sale

We are going through our list of new Spring
Suits, readjusting prices and taking from stock
all broken ranges of size — in many cases we
have only one or two suits of a range of very
nobby Suits—in some cases we have one or two
Suits of a size of a line that we cannot duplicate,
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WHY THE WEATHER?

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

Forest Fires Set by Lightning.
In the western forests, lightning
is a leading cause of forest fires.
Since 1911, lightning has started
about 40 per cent of the fires in Cal-
ifornia, and 50 per cent of those in
Washington. A single severe storm
has been known to start as many as
340 fires in one day. Thunderstorms
are responsible for many fires in the
west because, in that region, they are
usually accompanied by little or
no rain. The air is so dry that the
rain evaporates before reaching the
ground. The base of the thunder-
cloud is not less than a mile or two
above the ground and the strong up-
ward drafts which make and sustain
the storm greatly hinder the fall of
rain-drops. So the dark rain smudges
may be seen descending only a third
or half of the way to the ground be-
fore they are made, disappear.
Nevertheless, the electrical separa-
tion resulting from the great num-
bers of small drops carried upward,
away from the larger drops, pro-
duces such a difference of potential
that numerous lightning discharges
to the ground are necessary to re-
lieve the tension. These ignite the
dry forests in an appalling number
of places within an hour or two. It
is no wonder that fire fighting forces,
however large, cannot prevent large
tracts from burning.

The heavy downpour characteristic
of eastern thunderstorms greatly re-
duces the fire hazard from lightning.
Even so, it is reported that as many
as 20 per cent of Michigan's forest
fires are set by lightning. In New
England, however, the percentage is
under 10.

KINGSTON IN 1850

Viewed Through Our Files

Burning of the "G. P. Grimm."
June 19.—This and succeeding in-
sues of the Whig contain lengthy ac-
counts of this disaster on Lake
Erie. It seems that the passengers
were awakened at dawn by the cry
of "Fire," when the crew found that
they could not control the blaze
amidships. The ship ran for shore,
which was not far distant, but got
stranded on a sandbar in seven feet
of water, nearly a mile off shore.
When the flames were making
rapidly towards the pilot house a
passenger heard the mate inquire of
the man at the wheel if he would
stand by his post. The man gave a
hearty response of "I will." When
the boat stranded he stood there un-
moved, firmly grasping the wheel,
completely enveloped with the
flames. His body was found badly
burned. His name was Richard
Mann.

The two little boats had already
been destroyed. Panic developed.
Survivors stated that "15 to 20 fe-
males were seen to plunge at the
same moment into the water and
seizing hold of each other sink to
rise no more. The men were no less
panicstricken, for they jumped in
to the water and sank to the bottom
in compact masses." It was a dead
calm and one man who made shore
and returned in half an hour with a
boat was easily able to distinguish
the bodies of his relatives among
the others that for several rods cov-
ered the bottom. "It was supposed



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ism, yes—but we employ men who
are capable of suggesting and exe-
cuting shop work of distinctive qual-
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THE WEATHER MAY SEEM FAIR AND WARM—BEFORE THE COMING OF A STORM!

COAL

I go to the wooded pathways
Where fresh wild flowers bloom,
Filling the verdant places
With delicate perfume.

I go to the blossomed acres
Where trees lift to the sky
Burden of fragrant beauty
That must so quickly die.

CRAWFORD'S COAL QUARTETTE

The spring will pass too swiftly
And youth will not last long.
And all I can keep of their glory
Will be my silver song.
—Ruth Horwood in the University
of California Chronicle.

Worthy of His Hire.
When a man dining in a Paris
restaurant had finished his meal, he
asked the waiter to light his cigar,
which was obligingly done. When
the bill was presented, the guest
found this item: "Lighting one ci-
gar, 50 centimes."

James Quinlan, Marmora, died in
Belleville General Hospital on Sun-
day evening after a serious opera-
tion. He was forty years of age.

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Crawford

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