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81ST YEAR.



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The little things count. Where would a political machine be except for the nuts?

"Nerves," however, cure themselves if there is nobody about to offer sympathy.

Our objection to summer resort literature is that it doesn't mention the mattresses.

We can't help wondering whether students of civilization class knickers as an improvement.

One-half the world can't understand why the other half falls for its peculiar kind of sheiks.

One good way to make the neighbor mow his lawn is to try to take a nap in the afternoon.

For the sake of the poets, let's eschew war until we find more things to rhyme with khaki.

Fable: Once there was a new rug and Willie failed to track in mud the day it was delivered.

The old-time novelist had one advantage. He didn't write with one eye on the movie possibilities.

Ah, well; a candidate controlled by the interests never will do anything that is bad for business.

The most depressing cellar isn't the one that has gone dry, but the one the home team inhabits.

In every marriage one party furnishes a majority of the love and an equal majority of the obedience.

There are no cuss words in the Japanese language, but there is no gum to step on over there, anyway.

Almost anybody can write a scenario, but nobody can keep the director from making a new story of it.

The enjoyable part of Who's Who is the discovery of so many important people you never heard of before.

The greatest tribute to the cloth is that when a preacher goes wrong the fact is considered sensational news.

Every man nurses the secret conviction that with a little training he could have developed a wicked right.

Correct this sentence: "I am guided by reason only," said he, "and I never permit myself to be prejudiced."

The office cynic says that the happiest wives are those who have their feelings hurt often enough to enjoy constant martyrdom.

A genuine real estate man is one who can make you yearn for a lot that you wouldn't pay taxes on if a rich uncle willed it to you.

Every young business man passes through a stage when he dictates long and purposeless letters just to impress his stenographer.

BIBLE THOUGHT

WHEN THE RIGHTEOUS ARE IN AUTHORITY, THE PEOPLE REJOICE; BUT WHEN THE WICKED BEAR THE RULE, THE PEOPLE MOURN.—Proverbs 29:2.

COSTS IN THE LARGE CITY.

The disproportion between the cost of living in the greater cities and the cost of living in small cities, towns and rural areas is increasing steadily, and will eventually put some sort of check upon the seemingly endless process of urban expansion. Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, in a recent message to his legislature, pointed out that the tax of 3 per cent. on real estate values, now in force in several cities of the state, represents a tax of 50 per cent. on the income derived from the properties. To the extent to which this falls on land values it is probably collected once and for all from the owner, and represents practically a diminution in the capital value of his land. But when it falls on "improvements" it has and can have only one result: "Improvements" will not be made, buildings will not be built, except when a revenue can be secured from them which will pay the tax and still leave a legitimate return on capital investment. Rentals must therefore be kept up to a level which will allow of this enormous deduction. If they fall below that level, new buildings will not be provided, until the shortage of buildings put rentals up again.

Since rentals must be paid out of the income of the occupant, it follows that the producing power of the occupant must be correspondingly greater than it would be if he resided in a cheaper place, or else that he must be willing to pay the difference as part of the price of living in a large population centre. It is probable that the advantages of the large city for carrying on certain types of commercial business, especially wholesale transactions on a large scale, are so great that they could stand even a much heavier burden of excess living costs. But industrial business, especially of those types whose demand for labor is reasonably steady, can generally be carried on in small cities just as efficiently as in large, and a lower wage in terms of money will produce just as much for the workers in terms of goods and comforts. There is little room for doubt that much of the industrial activity now carried on in the greater cities is carried on there simply because the plants were built many years ago, when city living was less expensive, and are not yet ready to be scrapped, or because the industry has built up a personnel of staff and labor which could hardly be transferred bodily to a smaller place without great hardship.

A TARIFF THAT HELPS.

It is admitted on all sides that agriculture is the basic industry of this country. In so far, therefore, as agriculture flourishes, all other dependent industries and businesses flourish, and the country as a whole becomes prosperous and contented. Tariff changes that tend to bring a measure of relief to the farmer will in the end result in benefit to the dominion as a whole. The King government had this axiom in mind when it introduced the Robb tariff, with its lowered duties on agricultural implements and its abandonment of the sales tax on certain raw materials that entered into the manufacture of such implements of husbandry. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative opposition, at once proclaimed that this reduction in duty spelled the death knell of Canadian industries. He wept copious tears over the fate that big industry would meet as a result. The facts, however, are all against him. His argument is already discredited.

Premier King has announced in the house the conclusion of the manager of the Massey-Harris Company that the new tariff changes would not be injurious to that company's business. The International Harvester Company of Canada, whose plant is located at Hamilton, has issued a circular to the effect that the tariff reductions will enable them to quote a much lower price on all the farm implements they manufacture. Here is, indeed, good news for the farmer, since he is now assured of cheaper means of production. Surely any relief that is extended to him is long overdue, and will be hailed with delight by all fair-minded people. Why Mr. Meighen should begrudge the farmers of Canada a reduction in taxation, when at the same time it meets with the approval of agricultural implement manufacturers, is hard to understand, except on the ground that he fears the new tariff changes will make for prosperity and lessen his chances of ever again gaining power at Ottawa. The small Tory bloc at the capital, led by Meighen and Drayton, have overshot the mark, and are doubtless now hearing from their own followers at the fatal blunder they have made. The agricultural interests of Canada have found a friend in the Liberal government, which, at the same time, has done nothing to injure the industries of the country. On the contrary, such industries as relate to agricultural production, have been benefitted. Time will amply demonstrate the wisdom and far-reaching helpfulness of the Robb budget.

Too many crooks follow their natural bent.

SEEKING A NEW NAME.

The town of North Bay wants to change its name because its people think that outsiders look upon them as living in the Arctic Circle. That is all nonsense, and North Bay should keep its name. Once upon a time Moose Jaw thought it would change its name, but along came Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the famous British poet, who declared it would be a great misfortune to drop such an outstanding name as Moose Jaw; so it remained Moose Jaw and likely will remain so. There was a real reason for changing the name of Berlin to Kitchener, but there is none for changing that of North Bay to something else. Some of us, if we had the deciding, would have given ourselves different names at birth, but we did not have the choice, so we retain what was given us and do not seek acts of parliament to allow us to be known by another name. Kingston was given a very grand name in the long ago, but there is Toronto with not half as elegant a name, and yet it has become a place twenty times as populous as Kingston in spite of the name it bears. Look at Winnipeg and see how it is growing with such a funny name. And Canada itself has an odd through striking name. North Bay had better "stick to its knitting" and have more respect for the name its pioneers gave it.

REMOVING THE BANS.

The Methodist church in the United States has removed its ban against dancing and for the first time will admit into its folds the folks of the stage. The deciding conference vote was five to one. It is believed that the majority of the lay members of the church are in accord with the action of the conference and the public in general will look upon it as a reform, not like a certain delegate, as "a retreat against the social evils of the day." Far more people, both of the old and the new schools, will commend than condemn the conference.

This age long ago outlived church bans against dancing just as it arose above the other rigid disciplines of the New England Puritans. Those who opposed dancing are those who oppose amusements of many other harmless sorts. The world no longer finds pleasure sacrilegious and counts dancing a pleasure.

Opponents of the lifting of the dancing ban argued that when the church condones dancing in its innocent forms it must accept it in its entirety not excepting the immoral. They erred because they overlooked the fact that public dance halls keep their patrons within those bounds which the pro-ban forces sought. The ban on dancing has become one of these laws which "are more honored in the breach than in the observance."

There have been many Methodists who have long lamented that the doors of their church should be closed to anyone. The custom of excommunicating the theatrical world from the church originated with the Cromwellian belief that it was blasphemy and sacrilege to imitate or mimic. The theatre has become an honored institution of modern civilization. Acting has become a profession aspired to by genius and admired by the public. The church and the theatre need each other.

WHY THE WEATHER?

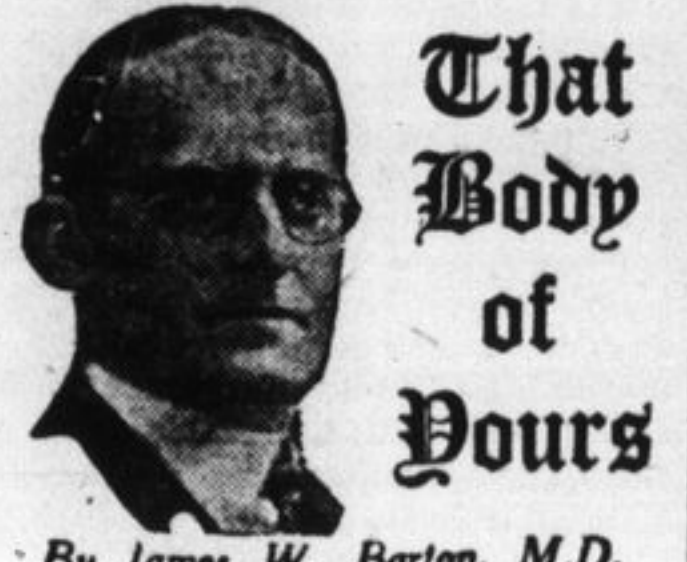
DR. CHARLES F. BROOKS
Secretary, American Meteorological Society, Tells How.

Weather For June Brides. June, with its long hours of daylight and rather few general rains, is one of the sunniest months of the year. Nine or ten hours of sunshine daily is the average amount expected throughout much of the United States. But, lest the June bride become overconfident, it is well for her to remember that afternoon is a favorite time not only for weddings, but also for showers, even thunder showers! Records of 20 years show that not every day in June is "rare" in its perfection. Throughout a large part of the northeastern and central United States, June has, on the average, from 9 to 12 "days with precipitation," that is, days when at least .01 inch of rain falls, or enough to wet an outdoor wedding. Only a small proportion of these have all-day rains. In the East, noonday weddings are more likely to be a success, meteorologically speaking, than those on afternoons or evenings. Evenings are seldom wet, however. In Kansas, on the contrary, the hot days of summer are drier than the less hot nights. The June bride of southern California or southwestern Arizona, however, has little to fear, as the average number of days with rain there is less than one for the whole month.

Canada's Story Day by Day

June 4th.
It was a red letter day for the British Empire, when Pretoria, the

last stronghold of the Boer rebels in South Africa, fell to the British on the night of the fourth of June, 1900. The famous Royal Canadian Regiment was one of the fourteen infantry regiments which marched exultantly before their beloved chief, Lord Roberts, in the public square of Pretoria next day, when the British flag was raised to the peak of the pole over the legislative buildings. Weary and gaunt they were with their long campaign, yet there was a spring to their step that told how glad they were that this part of the great task had been successfully concluded. There was wild rejoicing in Canada. When the Canadian soldiers later reached London on their way home, they were reviewed by the aged "Widow of Windsor" whose life was now nearly ended, and they were feted by the admiring people.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

Do You Need All Your Organs? You have heard about one of your friends, who, afflicted with gall stones, was taken to the hospital and had the gall bladder removed.

Your idea has been that the gall bladder held the bile which was absolutely necessary to life because it broke up fats, was a natural purgative and antiseptic. Now bile is necessary, but the gall bladder may be removed with safety, because the liver will pour the bile directly into small intestine. The gall bladder is simply a reservoir that holds some bile, and just pours it out when food is leaving the stomach and entering the small intestine.

You might naturally ask "What's the good of it, if it can be removed and not endanger life?" Well, as a matter of fact, its removal may not endanger life, but it would be better physically with it, if it were in a healthy condition.

Well, you were made with a gall bladder and Nature arranged things so that just as soon as food entered the small intestine, real rich bile stored therein, was thrown directly upon this food, to help make it ready for digestion by the small intestine. An interesting thing has been discovered by physiologists. It was a puzzle to them that the gall bladder did not hold more bile, because the system needs about twenty ounces a day, and yet the gall bladder holds less than two ounces. It wasn't just like Nature, because Nature always keeps ahead of our needs.

By careful investigation however, they found that the bile stored in the gall bladder, waiting for the food from the stomach, was much thicker than the bile that was freshly made by the liver. In other words it had all its necessary salts and coloring matter, but didn't have as much water. In fact it was so rich in some cases, that it was nearly ten times as strong as the ordinary bile, before it reached the gall bladder. And so you see if your gall bladder is in bad shape and causing trouble you are better without it. But if the stones are removed, and it is drained, you would be in possession of a little reservoir which is worth a lot to you. Without it, the liver would have to be manufacturing bile all the time so as to have a continuous flow. After the removal of the gall bladder, you might be apt to think that you'll be free from any further liver disturbance. You'll find that you will have to be as careful of your diet as ever.

KINGSTON IN 1850

Viewed Through Our Files

The Hanging. Dec. 11.—The prisoner Webb, convicted at the last assizes of the murder of William Brennan, and sentenced to be executed, suffered the extreme penalty of the law this morning at 6 minutes after ten. The execution took place in the rear of the Court House, (north side of Clarence between Ontario and King streets) outside the centre upper window of which there is an apparatus constructed for this dread purpose. He exhibited the same stoical firmness which he evinced on his trial. The Rev. Mr. Rogers attended him. The conduct of Sheriff Corbett throughout this trying scene was most particularly deserving of commendation, and few will think the worse of Mr. C. that a tear of pity glistened in his eye, at the same time that he performed his onerous and trying duty with that dignity and decorum required from the responsible position in which he stood as the highest executive officer of the law, exacting the penalty from one who had broken that of God and man. A large concourse of spectators, (we should say about 2,000) had assembled round the goal, and numbers occupied more distant points from whence the execution could be witnessed. Much to the credit of Kingston be it said that there were few women, and those only of the lowest class.

The British government has decided to devote some fifty or sixty million dollars, the entire indemnity due to Britain as a result of the Boxer uprising, to educational and medical work in China.

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WHEN the weather seems mild and balmy at this time of the year it may be bluffing. Remember that there is a cloud behind every silver lining and remember our phone number when you make up your mind to order coal.
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ALL READY FOR A FULL DAY'S WORK
Down on the farm 'bout half past four
I slip on my pants and sneak out the door;
Out to the yard I run like the dickens
To milk ten cows and feed the chickens
Clean out the barn, curry Nance and Jiggs,
Separate the cream and slop all the pigs.
Work two hours and then eat like a Turk.
And by heck, I'm ready for a full day's work.
Then grease the wagon and put on the rack.
Throw a jug of water in an old grain sack.
Hitch up the horses, hustle down the lane;
Must get in the hay for it looks like rain.
But look over yonder, sure as I am born,
Cattle on the rampage, cows are in the corn;
Start across the medder, run a mile or two,
Heavin' like I'm wind broke and get wet clean through;
With my joints all a-squeakin' and muscles in a jerk.
I'm fit as a fiddle for a full day's work.
Soon get to pitchin' the hay on the rack.
Lightning gets to flashing, thunder gives a crack.
Storms roll up, black across the dell,
Starts in raining and it rains like—well,
I don't care, don't even frown.
Rest fixing the fence while the rain comes down;
Just get to resting, then for recompense
Nance got straddle the barbed wire fence;
Clothes all wet, so slip off my shirt,
And by heck, I'm ready for a full day's work.
Work all year, didn't make a thing, And I've less money now than I had last spring.
Now, some people say that there ain't no hell,
But they never farmed, so they can't tell.
When spring rolls 'round I'll take another chance,
While the fringe grows longer on my pants,
Give my 'spenders a hitch, belt another jerk,
And by heck, I'm ready for a full year's work.

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General Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, in Toronto on Tuesday, declared that the prospects for world peace were improving.