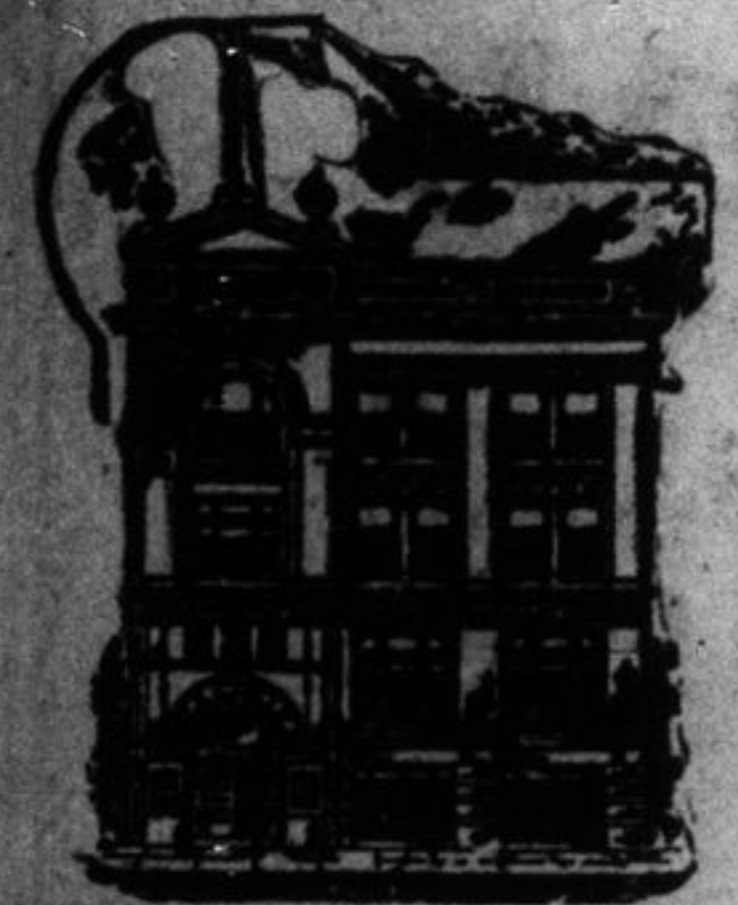


THE BRITISH WHIG
SIXTY YEAR



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All polished men don't shine.

A man with a son in college learns a lot.

Fable: He was a good fellow, but they didn't let him pay.

Oh, Lovers, what atrocious cooking the bridegroom puts up with in thy name!

An easy mark may be a man who bought German war bonds and now is rich.

As to exercise, however, the way to fatten geese and hogs is to pen them up.

People hugged long ago, but they called it romance instead of prize fighting.

Well, if Mars did communicate with the earth, nothing interesting was said.

The husband's only chance is to urge her to bob it and count on her mulishness.

Every man has a chance to amount to something unless he learns to love an argument.

A learned professor says that the great romance is yet to come. So every young girl believes.

How listless we should be at a summer resort if there were no mosquito bumps to scratch.

The man who has on knickers in a black town wishes to know how far it is to the next town.

Rendering service tickles your vanity, but you think it your soul and are just as happy.

"What a shape!" sighed Eve, as she glanced in the pool; "and not a rotogravure man in sight."

To some people the great mystery of life is just a curiosity as to how other people can afford cars.

The psychiatrists probably will go from Chicago to Los Angeles. There appears to be a job there for them.

Correct this sentence: "Nine thousand miles," said he, "and the same air in the tires I left home with."

The robbery business seems to be looking up, possibly because there is not careful enough locking up.

You can recognize the road to the poorhouse by the discarded stock certificates promising twenty per cent.

Members of the reichstag are faced with the alternative of ratifying the pact or making a fight for reelection. That may mean that they'll ratify.

In twenty years half of the medical colleges in Canada and the United States have died, probably because people exhibited less disposition to.

MEMORIALS OF MERIT

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA: WATERLOO, ONT.

THE WEATHER MAY SEEM FAIR AND WARM—BEFORE THE COMING OF A STORM!

COAL

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 9. QUEEN ST.

LABOR DAY.

Labor, freed of the restricted classification it sometimes employs, expresses the greatest common factor in human life. The being who, having health, does not labor is not and can not be happy, for life inactive numbs the imagination and stunts the soul. That halted growth which in a child-minded adult excites in these days profound sympathy and helpfulness, becomes tragic when the contraction of development is moral. Labor Day is born, it is true, of that Labor which takes on a specific grouping of society. None will desire to minimize the high dignity of the very meanness of tasks, nor can it be other than a gratifying conclusion that Labor to-day embraces a wide range of splendid citizens, high in intelligence, energetic in effort, and in the supreme sense contributors to civilization.

But neither is there anything in the day or in the significance it enjoys to prevent every citizen from reflecting on that larger labor which is all of life and which circumscribes all of worthy humanity. Perhaps by recognizing this broader phase it is possible to relinquish that mutual understanding and encouragement which marked the distant days when specialized society did not exist, when every man was his own servant. It may be that in acknowledging the common inheritance of toil labor may find it useful to study Labor, and so discover that the problems which stretch themselves through the daily news from year's end to year's end are everybody's problems.

It seems to be true that the ultimate peace and goodwill of society depends on this clarification. There is no available argument to lessen the vital importance to every member of society of solving the troubled condition in which Labor struggles so often for rights that seem obviously just and yet so difficult to achieve without peril to the economic structure.

This economic structure itself, with all its hated terms and phrases, is, when all is said, the machinery of existence not for Labor alone nor for Capital alone, but for everybody. Labor Day, glorious monument that it is to the sturdy effort on which great nations of home-folks are erected, may serve also for a day of reeducation of every citizen to the study of the life around him, and the great problem of existence which to-day is phrased in terms of economic mysteries. It is everybody's business, and when every man and woman attends to this business, the problems of society may hope to be dissolved in understanding.

SLAVES.
The average bricklayer now handles only about 500 bricks a day, employers estimate, invading their industry is an electric machine that lays 1,200 bricks an hour, or 9,600 each day of eight hours. The three men operating it do the work of twenty masons. This situation gives one an almost clairvoyant picture of the future that lies ahead in every basic industry. "Skilled labor" of future generations will be skilled machine operators. Electricity will be man's greatest slave.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITIES.
Visiting British scientists are reported as being amazed at the universities of the western provinces of Canada. Not that those institutions are in themselves finer or better equipped than those of the east; what surprised the British mind was the fact that communities so new, so recently settled on the soil, so near to the pioneering stage of economic life, should have had the courage and self-denial to establish for themselves these magnificent homes of learning.

To Canadians more familiar with the western mind and the western situation, the achievement, while perhaps less astonishing, is no less admirable. The occupants of the western provinces have been keen for learning ever since the earliest days of settlement. It happens that Queen's University, through Dr. Short and others, and more indirectly through Principal Grant, had not a little to do with the fostering and gratifying of that passion. The reasons for its existence are not far to seek. The west found itself, it is true, with a curious combination of immense productive power and very small accumulated wealth, for the productive power was in the soil, and most of the population had gone into debt to get there. It found itself also a community of great social equality, unlimited opportunity for the individual, and a remarkably high average of individual ability—due to the fact that pioneering requires enterprise and courage. The west came into existence, moreover, at the moment when the power of the community to borrow funds upon its own general credit was just being realized for the first time.

The situation was ideal for the development of an unprecedented amount of community enterprise. It was the determination of the westerners to make their home-land the equivalent of the old east in every respect, and the various public services which the east had been laboriously building up for several generations (much pre-occupied with constitutional questions the white) the

west established for itself in twenty years. Not content with establishing by communal action the services which had been communally provided for in the east, the west went much further. Too impatient to wait for private enterprise to provide various other types of service, notably transportation, it used the general credit for them also, and began that career of public ownership of everything conceivable which is at present working out in some quarters with such uncomfortable results. The transportation enterprises did not always pay for themselves within the time expected. With higher education, another public service in which the west was exceedingly ambitious, the results have been better; there can be little doubt that most if not all of the educational institutions west of Port Arthur are yielding a good return for the public funds put into them.

The west is now developing accumulations of private wealth of its own, and it is perhaps to be hoped that the period of excessive reliance on the borrowing powers of the community is over. State ownership may at times be the only price at which universities can be obtained; but it may also be a high price to pay. The establishment of one or two strong privately-endowed colleges in Western Canada would be a useful check upon, and stimulus to the work of the provincial universities. And indeed any example of the value of being independent of the state has its uses to-day in almost any part of Canada. Even the energetic and ambitious westerners are beginning to show the effects of a whole generation and more of looking to the state for almost everything.

PITY THE PRINCE.
The mumbo-jumbos of American newspaperdom have seized on the Prince of Wales and they will not let him go till they have squeezed every possible headline out of him. His slightest nod or move can be dressed up as news and platoons of the cleverest reporters savedrop without mercy or shame.

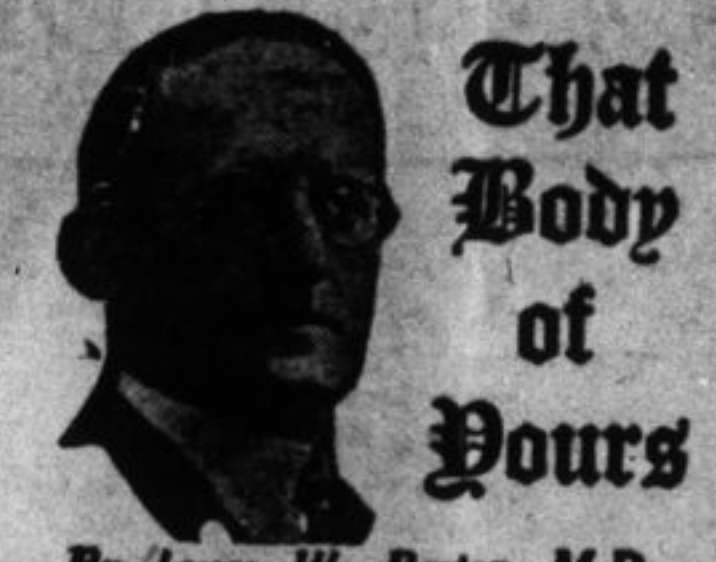
The prince buys a couple of suitcases for his journey and transatlantic cables report the affair at length. His departure for the boat is chronicled with similar detail. But not until he is safely aboard does the real high-pressure reporting begin. His habits, his clothing, his athletics, his taste in dancing partners are all exposed. Does he have a number two with Miss A. from St. Louis, Mo.? She and her aunt and their private affairs are immediately ground through the press. Even his royal perspiration receives a paragraph to itself. And now that he is in the Land of the Free where the reporters can really get at him, who knows to what details we may not be treated!

The business smacks of unfair exploitation. All his public movements and attendance at various celebrations and functions are legitimate news. But to break in upon and steal his private hours is too much like brigandage. Even a prince is entitled to consideration. However, he must know by now that in the newer democracies like Canada and the United States he will not always receive it. On his official visit to Canada at a place called Kingston, Ont., his private car was stormed late one evening by a howling crowd who obtained his autograph even on bits of handbills hastily gleaned from the gutter by some who had no paper in their pockets. Such treatment would not be borne for a minute by a private citizen. It is one of the qualities which endear this amiable young man that he shoulders so cheerfully a prince's burden.

Canada's Story Day by Day

By E. Owen Davies
August 30.
About a century ago the British Columbian coast was the scene of important fur trading, and officers of the Hudson's Bay Company were at work stretching out the avenues of trade into the magnificent wildernesses of the mountains and the sea coast. Fort Langley, built in 1827, on the Lower Fraser River, constituted the earliest occupation of the lower mainland of the coast of British Columbia. For several years it was also the depot for the trade in the north, until rival traders from the United States began to intrude upon the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. This decided the company upon building Fort Simpson at the mouth of the River Nass. It was erected in a dubious mood, for it was situated among the most treacherous savages of the coast. The company planned to link up the territory between Fort Simpson and Fort Langley, and three forts were accordingly built, Fort McLoughlin, Nisqually and Eslington. On this day in 1824, the first Fort Simpson was abandoned and a new fort built forty miles farther south, because of a dispute with Baron Wrangel and his Russian officials. The first circulating library in British Columbia was organized at this time to supply the company's officials in the five coastal trading posts with reading materials. Libraries have often been features of lonely Hudson's Bay Company posts, for their

factors were men not only of keen business sense but also of culture and breeding.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

The Real Cause.
A young physician asked a nerve specialist just how a certain case should be handled.

"The patient is depressed all the time. He gets very little sleep, is awake for hours at a time. During the day his thoughts are apparently miles away from his work, and only by concentration for a few minutes at a time, is he able to hold his position at all."

He is very careful and cautious about his food, picking and choosing with the utmost concern, because he believes certain foods are injurious. He is gradually losing weight and I'm in a quandary.

I've been all over him, have had an X-Ray taken of his teeth, have given him an X-Ray meal, have given him test meals, and can find no organic trouble whatever."

"What did you finally tell him?" "I told him that there was nothing wrong, and just as soon as he forgot that he was sick he'd be all right."

"Well you'll not be able to help him now, because if he believes he is sick, he is just as sick as if he were really sick."

The subsequent history of that patient is interesting.

He went to another physician who took a very keen interest in him, because he realized that he was reaching a point where further discouragement might be serious.

Accordingly, he spent considerable time hearing all the various symptoms as they were outlined in great detail by the patient.

He suggested some simple treatment and requested the patient to return in a week.

He then spent an hour hearing all about the symptoms again. Further simple treatment was outlined, and the patient requested to return in a week.

The physician then said, "I find you have some nervous disability and also some symptoms indicating a disturbance in digestion, and of the heart and circulation. After careful examination I find that your nervous ailment is causing the digestive and heart disturbance, so you'd better tell what is preying upon your mind so deeply."

The patient broke right down, and told a story that was really a confession.

The physician was able to explain away this difficulty, and the other symptoms disappeared with it.

KINGSTON IN 1852

Viewed Through Our Files

New Streets.
April 7.—Report of committee on streets and improvements: Recommendation of Artillery Parade Ground for a public park. On the petition of John Metcalfe and others, for the opening of Centre street, recommending the sum of £50 be appropriated for fencing and improving said street.

On the petition of Thomas Wilson and others for the opening up of Regent street, that the mayor should communicate with the trustees of Queen's College, soliciting from them a grant of land for the purpose.

On the petition of John Counter and others requesting leave to open up and continue Sydenham street across the block between Earl street and the city park, recommending prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Crime Statistics.

April 18.—The average arrests for 1849, 1850 and 1851 are as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Crime, 1849, 1850, 1851. Rows include Murder, Burglary, Forgery, Rape, Felony, Larceny, Assaults, Disorderly, Vagrants, Drunk, Inane, Houses of ill fame.

Tenth Anniversary of the Great War

August 30th, 1914.
Turkey is expected to declare war on the Allies any minute.

Paris is preparing for a siege and thousands are leaving the city. The Allies' line has been forced back in the centre and the Germans are now within sixty miles of Paris.

Ex-King Manuel has appealed to the Portuguese people to join the Allies.

The utilities commission has decided to continue the salaries of its employees who enlist.

Farrel Dyde, son of Prof. E. W. Dyde, formerly of Queen's, who is a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, has volunteered.

BIBBY'S FOR A GOOD TIME. WE ARE OFFERING Men's and Young Men's Suits. \$29.50. OUR NEW HATS ARE BEAUTIES. OUR NEW FALL COATS ARE REAL MASTERPIECES.

Farms For Sale. 50 ACRES, close to thriving village with High School; good buildings; 40 acres tillable; some excellent garden land; well watered and fenced. A real bargain at \$25,000.

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All Absolutely Pure. Crystal White Vinegar, Older Vinegar, Malt Vinegar, Ground Spices, Whole Spices. The best is always the cheapest.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA: WATERLOO, ONT. THE remarkable growth of this company is shown by the increase in the amount of its assets. In 1870 Mutual assets totalled \$6,216.33. In 1900 the figures showed assets of a little over five million dollars.

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