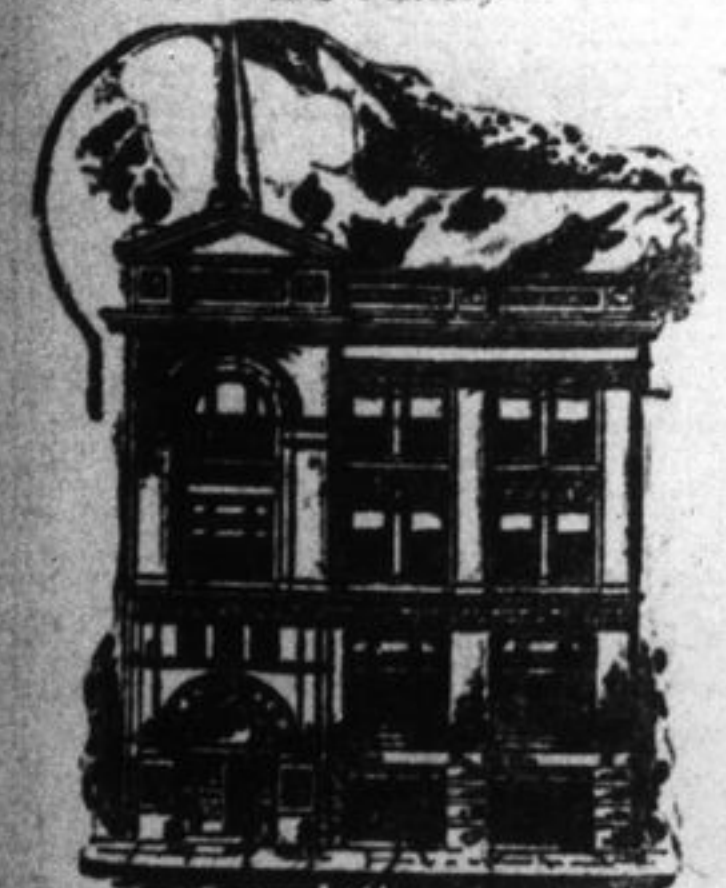


THE BRITISH WHIG 91ST YEAR.



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No land ever begins going to the dogs until its citizenship has time to be bored.

Modern parents can get by if they listen carefully to the admonitions of their children.

Faith will save you in the end, but at present it is a good idea to hire a lawyer.

Equality won't be so bad. Doubtless a steel helmet will look good on a bobbed head.

A public official's religion doesn't matter so much so long as it is opposed to stealing.

Not everybody has a child of ten months to brag about, but anybody can buy a radio set.

As a general thing, however, drug addicts wouldn't be worth a whoop even if they were not.

Frequently a rich wife is like liquor. You take her, not because you love her, but for the effect.

At last the weather is warm enough to make men enjoy ridiculing women's comfortable clothes.

It is estimated that automobiles have increased good roads 87 per cent. and bandits 76 per cent.

Some public men can be trusted in all matters, and some think the newspapers should be censored.

A professor says that long legs are a sign of intelligence. At least they afford a means of getting there.

Genius is that which spends its youth living on crusts and its declining years living on its reputation.

When she says that her husband doesn't understand her, she means that some cake-eater professes to.

Another germ that should be isolated is the one that delights to boast of his conquest of feminine hearts.

A sufficient commentary on mankind is that everybody thinks sunsets are more spectacular than sunrises.

Hot-heads are a nuisance, of course; but a lot of people who keep cool get their temperature from their feet.

In this country culture consists largely in the ability to translate a bill of fare into terms of something to eat.

In spite of the reported steady increase in the sale of silk stockings, cotton stockings are not on their last legs yet.

There are not so many more things to do in a city, but one can do so many more without the neighbors getting wise.

Another good way to protect the honor of your home is to spend an evening there occasionally. This applies to wives as well as to husbands.

It must be a strain on the college girl when she begins her youthful effort not to feel superior to her husband who dropped out after passing the entrance examinations.

BIBLE THOUGHT

THE RIGHTEOUS shall inherit the land, and dwell therein for ever. The law of his God is in his heart; none of his steps shall slide.—Psalm 37:29, 31.

MONEY IN CHICAGO.

The power of money is probably greater in Chicago than anywhere else in the world, a fact which is not without its bearing on the sordid murder case which is now absorbing the interest of newspaper readers and of students of modern psychology. In no other great community is money so exclusively the source of influence, of social position, of political power and of prestige. In the other great centres of wealth on this continent there are always a few institutions, a few barriers, to remind the rich man that his money alone will not bring him everything. New York and Boston are old cities, with old aristocracies of blood and breeding, and the social influence of these aristocracies is still strong. San Francisco is not old but the circumstances of its birth gave it an aristocracy of bold and adventurous pioneers, whose ascendancy, based upon qualities of character proven under great stress, was never questioned during their lifetimes and is still wielded by their descendants, without much regard to the magnitude of their fortunes. The original settlers of Chicago exhibited no such adventurous courage as the Californians, and were never sifted by such a period of testing as the great gold rush of the 'fifties. There is but little distinction, and no social or political influence, attached to the status of an "Old Chicagoan" when that status is not associated with wealth. If a similar condition is in process of development anywhere else on the continent it is in Los Angeles, a community where the Loeb-Leopold crime would if anything have excited less surprise than it did in Chicago.

The idea that wealth entitles its possessor to do as he likes is probably cherished with less difficulty, by those who have the wealth, in Chicago than anywhere else. There is less to contradict it. Even the Loeb-Leopold case affords, on one side, a further confirmation of it; for out of some five hundred undetected murders of the past twelve months this one shines out as a dazzling exception, simply because the victim was himself the son of wealthy parents. The Chicago police will do what police can do to avenge the killing of your son, if you have the necessary money to impel them to activity; but if you have no money, the murders committed against your family must go unavenged. This does not necessarily mean bribery; it merely means that among five hundred murders the police will naturally take a greater interest in those, which affect important persons, measured by the Chicago standard. It now remains to be seen whether wealth can also procure the immunity of the confessed murderers. At least, the parents of the murderers have very naturally avowed their determination to see whether it can, and to use the last penny of their joint fortunes in the effort. Other admirers of the power of gold will watch their efforts with interest and sympathy, and might even chip in with financial support if the sum should seem likely to prove inadequate. For if money can buy the right to commit a cold-blooded, col-laborated, calculated and callous killing without punishment, then there is not much left that it cannot buy—in Chicago.

GOOD NEWS ABOUT THE WEST.

The whole economic life of Canada is so largely dependent, since the establishment of our vast transportation systems between east and west, on the power of the west to produce exportable goods, that the profoundest interest should be felt by every part of eastern Canada in the theory which has recently been promulgated, that continued cropping with wheat is not as hitherto supposed destructive to the land on which it is carried on. A well known farmer and economist of Calgary, Mr. C. H. Peterson, has been publishing the results of certain experiments with supposedly worn-out lands in western Canada, and reports that they were found to contain a greater amount of plant food than the virgin prairie soils in their immediate vicinity. Previous experiments on soil destruction have always been made on lands in Europe or New England, where the continuous cropping was associated with heavy rainfall; and the theory of Mr. Peterson and his scientists is that the rainfall rather than the wearing out of the soil, by leaching out the mineral salts and carrying them away in rivers to the sea. Cultivation, of course, acts as an aid in this process merely by loosening the surface and making the leaching more rapid and effective than under natural vegetation. Needless to say, this is news of the most cheering kind for everybody interested in the prosperity of the Canadian West. For while mixed farming is doubtless the best and most economical kind of agriculture so far as the soil is concerned, it is far from economical in respect of labor, which cannot, in mixed-farming operations, be replaced by machinery to anything like the same extent as in the one-crop system. And as labor will not for several generations to come be plentiful in

the West in comparison with land machinery, the mixed-farming precept has always been looked upon by the western farmer as a counsel of perfection, administered usually by those who had little idea of the difficulty involved in following it. Mr. Peterson adds to this pleasant news of the inexhaustibility of the wheat-raising powers of the semi-arid portions of the West, the further optimistic prediction that we are on the eve of the introduction of further labor-saving devices in prairie farm operation. What these may be we are not informed, and some of us doubtless supposed that the prairie farmer was already extensively supplied with such things; but Mr. Peterson probably knows of what he speaks, and the possibilities of the internal-combustion engine are almost unlimited. Even without any great increase in the density of the western population, therefore, we may, if this discovery is correct, look forward to a steady increase in the productivity of the West and a decrease in its cost of production. And since the price of wheat cannot well fall much further, this looks like a forecast of prosperity for the west and for all of Canada.

Economic laws are always ironic. A West that is not prosperous because it needs more population will not get more population. A West that is prosperous to the extent of not greatly needing more population will get more population, and will not suffer thereby—at any rate until it is much more overcrowded than we shall ever see it.

HOW POPULATION DECLINES.

Mr. Robson Black, manager of the Canadian Forestry Association, calls attention to one very urgent reason for forest conservation, viz., its effect on population. In an article from his pen we read of conditions in Eastern Ontario, of which we are all only too familiar. Depopulation has been going on steadily in certain districts due to the depletion of our forest wealth.

A vivid and authoritative instance of this depopulating process has come to the notice of the present writer. Here is an Ontario district known as the Madawaska river district. Fifty years ago lumbering on the Madawaska and Bonnechere rivers was at its best. Twelve companies and individuals were then operating. In 1873 and 1875 they took millions of feet of pine and rafts of timber to Quebec. At that time they considered nothing less than fifteen inches and up, and all clear stuff. Later on they took it down as low as eight inches. The square timber was all hewn by hand.

Thriving and populous towns came into existence and rapidly expanded. One of the towns had two hotels, three stores, two blacksmith shops and a population of five hundred. It has now one general store, two hotels, one sawmill and a population of about fifty. Another of the towns had four hotels, eight stores, three sawmills and a population of about eight hundred. It has now two hotels, four stores, a power plant and a population of about three hundred. Another town had in 1903 a population of several hundred, the exact number not being known, five stores, three hotels (worth fifteen thousand dollars) and two hundred thousand logs in the annual drive. In 1923 the population had dwindled to sixty, with three stores, two hotels (worth four thousand dollars) and one-tenth the number of logs in the drive.

In non-agricultural areas, the permanence of population is directly measured by the permanence of "timber crops;" and the outstanding foe of timber crops is the human-set forest fire.

PRESS COMMENT

Mutual Advantage. There is one reason why the new French Government will probably be ready to co-operate with the British without tying up the Dawes scheme in too many of the ingenious knots by which a lawyer can make any scheme unworkable. The Allies have to reckon with the difficult and doubtful elements in Germany. The collapse of M. Poincare may encourage those elements. But if England and France are agreed they can make it certain that Germany will do her part. The best way of assuring the co-operation of Germany is to show that France can co-operate with England. Such co-operation becomes possible the moment that France recognizes that the Experts' scheme is not more essential to British interests than it is to her own.—Manchester Guardian.

A Dangerous Fallacy. No more dangerous fallacy ever misled the world of labor than the idea that if a man does as little as possible there will be work for a second man as well. The American workman who does as much as ever he can in a day, helps to solve the problem of unemployment far more than the English workman who practices the "ca' canny" policy. Large and cheap production makes work for others. Small and expensive production swells the ranks of the unemployed. What South Africa needs is hard work and efficiency, so that its output of everything will be increased. And then the unemployed

will begin to find more and more jobs cropping up for them. According to the ca' canny school the less a man does the more there is for others to do. Therefore if nobody did anything there would be work for everybody! Which is absurd.—Johannesburg Sunday Times.

The Day of the Reformer.

Within the last two or three years there has been a marked revival of interest in policies promoted by labor, and weakening of the bonds of the old political parties. Today in several European countries, as well as in England, those who favor policies which a few years ago would have been generally regarded as extremely radical, if not dangerous, are now in the ascendant. Four of the six Australian States, as well as New Zealand, have Labor governments. Even in the eastern countries the tendency is toward a marked departure from the conservatism of centuries. Just how far the present wave will go, and what it will accomplish along the line of political policy and social reconstruction, it would be idle to attempt to predict. It has at least had the effect of arousing the interest of all the people in social and political problems to a very great extent and this can only be described as a healthy condition in any country or in the world at large.—St. John Telegraph-Journal.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

Why the Difference? A friend of yours whom you have seen suffering for months with rheumatism, meets you some morning looking much better, and with scarcely the sign of a limp. You ask him what cleared up his rheumatism, and he informs you that after having an X-ray of his teeth, he had three removed and began to get better almost at once. Perhaps you have an attack of rheumatism and your dentist and doctor find some bad teeth. You have them removed, but you don't immediately see much improvement. You begin to wonder if there is anything in this "bad teeth" business, that is so popular with dentists and doctors.

However, in a few weeks or even months you do see an improvement, an improvement that is slow but nevertheless real. Now why did your friend get such quick relief, and you come along so slowly?

Well, when poison is manufactured at the root of the teeth, it sometimes gets directly into the blood current and sets up the trouble in the joints and elsewhere. You have the bad teeth removed and so no further poison is manufactured.

Nature gets a chance then to carry away the poison from any part because of this fact. This explained why your friend secured almost immediate relief from pain.

However, in your case you may be a bit stronger physically, or your tissues react to the poison differently, and the result is that after the poison leaves your teeth, it settles in some of your glands. You have seen swollen glands in the neck, which are usually due to poison from the teeth or tonsils. They may not be swollen sufficiently for you to notice them always.

From these glands the poison goes into the blood and is taken to the joints and other parts. Hence, even after the teeth, or the tonsils are removed, you can readily see that you still have all the poisons in these glands to get out of your system.

So don't feel badly if you don't get results as quickly as your friend. You may have a more virulent poison in you, you may have glands that still contain poison. Even the intestine itself may be falling down in getting rid of the poisons. That is, the poison remains so long in the large intestine that it is not removed quickly enough to prevent the blood absorbing too much of it. So be patient for a few months.

CHOOSING THE LEADER.

William Ernest Hocking in the July Yale Review. Men choose leaders as they choose their other elemental necessities, by instinctive response. Through their own sense of inner emptiness and groping, they are attracted to confidence, assurance, achievement, to the man with an idea which clearly masters experience, or with a personality which masters and places ideas. If there is any chance that the human spirit may assert itself in the world, people are always ready to become sharers in that event, and let the man of destiny take charge of them. There is, in fact a disposition, for the most part unconscious, to choose leaders in the hope that our habits will be corrected. It is easier to have one's habits corrected by the aid of an external requirement than to correct them oneself, by sheer moral heave; and the lurking wish to have them corrected is inseparable from human nature.

Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it. Where justice reigns 'tis freedom to obey.

Advertisement for BIBBY'S Athletic Underwear \$1.25. Includes text 'You will need it' and 'BUY it now! Why wait till midsummer? If you do, you will miss half a season's enjoyment of your suit.' Also features 'NEW SHIRTS' and 'STRAW HATS'.

For Sale. We have some attractive bargains in city property. A good list of farms and garden lands. Fire Insurance, first class company. Money to loan on mortgages. T. J. Lockhart, Real Estate and Insurance, 58 BROCK ST., KINGSTON, Phones 322J and 1797J.

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GURD'S. Ginger Ale, Dry Ginger Ale, Apple Nectar, Champagne Kola, Soda Water. The season is here and we are all ready for it. Jas. REDDEN & CO., PHONES 20 and 290, "The House of Satisfaction".

WHY THE WEATHER? DR. CHARLES F. BROOKS, Secretary, American Meteorological Society, Tells How. "Lows" Cooler Than "Highs" in Summer.

THE WEATHER MAY SEEM FAIR AND WARM—BEFORE THE COMING OF A STORM! CRAWFORD'S COAL QUARTETTE. 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.

Canada's Story Day by Day. Where Kingston now stands the first French fort on the Great Lakes was erected. It was founded to divert the fur trade of the Indians.

Crawford. It is one wish to have truth on our side and another to wish sincerity to be on the side of truth. PHONE 9. QUEEN ST.