

THE BRITISH WHIG 81ST YEAR.



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Germs don't care anything how important you are.

You are not getting old until everyone else seems younger.

When a man turns green with envy he is ripe for trouble.

Too many who catch onto things quickly let go the same way.

What good is your past if you don't use it for the future?

When the modern girl has no complexion she will make up for it.

It's a case of pure love if she is homely and he is poor.

If it has five filling stations, it has emerged from the village class.

The way to leave footprints on the sands of time is to get out and dig.

Every now and then a fountain pen gets cussed for acting like a fountain.

The average self-made man keeps quiet about it because he did a bad job.

Many a man's idea of prosperity is when everybody is too rich to work.

Cheap umbrellas last the longest. Carry one and no friend will take it by mistake.

After a man sows his wild oats he expects some woman to help him gather them.

Fable: One woman candidate was homely and the other pretty, and the pretty one lost.

War scars heal quickly and in time everybody will be forgiven except those who get rich.

Still, a hobo must chuckle when he sees men working hard in order to get rich and lost.

Some extravagant wives spend as much to set the table as their husbands spend for cigars.

A cynical writer is one who calls people "boobs" and is famous because the boobs applaud.

One should be prudent. It may be opportunity knocking at the door, and it may be a dry agent.

A southern man who beat his wife because she wouldn't let him go out won't be out for sixty days.

Every important citizen should travel at times to discover how important he is in other towns.

The average man would have more time to read if he could get caught up with his day-dreaming.

It is easy to put up a bluff in a metropolis, but in a small town everybody knows the size of your overbluff.

A republic is ideal on those rare occasions when enough people want the same thing at the same time.

Correct this sentence: "I look like Fido in a bathing suit," said she, "but I'm going in just the same."

BIBLE THOUGHT

REMOVE far from me vanity and lies: give me neither poverty nor riches: feed me with food convenient for me.—Prov. 30:9.

COMPUTING THE KISS.

Those who think the French are romantic are due for a shock from Prof. Edouard Malespine. He is conducting a scientific analysis of the kiss. That sometimes delightful indoor sport wasn't relished a bit by our soldiers when they suffered French generals to osculate their cheeks in exchange for a trifle of metal and a bit of ribbon. But the women—Canadian, French, English, Irish, Esquimaux—the women like it.

No photographs are published with the news despatches concerning Prof. Malespine, so it is hard to say whether he has many subjects in his laboratory. But certainly he has compiled some important looking statistics. One of the things the professor wants to determine is the horsepower of the average kiss. Yes, he puts it just that way—the horsepower. Most folk thought science had gone far enough in insisting on the hygienic kiss. But horse-power! As well measure the current in the electric shock the first kiss gives, or compute the miles that every moonbeam on a summer's night has travelled ere it shines upon a pair of lovers.

"Kissing remains in the last analysis plain, barbarous nature," the professor declares. Well, let it go at that. If kissing is barbarous, who would be civilized?

MANLY PULCHRITUDE.

Women have become accustomed to the charge that they are spoiling their beauty, either by paint and powder, or by strenuous exercise, which is destroying their roundness and softness of the feminine contour. They have heard these things so often they have become indifferent to them and keep right on decorating themselves in whatever way fancy dictates.

But men have been indifferent to mere facial beauty, the general opinion being that they have no time for such a trivial consideration; and this indifference has been increased perhaps by a tradition that the uglier a man is the more he appeals to womankind—perhaps through their pity.

So it must be a rude awakening for men to learn that in the opinion of one of the best known clergymen of England, Dean Inge of St. Paul's cathedral, the degeneration of the male countenance is such as to cause alarm. The dean asks what is the matter with the faces of our men-to-day, and he adds that they seem more at home among the pigmies.

He compares the countenance of the leading men of to-day with the "magnificent countenances" of the Victorians.

Of course there have been men to come to the defence of the masculine pulchritude of to-day, but so far the dean seems to be having the best of the argument.

THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN.

The campaign in the United States reminds one of those wrestling matches in which many minutes of time are occupied by the contestants in circling warily round one-another looking for a good hold. None of the three participants has yet exposed himself by reaching for a hold on an opponent, and none of them seems in the least anxious to do so. It is quite conceivable that the date of the election will find them still circling round, though it is more probable that the strain of the process will provoke one or two of them into some unguarded gesture which will be taken advantage of by the third.

The sudden prosperity of the agricultural sections gives added strength to LaFollette, for the farmer is never so conscious of his grievances and so determined to enforce them as when he has money and leisure. This strength is drawn mainly from that of the apparently stronger of the other two candidates, the Republican, and makes the issue more than ever uncertain. But it is the least alarming uncertainty that has prevailed in an American election for many a quadrennium. Mr. Coolidge is as respectable as Mr. Davis, and Mr. Davis is as equitable and conservative as Mr. Coolidge, and the American business man is playing golf with the calm of one who knows that the world is in good hands. About a month before the election, just for the sake of the excitement, he will probably pretend to discover that there is a serious risk of Mr. LaFollette being elected; but the securities sold under the influence of that emotion will be bought back next week (a little cheaper, by the professionals) on the reflection that even if he were elected he could not do anything serious.

The American constitution makes it almost impossible for a president to do any harm against the wishes of the country. It would be a better document if it gave him more opportunity to do good even in accordance with those wishes.

CORRECTING UNEMPLOYMENT.

There is one thing which even the most ordinary citizen can do to help correct the economic balance in times of low employment. So far as he possesses spending power, he can employ it on goods or services in which the largest possible share of it goes for labor and the smallest share to the reward of capital and of speculation.

In spite of many superficial thinkers, it is not always an economic virtue to "put money into circulation." In times of extravagance and high profits and excessive activity it is more likely to be a vice. But if there is a time when it is likely to be a virtue, it is when a substantial number of workers who are willing to work are unable to obtain employment.

And at such times economic virtue begins at home. If one has a hundred dollars which might be left in the bank, or might be spent in a motor tour in a foreign country, or might be exchanged for a piece of luxury mechanism largely if not entirely made in a foreign country, or lastly might be spent in hiring an unemployed fellow-citizen to make over and improve one's garden—there is no question which is the more virtuous expenditure, and there is little question that (if we can afford it) it is better to make over the garden than to leave the money in the bank.

Irregularity of employment is caused almost wholly by the variations in the selling power of fairly large corporations; for their power to buy labor and raw materials is merely an anticipation of their future sales. This irregularity of employment can be more or less effectively combated by two means; decreases in corporation employment may be met by increases in state or public employment, and by increases in private employment. There are certain grave risks and difficulties about the extensive use of public employment as a counterpoise to diminishing corporation employment, and in any case no Canadian government is making any systematic effort in that direction. There remains the individual; and it happens that this is a work in which every little helps. It may not look very important in the statistics that there are only 99 workers idle in a given town instead of 100, but to the one worker and his family (and also to others who depend partly on his trade) the difference is incalculable.

Giving employment is more difficult than giving charity, but it is indefinitely kinder and more efficient. It preserves the self-respect of the beneficiary, and (which is economically if not spiritually important) it causes no diminution of the wealth either of the individual or of the community. In a city like Kingston there are in almost every household a number of little jobs, not very urgent perhaps, certainly not urgent enough to press for doing when labor is busy and hard to get, but which can advantageously be done in times of slack employment by any worker who is not imbued with that strange delusion that he must not perform any work except that of his special craft. The money for these jobs can be taken out of past savings, or can very often be concurrently saved by abstaining from expenditures that bring little good to Canadian labor.

KINGSTON IN 1851

Viewed Through Our Files

THE EDITOR AT THE JUBILEE.

Boston, Sept. 30.—I saw that municipal authorities of Canada were directed to attend at nine o'clock this morning at the mayor's room, thence to proceed in procession in coaches furnished by the authorities, for which purpose every hackney carriage in Boston had been secured. Determining not to walk while others rode, and having my corner seat of Kingston to fall back upon in case no carriages were provided for the press, I proceeded to the mayor's room, where I found members of almost every corporation of Canada, that of Kingston alone excepted.

The procession now formed; the first division was composed of the president's suite accompanied by a handsome escort of guards. The second division comprehended the Governor General of Canada and suite and followed by municipal officers called off in succession by the grand marshal. When Kingston was named Mr. Alderman McKensie stepped forward, followed by me, and two other Kingston gentlemen arriving later, pressed into the service as councillors, to fill one coach to represent, in the absence of the mayor and corporation, the good old city in the best manner we could. Observing Mr. Haskell distributing tickets to Parodi's concert to all the heads of corporations present, I apologized to him for the absence of the mayor of Kingston, and introducing Mr. Alderman McKensie, he kindly presented him with a dozen cards for the use of himself and friends. Seven other divisions were to follow ours. In No. 5 of these divisions were the Canadian visitors, not members of corporations, and in the midst of them walked the mayor of Kingston, accompanied by three of his aldermen and one of his councillors!

The ground walked over could not have been less than twelve miles, and of these twelve miles, five were filled at one and the same time with the procession. The Boston ladies are famed for their extreme loveliness above all American women, but their fame does not equal the reality. On the coach in which we were passed along, I strove as became my age and position, to do the honors in the most dignified manner: I actually wore away the nap from the brim of my hat in lifting it from my head.

I felt that I made part of the show, and resolved that my public performance should not discredit the city, the functions of whose mayor, by a chain of untoward circumstances had devolved upon me to execute. My three companions being younger and more excitable, were gayer and more volatile in their demonstrations of respect to the ladies. As the latter bowed, kissed their hands and waved their kerchiefs, the young men followed their kind example, and such a reciprocity of salutes—such a getting up stairs—never before was witnessed. Somehow or other, the ladies' eyes seemed particularly directed towards our coach; it may have been imagined on my part, but I cannot help thinking it must have been the attraction of the worthy alderman who sat on my right.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

Your Best.

A speaker said a very significant thing recently. "The greatest enemy of the 'best' is the 'good.'"

You are born with a good mentality, a good mind, and as you journey through public and high school, perhaps through the university, you are able to get by because you have a "good" mind.

If you are not a hard worker, nor ambitious you "get along" fairly well because you have this "good" mind. What you could do were you to do your very best with that good mind is not for me to say. But what about that body of yours?

Your folks gave you a "good" body. You were able to attend school regularly, to play the games of childhood and youth because your parents gave you a "good" body.

You were satisfied to be on the team or one of the spares, even if you were not a star at the game. And now you are into manhood and womanhood, what about it?

Oh, well, you have pretty good health, an occasional headache, a little tendency to constipation, a bit tired toward evening, but still you have "good" health.

You are at your work every day. You go out evenings although you're a little tired the next morning. You think you can really say that you are in "good" health.

It is just here that I want to remind you of the words I quoted above, "The greatest enemy of the 'best' is the 'good.'"

If you are satisfied with just "good" health and you are young or middle aged, can't you see what you are missing when you don't try to attain your "best"?

You have a "good" body, a sound constitution, why not get all it can give you, that is not just your "good" but your "best."

You have really no excuse for not being at your best. And falling away from that standard is your fault and yours only.

For one who is constitutionally sound not to attain his real "best" health is not only wrong, but actually foolish.

Why with the start you have of a "good" body, and "good" health you have ninety per cent. of the job done for you.

Why not get that other ten per cent. by going into the matter of the little things that are keeping you from attaining par.

A little thinking on your part, perhaps a little chat with your doctor, and the exercise of a little will power will give you what you are entitled to—your best.

Canada's Story Day by Day By B. Odwen Davies July 31st. As the Dominion of Canada gradually added one province after another to its confederation of governments, it became recognized as the main British administration of America. Here and there were British-owned territories which it was deemed wise to place under Canadian jurisdiction to centralize governing power on this continent. For this reason there was passed an Imperial Order-in-Council, on this day in 1880 which declared that from and after September 1st, 1880, all British territories and possessions in North America "not already included within the Dominion of Canada, and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions shall (with the exception of the colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies) become and be annexed to and form part of the said Dominion; and become and be subject to the laws, for the time being in force in the said Dominion, insofar as such laws may be applicable thereto." These new dependencies of Canada brought the total area of the country to 3,729,665 square miles. Australia is probably the only country more sparsely populated than Canada; Canada's percentage of population is still only 2.4 persons to the square mile, Australia's 1.8 per square mile. Compare this with Belgium where 466.2 persons to the mile is the record. Canada has plenty of room to grow, and when the fertile west has millions more tilling its soil, the mineral belts yield more to their wealth, and the factory wheels are humming with industry, Canada will assume more of the world honors which are her due as eldest daughter in the great British family.

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WHY THE WEATHER? DR. CHARLES F. BROOKS Secretary, American Meteorological Society, Tellis How. Summer Drouths. July, and perhaps even more, August, are subject to summer drouths; conventional rainfall is on the wane and cyclonic storms of autumn strength have not yet begun. In the continental interior, during the early summer the stock of winter moisture has been gradually used up and the air heated to greater and greater heights, making condensation more difficult. In July and August the rainfall may be less than half the average in from 10 to 20 per cent. of all the years in the Eastern United States. West of the Mississippi these percentages are much higher. On the Pacific coast where rain rarely falls during the summer, the "average" is somewhat misleading, for in 80 per cent. or 90 per cent. of the seasons the rainfall is less than half the average. The frequency of drouths also has been computed for the states east of the Rockies. For purposes of tabulation a drouth may be considered broken by a 1.4 inch of rain occurring within 24 hours. During 20 seasons, March to September, 29 day drouths of this sort have occurred 25 to 30 times along the Atlantic coast and 30 to 40 times in the Mississippi Valley. Passing westward to the Great Plains drouths increase rapidly in frequency, 65 20-day drouths in 20 years having been recorded in western Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, or more than twice the number on the Atlantic coast. In the case of 30-day drouths the difference is still more marked, with over 30 such drouths along the western border of the plains and only 3 to 12 on the Atlantic coast in the 20 year period.

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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. Crawford PHONE 5. QUEEN ST. Men are born with two eyes but with one tongue in order that they should see twice as much as they say. Customs, interests, forms of worship, laws—all differ. Let a man be true, that is enough. The rest does not matter.