

THE BRITISH WHIG ONE YEAR.



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There isn't much in a hick town to attract attention except knickers.

A cynic is a man who thinks everything rotten except his precious self.

Few things are more useless than a family tree after a financial reverse.

The "merit" that lifts some men consists in ability to soft-soap the boss.

Early to bed and early to rise and you'll meet a lot of milkmen and other such guys.

Every town has at least one man who wonders how the world will get along without him.

Another dismal failure is man's effort to look modest while admitting he was right.

Fable: Once there was a mother who didn't suspect her little daughter of musical talent.

A little quarrel may become a great one, but the quarrels remain as insignificant as ever.

Heaven won't mean much to an efficiency expert. It's just a continuation of loafing.

The only war slogan that has fallen into complete disrepute is "Regardless of cost."

The approach to Easy Street is easily recognized by the discarded illusions along the way.

Home is a place where the air is full of indignation when old Dad wishes to use the car.

Perhaps the best way to make people stop at railway crossings is to put up hot dog stands.

Old Dobbin had faults, but he wouldn't attack a locomotive even if you stepped off him.

Another reason why girls leave home is because it's so lonely there with the old folks away.

Almost every boy passes through an age when nothing else seems so romantic as carrying a pistol.

One way to avoid getting the wrong number is to remove the gum from your face while addressing Central.

If a man must turn to Page 46 to get the remainder of the story, he is too mad to read the intervening ads.

Spinsters should take to the law, and get a profit out of their knack of attending to other people's business.

The man who attends to his business and tries to be a good citizen is never troubled by the limitations on free speech.

As he slips the engagement ring on her finger, that far-away look in her eyes means that she is wondering what it cost.

Correct this sentence: "My radio can get any station in the country, but I prefer to stay all evening with my local station."

BIBLE THOUGHT: HE THAT IS SLOW TO ANGER IS BETTER THAN THE MIGHTY; AND HE THAT RULETH HIS OWN SPIRIT THAN HE THAT TAKETH A CITY. Proverbs 19:1.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

It seems regrettable that one of the incidental results of the turnover to Toryism in Great Britain should be such a heavy reduction in the number of women members in the House of Commons. There is surely nothing in the essential character of the female sex which should associate it especially with advanced views in politics; indeed there is reason to suppose that the female vote among the electorate was as largely Conservative as that of the males. Perhaps the women with conservative leanings are of a type which is less ready to come forward and take an active part in the business of government at this early day in the history of female emancipation.

It may be true that the presence of women has not greatly changed the nature of governing bodies from what they were fifty years ago, or at least has not visibly improved them. But that is not the point. The important advantage which results from the presence of women in legislative bodies and similar places is the gain to the female population as a whole. If they are to be citizens at all, they must be citizens all the way. It is only by participating in the business of government in the persons of members of their own sex that women will ever learn to understand how those processes are carried on. We have only to ask ourselves what interest men would take in politics if they were permitted to vote for candidates who were always women, but never to enter the legislative halls themselves.

IS IT THE END OF SOCIALISM?

Now that we begin to see the recent British elections in some sort of perspective, it appears possible that it may mark the end of the great era of propaganda against the ancient institution of private property, generally denominated by the vague term Socialism. For a generation or more on the continent of Europe, and for a decade or two in Great Britain, the energies which at almost all times in human history are available for the advancement of what men call Reform have been mostly mobilized under the leadership of Socialism, and private property in some or all of its aspects has been "the enemy." The high-water-mark of this movement was attained when the Bolsheviks took possession of the government of Russia; and their success may have had a good deal to do with the subsequent recession of the tide. For their administration has made it abundantly evident that the evils inherent in the institution of property are as nothing to the evils which develop in a world still organized in the form of national states (and as yet incapable of any other organization) when property is abolished. It is very possible that man will be able to get along nicely without property when he is much nearer to the angels than he is at present; but the idea that the abolition of property will bring him nearer to the angels has proved an utter delusion.

It is now abundantly evident that if property is ever to be abolished in Great Britain within the lifetime of the present generation it can be only by means of a "coup d'etat," for an overwhelming majority of the British people is clearly opposed to such abolition and profoundly alarmed over the mere prospect of it. But in a democratically-organized country which is already alarmed and on its guard, a "coup d'etat" is very difficult, not to say impossible, to pull off. We suspect, therefore, that with the exception of a few Socialist, or rather Communist, doctrinaires of the most implacable kind, the forces which have been working for and with the Labor party in Britain for ten or fifteen years will begin to seek some other and more attainable objective than the abolition of private property. It is sufficient to note that not only did Mr. MacDonald throughout his campaign refrain most scrupulously from ever employing the word "Socialism," but that his chief party organ consistently describes its candidates as "Labor and Co-operative" rather than Socialist. And notwithstanding all these efforts towards denaturalizing the Labor party, it was the aroma of Socialism still clinging to it from its past history, and the suggestion of Internationalism which that aroma now inevitably brings to mind, that led to the enormous transfer of votes to the Tory column, a transfer almost without precedent and not due to anything in either the Tory record or the Tory programme except its vigorous Anti-Socialism.

With governments more or less Socialist in name doing nothing practical towards the realization of Socialism in half the countries of continental Europe, and acting merely as moderate Reform or Working-Class parties, and with the Bolsheviks gradually introducing capitalist elements into their regime in Russia, it would seem as if the religion of the late Karl Marx were definitely on the wane. A good many of those who have followed it in recent years under the impression that it was the most "progressive" thing in politics, the nearest to a genuine "reform," will be able to put away their little

red flags in their drawers with their other childish toys without any profound sorrow, especially if somebody (not, we fear, Mr. MacDonald) can provide them with another "cause" to be enthusiastic about.

NATIONS AND THEIR MONEYS.

The old paper money of Germany has been wiped out by the exchange of one new gold-based mark (properly termed a Reichsmark, but already assuming the title and prerogatives of the sole standard of monetary value for the empire, as "the mark") for one trillion of old marks. We are using the word "trillion," a rare word and one which conveys no definite idea to the human mind in any event, in the sense which is commonly given to it in America, namely one thousand thousand millions. Anybody who has kept in his possession a German promissory document, payable in marks, since the year 1916 to the present time, can now cash it in—for the one-thousandth part of one-thousandth part of one-millionth part of its original gold value.

Anybody who cherished the idea in 1914 that no great modern state could repudiate its monetary system and remain a great state is entitled to revise his opinions in the light of this achievement. We now know that the power of the national state over the lives and property of its citizens, at least in times of national peril, is vastly greater than was ever before supposed, and that this expansion of the power of the state has been going on during a century of what was thought to be steadily growing individual liberty. It is true that the German state has always been less restrained by any sense of its obligations to the individual citizen than any other civilized modern government, and that the hardship inflicted by this monetary repudiation on great classes of respectable and honest German citizens would have been viewed with horror in England; and it remains to be seen whether it may not have permanently damaged the qualities of thrift and industry in the German people themselves.

The French franc seems to have settled at an exchange value of little over five cents, as against 19.3 cents before the war. It seems very doubtful whether it can ever be restored to its original value, a process which would involve retiring some thirty billions of paper francs now in circulation. But with the German currency re-established on a gold basis, and the British presumably soon to do so, the French can hardly afford to retain a fluctuating currency, and the natural solution seems to be a partial repudiation—the establishment of the franc on a gold basis at six cents or thereabouts, and the abandonment of any idea of ever paying any more for it in gold.

If the civilized nations of the world ever do develop a responsible and reliable super-state, one of the most important functions that could be attributed to it would be the establishment of an international currency, and the existence of such a currency, which could not be watered down by any national government for its own war purposes, would be a valuable obstacle to the breaking-out of war. But this implies a weakening of national feeling which in itself would tend to make war unlikely; for so long as national self-consciousness remains strong no state is likely to surrender that very important weapon of government, the control of the monetary unit.

Tenth Anniversary Of the Great War

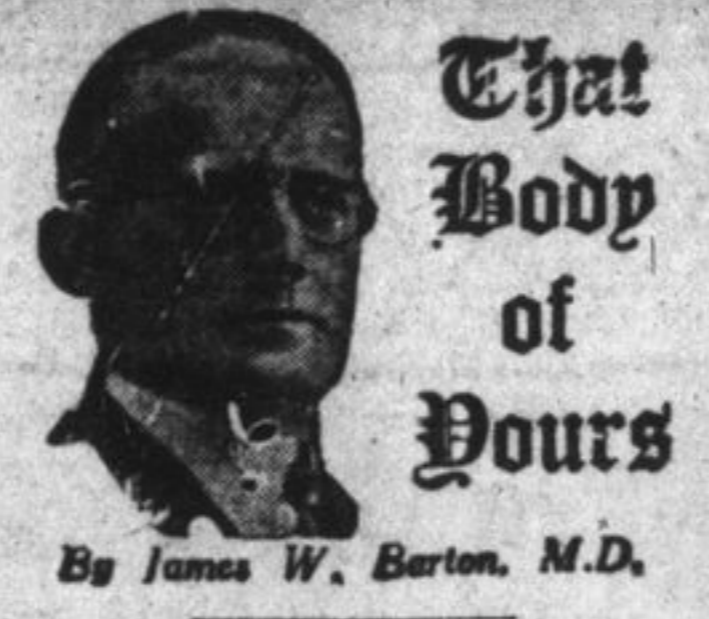
November 16th, 1914. The Allies increase the flooded areas. An entire German regiment was destroyed by the rush of water which swept through their trench. The flooded district now extends south of Dixmude. Last week when the waters receded, the Germans were able to renew their attack on Dixmude.

The Austrians may not defend Oracow city and there is a general exodus from that place. The Russians advance thirty-five miles inside the East Prussia frontier. The Germans are said to have withdrawn from the vicinity of Kalitz. Masuren Lake region is clear of the enemy.

Lord Roberts, the great British warrior, is dead. He died at the front, and his death is mourned by all the Allied nations. Capt. E. D. Carr-Harris was killed. He was a graduate of the Royal Military College.

The Russians inflict heavy losses on Turkish columns. The enemy fled into the mountains in disorder and leaving the wounded behind them. The Russian cavalry are pursuing them.

The German squadron of Admiral Von Spee is again on the high seas searching for British vessels in the Pacific. The German ships are firing the Japanese flag.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

Why New Cuts Sometimes Score. Someone has asked the question why have so many forms of healing sprung up in the last few years? Is it because the "regular" physician has not kept pace with medical knowledge? No! The regular medical man today knows vastly more than his predecessors. The wiping out of the Plague, Yellow Fever, Malaria, and the control of Typhoid, Diarrhea, Tuberculosis and so forth, more than answers that question.

But the physician of today in his pursuit of the cause of an illness, is unrelenting in his endeavor to locate this cause. The patient is simply the "host," or individual who happens to have the illness. And so when he treats the illness he frequently forgets, or does not take into consideration, the patient himself.

Now this doesn't suit the average patient, because he or she wants to talk about the illness, more than the physician cares to listen, and unless the physician has an unusually big reputation, the patient is dissatisfied.

This of course is not the case always, because one of the most outstanding physicians in America, based his success upon his knowledge of human nature, and not upon his knowledge of medicine. Now what is my point? That many of the practitioners of the new "systems" or "cuts" have cultivated the art of salesmanship, they have acquired a good working knowledge of human nature.

KINGSTON IN 1854

Sidlights From Our Files. A Humane Bar Tender. Sept. 2.—Dr. Wolfred Nelson, the mayor of Montreal, while coming up to Kingston recently to attend to his duties as inspector of the penitentiary, was witness to some great acts of kindness and personal intrepidity on the part of Mr. Megragh, the bar tender of the Royal Mail steamer Ottawa. Dr. Wolfred Nelson tells us that on board the boat were a large party of emigrants, many of whom were down with incipient cholera. Mr. Megragh paid the most unremitting personal attention to them all; was ever among them with stimulants and other choleraic remedies, and was the means, the doctor avers, of stopping the disease in no less a number than seventeen cases!

Magistrate vs. Medico.

Sept. 2.—A few days ago a worthy magistrate of Ernestown had occasion to send for a physician for one of his family who was taken suddenly ill. The Galesical homo came post haste, and the patient was soon relieved. Our modern Justinian being a jovial soul, and by no means a dry one, produced a bottle and the worthies sat down to a tete-a-tete, and drink-a-drink. Having liberally sacrificed to the jolly god, the medicine to depart. "What's your bill, doctor?" asked the magistrate. "Five dollars," was the reply. "Well, sir, I shall only give you four, as I fine you

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five shillings for getting drunk." "Thank you, esquire," replied the doctor, "you have treated me well and served me right."

Eachre and Dance. A successful euchre and dance was held in the Catholic Assembly Hall, by the Girls' Club on Friday evening. There were sixty-two tables in play, the ladies' prize being won by Mrs. E. Hipson and the gentlemen's by Mr. R. James, Sr. After the euchre, refreshments were served and then dancing was held. The committee in charge was: Misses Lena Kehoe (convener), Kathleen Purvis, Elizabeth Purvis, Madge Daley, assisted by Alice Moran, Frances Turcotte, Alleen Robertson, Rita O'Connor, Christina Kehoe, Mary Collins and Nora James.

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