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Nothing comes to him who si down and waits.

Common sense is all that makes college education valuable.

The dollars that run the govern ment also run the taxpayers.

Vanity is the only intellectual en tertainment some people have. The rumor that Germany is collap

sing is almost six years old now. Some waves may be permanent, but a wave of patriotism isn't one of

If divorces keep on multiplying, another dead sea will be the sea of matrimony.

The dark horses are saying numerous things, but nothing that sounds like "Neigh."

In the old days it was called a good time even if it made no work for the coroner. Very few boys are as bad as the

neighbors think or as good as their parents think. A term of reproach for speeders

will never prove effective unless it is a term in jail. You can't always tell. The smart

est girls in school spend five seasons learning to swim,

We're not as enthusiastic over the

We were last fall. Those signs would seem truthful if they should read: "Free

perfect behavious of the furnace as

camp here for detourists." We may yet find the portraits of pretty men placed in cigarette pac-

kages to encourage sales. Crowds are funny. They like to see last year's players but they ob-

ject to last year's peanuts. Correct this sentence: "I admire him infinitely more," said she, "than

I did when I married him." "Who's Who" isn't essential up less you are in society or print a

newspaper or serve on a jury.

The nice thing about dictating letters is that you can use a lot of

words you don't know how to spell "Never give up," the framed go

getter motto that hangs above the executive's desk, probably refers to

Women really are superior. man could chatter cheerfully while zicking his wife's shins under the table.

Now that "bootlegger" has sneaked into the dictionary, you can find him almost everywhere except in

Those who think that the foot and mouth disease isn't universal never watched a village gossip on her

A hand held out may mean that somebody is going to turn or merely that somebody has helped the gentleman put his coat on.

**BIBLE THOUGHT** 

THE PEACE OF GOD, WHICH PASSETH ALL UNDERSTANDING, SHALL KEEP YOUR HEARTS AND MINDS THROUGH CHRIST JESUS .- Phil. act by which the identity of the six

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. Do not be distressed overmuch by news of evil. This is a wide, wide world. It contains much that is bad. but more that is good. Righteousness is slowly, but surely, triumph-

ng over sin. If you do not believe that, or merely have not realized it, turn for a moment to contemplation of happier things. Turn your tired eyes from the day's record of evil to the golden roll of honor. There is more to see on the sunny side, and it is more worth seeing.

There are only two reasons for gazing at ugly things: either that we may more fully know evil when we meet it, even in gilded robes; or that we may grapple with it and blot it

Broad highroads of honor lead to every worthy goal of life. The mud roads are in the lowlands, leading only to dissolution and corruption. If Managing-Director we travel the mud road it is at our

Sin is not the harvest of life. is the chaff threshed from the wholesome grain and will be swept from the threshing floor. Why look upon ..... the chaff when the grain is there?

If some days the volume of chaff seems greater than others, know that the threshing has been more

full of sweetness for those who

Whig, published in the issue of Friday, May 16th, Dr. J. W. Edwards takes exception to an editorial which appeared in the issue of Wednesday, May 14th, under the caption, "Ulster in the Wrong," challenges the correctness of the statements contained therein, and disputes the conclusions based thereon. In that editorial, if was stated that Ulster, by refusing to appoint its member to the Irish boundary commission provided for by the act which gave Ulster its existence separate from the Irish Free State, was losing the support of many of its friends. Dr. Edwards, in challenging that statement, writes at great length regarding the "Government of Ireland Act" passed in 1920, by which, he claims, the Northern Ireland government was brought into existence, and given the six counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry.

In thus quoting the "Governmen of Ireland Act." Dr. Edwards is right, and if that were the only act passed which had a bearing on the subject, then his point would be well taken. But, unfortunately for him it is not the only act by which the subject is governed. Dr. Edwards to the land from which they came. chooses altogether to ignore the act passed in the British House of Commons ratifying the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1922.

In Article 12 of that treaty, a provision is made whereby Ulster, by a vote of its government, could vote itself out of the Irish Free State and remain a separate state. The same article of the treaty provides for the appointment of a commission, to de termine, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, "so far as may be compatible with the economic and geographic conditions." boundary between Northern Ireland and the rest of the country.

Dr. Edwards may argue that the the government of Northern Ireland, of which Sir James Craig is the head, never recognized that treaty. It is a fact, however, that Ulster acted in accordance with its provisions, and within a short period of its ratification by the British parliament, did vote itself out of the Irish Free State. By doing so, the Northern Ireland government recognized that the treaty was binding. If one-half of Article 12 of the treaty, providing for this vote, was accepted as binding by the Ulster government, surely it is sound logic to say that the other half of the article is equally binding. Therefore, by this treaty, ratified by an act of the British parliament two years after the "Government of Ireland Act" was passed, the Ulster government is bound to accept the ruling of the boundary commission, which, according to the treaty was to consist of one member appointed by the Northern Ireland government, one appointed by the Free State government, and a chairman to be appointed by the British government. Dr. Edwards, however, never mentions the Anglo- Irish treaty, and is pleased to ignore it entirely, although it is because of taking advantage of one of its provisions that Ulster is to-day outside the Irish

The above is the view taken of the matter by J. H. Thomas, the colonial secretary in the British government. Speaking in the House of Commons on April 29th of this year, he said that as no settlement by agreement was possible, the boundary between Northern Ireland and the remainder of Ireland must be de termined in accordance with Article 12 of the Anglo-Irish treaty. This article, he said, provides for the establishment of a boundary com-

In his letter Dr. Edwards tries to make capital by stating that "Is the counties was recognized and the gova scrap of paper?"

In reply to this statement might be quoted another speech of the British colonial secretary, J. H. Thomas, made at a Labor demonstration held in Derby, England, on May 4th, After outlining the difficulties created by the failure of Ulster to agree on the appointment of a member to the boundary commission, he said:

"The government does not intend to treat the Anglo-Irish treaty as a scrap of paper, but to honor it in spirit and letter."

The whole point which Dr. Edwards is pleased to ignore in his letter is that while the "Government of Ireland Act," passed in 1920, did name the six counties to be included in the Northern Ireland State, the Ulster government, by taking advantage of the provision of the Anglo-Irish treaty by voting herself out of the Irish Free State in 1922, automatically brought herself within the scope of the other provisions of the act, and within the scope of the other half of Article 12, under which she voted to remain a separate state. In doing so, he is willing to treat the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1922, which brought peace to Ireland, as a scrap of paper. That is the attitude of the Ulsterites at the present time, and that is the attitude which is threatening to bring a renewal trouble in Ireland. Yet the disputed article of that act was inserted speci-Attached is one of the best job IN REPLYING TO DR. EDWARDS. Ireland. It was put there to provide trouble nor its extent, and you a means of pacifying the people of Northern Ireland. They accepted it and were pacified, and by their new attitude of trying to discard some thing which they formerly accepted and acted under, they are not showing the consistency which is necessary if there is to be a continuance of stable and peaceful government in Ireland.

FOREIGN BORN CRIMINALS. The United States finds itself faced with the problem of dealing with a large population of foreign born citizens who have no respect law and order, and who are daily adding to the population of the prisons and penitentiaries. Canada, to a lesser extent, has the same problem, for an analysis of the penitentiary and prison population of this country shows that a very large percentage of the inmates are foreign born people who have been unable to bring themselves into accord with the laws of the land and have followed criminal careers. In order to deal with this problem, the Unit ed States government has decided that all foreign born prisoners in the state penitentiaries are to be deported from the country and sent back

This decision shows the world what a great problem has been created by the influx into the United States of so many natives of other lands, mostly the lands of Central Europe. The task of assimilating these foreigners, many of them with only a small knowledge of the language of their new country, and with no knowledge of the laws and institutions which prevail there, is a stupendous one. Even in Canada, where the percentage of foreign born people is much smaller, that is, of non-British people, the task is no easy one. While many foreigners have been deported from this country on account of their criminal propensities, there is as yet no thought of applying a general deportation order to all criminals of foreign birth. Possibly, the plan would be a good one, not only because of its benefit in ridding the country of dangerous men, but also because of its influence as a deterrent to crime. Many of these foreigners who come to this country are already men with criminal records. Most of them have no love for the countries of their birth, and would undergo any punishment rather than have to return there. This would cause them think twice before running foul of the laws of the land, and would tend to make them more law-abiding

The real cure for criminal acts amongst foreigners, however, will only be found when there is a closer check upon immigration of people of non-British countries. It is of little use to begin to make a check on man after he has come to this coun try and has had an opportunity of launching on a criminal career. That is very much like locking the stable after the horse has been stolen. The proper place to make the check is before the immigrant is allowed to leave his own country. Both the United States and Canada can im- Paul's. prove their immigration regulations in this respect. Before any person is permitted to sail for this country or the country to the south, there should be a thorough investigation, not only into his qualifications for becoming a useful and productive citizen, but also of his character as a law-abiding citizens of the country from which he comes. Canada and the United States have too long

TWO TO-NIGHT iousness. Without griping or nausea CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

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ernment and parliament of Ulster refuge for criminals, and it is time constituted to be Germanized into that this idea was dispelled once and



By James W. Barton, M.D. Keeping an Eye on Yourself.

You sometimes wonder whether it is wise to give in to little ailments and go to bed, or to stay on your feet and fight them off.

If you were sure it was a "little" ailment then by all means don't give

Well, if you just seem to be a little lazy and don't feel like doing

anything mentally or physically, then you just be "up and doing." Its a mistake to coddle yourself. But if in addition to feeling tired you find your pulse rate is up ten to twenty beats, that you are breathing more rapidly, feel hot all over and very thirsty, then don't take any chances but get to bed. These symptoms of tiredness, rapid heart and breathing, along with the sight fev-

erishness and thirst, are the indica-

tion of something "wrong" in your

system. Now it may be slight, but

should take no chances. As I've said before, some enemy! has invaded the system, usually but not always, due to your own care-

lessness or thoughtlessness. This enemy must first be thrown out, and so your heart beats faster and your lungs breathe more rapidly to help to do this job.

Then you aid the process by cleansing the bowel, and making the skin more active by inducing profuse perspiration.

Thus with all the processes in ter working overtime, that part the work is being looked after. The enemy is being gradually removed

However there is one more thing

With your body doing all this work for you, it is up to you to nurse If you keep on your feet, trying to

fight off the enemy, you are asking your heart to do five times more work just by keeping on your feet, than it would have to do if you were lying quietly in bed. It is the one organ that will carry you through your illness, why not give it a chance to do its work? If you rest quietly in bed, and the

illness or infection as it is called, is slight, you'll be up in a day or two. with only that much time away from your work, and fit to do your work. If the infection is slight, and you have stayed at your work, it may be week, ten days, or longer before you feel "just right." If the infection should be a serious

one, the going to bed gives you your best chance to fight it successfully. So if any ailment comes along, use a little judgment in the matter, as suggested above.

KINGSTON IN 1850

Viewed Through Our Files

The Godless University. August 2.—A gentleman signing himself "A Clergyman of the Church of England" makes a very able defence for the removal of religious qualifications from the matriculation standards of King's College (University of Toronto). He in part, "And what measure is better calculated to effect this (legislating for the good of the whole community) than one of general education without religious preference or religious exclusion, in which the powers of the mind are developed and strengthened, and yet no violence offered to the religious sentiments of any, and therefore no feelings offended and no hostilities

August 12 .- We, the undersigned being all the clergymen of Church of England, resident Kingston, having read in the British Whig a letter headed "The Godless University" under the signature of "Clergyman of the Church of Engand" do hereby disayow, as well the

pressed in the said article. George Okill Stuart, D.D. LL.D.—Archdeacon of Kingston and

rector of St. George's Church. R. V. Rogers, minister of

W. M. Herchemer, M.A.—assistant minister of St. George's, King-

W. Grieg, M.A.-minister of St. H. Brent, mininster of St. Mark's

Canada's Story We Dan Dal Dan

When a little French sailing vespushed its nose up the shining waters of the St. Lawrence on this day in 1633, it brought to Quebec a priest whose name has since become a synonym for martyrdom. He was Father Brebeuf, born to a noble Norman family. Brebeuf had some knowledge of the work to which he had come, for he had spent two years previously in the Huron coun**BIBBY'S** 

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try. Still he was very keen for life among the savages, whom he hoped to convert to quiet Christians Soon he was off among them and at first was well received, the Hurons building him a large house and chapel. The medicine-men who feared and hated the influence of this black-robed man, worked upon superstitions of their made life a daily danger to him. He was reserved, however, for torture by the Iroquois who first scorched him from head to foot, then "baptized" him with boiling water, and finally cut strips of his flesh from him and ate it before his eyes. His skull is preserved to-day in the Hotel

James Norris Appointed To Newly Created Post

Toronto, May 22 .- In order that patients in provincial asylums shall pay for their maintenance in proportion as they are able to do so, the Ontario government has appointed James Norris to a newly-created post in the provincial secretary's department. His duties will be to investigate cases of patients who are enjoying care and treatment at minimum rates, and whose estates or relatives are believed to be able to afford the full maintenance costs Mr. Norris has already entered upor

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