

THE BRITISH WHIG
SIXTY SEVEN



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The "undeveloped peoples" are those that haven't learned to worry.

Women can't compete in some lines, but as a rule they outstrip the men.

A survey of the general situation indicates that the good drivers died young, also.

The horrid part of the world is that most of the people who can't sing try it.

That scientist who says that he can control sex may know how to control one sex.

Nearly every man has an equal chance to shine, except the son of an illustrious father.

Another way to avoid the tobacco habit is to smoke cigarettes with that kind of smell.

The undeveloped people are those that can't butcher one another except at close range.

We know one male who is boss in his own home. He will be two years old next month.

It doesn't pay to jump to conclusions, but at times one must jump to avoid conclusion.

Doubtless we are called free people because we obey the laws that happen to please us.

The state of the nation is no longer of paramount interest. At present it's the static of the nation.

Women are more efficient. No man can make instantaneous decision that it wasn't his fault.

Friends are people who know something that would cure you quickly if you would just try it.

It is well to remember that the earth, though in constant revolution, never really gets anywhere.

Authors are not the only ones who must compete with dead men. There's a widow's second husband.

With so many winners of peace prizes it is strange that there is so much fear lest we do not have it always.

It all depends. That Spartan youth who grained while his vitals were torn out never was ordered to produce the books.

That German may turn other metals into gold. There's a manufacturer on this side of the Atlantic who does it with tin.

President Calles of Mexico will discard trappings that hint of royalty and become democratic. He may have ambitions for re-election.

It may be true, as those Chicago statistics show, that married men save more than bachelors, but what the heck does saving get a married man?

It would be interesting to have a commission pass on the mental condition of some of those chaps who get up those so-called "intelligence tests."

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 37:35, 31.

INTERVIEWING THE STARS.

The January number of the National Geographic Magazine contains some photographs of the stars that leave one breathless. It is amazing to think what puny man, with only the faint rush-light of reason, has done to explore the endless, flaming corridors of the sky.

You are shown a black mass surrounded by seven blazing suns, whose light rime it with silver as if it were a stormcloud. That blackness is a star in process of forming in the vast frigid womb of interstellar space. Sometime, millenniums hence, it will flame out, a newborn star, glorious as Antares himself. These dark spots are believed to be star-dust, driven by the pressure of light into empty space, where the action of gravity condenses them into stars. If this theory is true, the force which drives those little vanes one sees in the windows of optical stores is what forms the stars.

You are told of an object in space which though not much larger than this little earth, weighs as much as the sun. One pint of whatever material composes that satellite would weigh twenty-five tons. It is, therefore, a substance entirely foreign to our world.

You learn of the examination of star groups so distant that the light we see has taken 200,000 years to reach us, and yet our astronomers are able to measure the exact speed with which that body was approaching our universe at the moment the light was propagated, two thousand centuries ago.

You are shown a photograph of a lens-shaped, glowing mass which is firmly believed to be another universe, so far removed from our stellar system that no telescope can separate the light of the stars which compose it. That glowing lens is an island universe, as terrible in extent as our own, and separated from it by vast oceans of starless void. There have been counted over a million of such island-universes, each as distinct and self-contained as a great ship on a broad ocean, each plunging with our own into the depths of illimitable space.

THE ROAD OF DANGER.

We should all be agreed that judicial regulation of our national transportation interests is imperative. Common sense demands it. The alternative is political control, than which nothing could be more undesirable or perilous. The stake is too great for anything of that nature. And yet at this moment we are on the very verge of such a possibility. Through the faulty handling of the Crow's Nest Pass case there is real danger that the authority of the Railway Commission may be destroyed; and, if that should happen, there is no telling where the debacle will end.

This has been made a western issue, although there is not a single sound reason why it should be; and the moment any matter takes on a sectional character it is apt to be viewed apart from its essential and broad merits. As a matter of fact, the entire rates structure is involved, and, that being so, it concerns the whole country as vitally as it does the prairie provinces.

The immediate situation is largely due to a blunder at the outset. If Government had taken the position that the spirit of the Railway Act, as well as the sanction of popular judgment after an experience of 31 years, required all matters relating to freight rates to be dealt with by the Railway Commission, and had courageously stuck to that stand, it is probable there would have been no further trouble. Instead, timidity and compromise have borne fruit in an aroused and belligerent West; and now the threat is made that, if the courts do not give effect to the western contention, Parliament will be asked to do so by legislative enactment. At once we are confronted by the danger of political regulation of rates being substituted for the purely judicial. That would be a step so retrogressive as to cause a shudder throughout the whole Dominion.

The attitude of the western farmer in this matter grows out of his refusal to accept an economic fact. He believes that he personally pays the freight tolls on all he buys and also on all he sells. The universally accepted postulate that in all cases the ultimate consumer foots the bill is ignored by him. At all events, he insists that every penny taken off the freight rate would be a penny in his pocket; and it is apparently a sheer waste of time to try and win him away from a conviction so obviously unshaken. It would seem to be equally futile to have him realize that his commodities are now carried at rates far below those paid on all other classes of freight, and are actually the lowest in the world. He stubbornly nurses his sense of injustice and continues to complain.

Perhaps this is an unwarranted picture of the western farmer. It may be that it more accurately describes the attitude of those who assume to be his mouthpieces, and have political irons in the fire. The outcome of the La Follette campaign across the line rather gives color to that suspicion; for conditions on both sides of the boundary, as respects manoeuvring for the agricultural vote, are pretty much the same. Be that as it may, we are very surely approaching a most perilous issue in Canada, the final outcome of which will turn on the sober common sense of the whole people, rather than on a purely sectional feeling. There are invariably two sides to every question, and in this instance the importance of adhering to a sound and established principle rises high over all other considerations. It will be a dark day for the peace and well-being of the Dominion if the regulation of rail-rates should pass out of the hands of a capable, impartial and judicial body into the hands of a political group. Yet that is really the direction in which western opinion is moving.

Canada is steadily growing richer. In all those elements which come within the accepted definition of national wealth she has made very striking progress within the past half century. Official computations placed her wealth at \$2,871,000,000 in 1870. In 1922 it had risen to \$22,095,000,000. Put in tabular form, this upward march is recorded as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Wealth (\$). Rows: 1870 (\$2,871,000,000), 1890 (\$4,744,000,000), 1912 (\$10,980,000,000), 1922 (\$22,095,000,000)

There are but six nations which have a higher rating. With the amounts as shown for 1922 they are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Wealth (\$). Rows: United States (\$320,803,000,000), Great Britain (\$8,840,000,000), France (\$7,710,000,000), Germany (\$5,700,000,000), Spain (\$2,919,000,000), Italy (\$2,986,000,000)

To stand seventh among the nations of the world is most significant. Russia would unquestionably rank ahead of Canada; but, since the Soviet regime began, poor Russia has disappeared from all official records. It is not, however, so much the status to which we have attained in respect of national wealth that should excite our pride as the rapidity with which we have made the ascent. Only one other nation has kept pace with Canada — the United States. These two countries have moved practically side by side for the past fifty years. Since 1870 our rate of growth has been four times that of Great Britain, five times that of France, and seven times that of Australia.

Satisfactory and stimulating as has been our advance in those material possessions which are reckoned as wealth, let us refrain from boasting on that account alone. No nation can afford to boast which has merely added to its holdings of real property and improvements, clothing and furniture, manufactured products, machinery and implements, livestock, agricultural products, railways, telegraph and telephone systems and so on. Unless there have been corresponding gains in those spiritual forces which make for growth in civilization, the ultimate balance sheet cannot be viewed with satisfaction.

Canada need not shrink the final test. Her sturdy pioneer stock has left us a rich heritage in all that makes for fundamental strength. As one of the cradles of North American civilization, Kingston may view the present state of that heritage with peculiar gratification. If it suggests any causes for anxiety, they are to be found in departures from those rugged principles of parental control which were so characteristic of pioneer homes; for the home is the basic unit of the state, and no nation is stronger than the sum total of all its homes. Let us therefore watch with genuine solicitude any weakness which may be there revealed, or even suspected.

ODD FACTS ABOUT YOURSELF

By YALE S. NATHANSON, B. Sc., M.A., Department of Psychology, University of Pennsylvania

Are You Afraid of Water? "Throw a child into a pond if you want to teach him to swim" is indeed a dangerous practice. Some children, like animals, walk into a stream and learn to swim, provided they are not frightened by the adventure.

A possible explanation for the fact that a fear of water in one form or other is almost universal at some time during childhood, brings us to the conjecture that since human beings in the early stages of evolution were water animals, there is something in the mind which clings to the experiences of this earlier state.

Some of the fears reported by persons afraid of water are as follows: "To be washed always made me stiffen out, my eyes bulge and I was almost convulsed with fear."

"I could never be induced to paddle on the beach or even in a small brook."

bottom will fall out, but can give no cause."

"Always felt she was destined to die by drowning; shunned every possibility of this end and imagined symptoms."

"Daily crosses the ferry, but can never keep her eyes off the life preservers, and is always planning what to do if the boat sinks."

"If she goes near falls or a rapid stream, she feels a compulsion to go along with the water."

"Cannot look down upon water without an impulse to plunge in, although she cannot swim."

Several describe the charm of slowly sinking, floating or lying in the bottom of ponds or seas. Some children take pleasure in imagining themselves drowning; some of them dream about it; in both cases there may be sensations of choking.

A well experienced swimmer could never go under an instant without a sudden fear that sharks or other monsters were on the point of seizing him.

Another woman fancies she has sensations of drowning in a very hard rain, and sometimes in a thick fog.

Still another thinks drowning by far the best way to die and sometimes is so enamored with the thought of quietly sinking into unknown depths and leaving care and pain, that she almost resolves to try it.

This fear is not so serious when you consider that everyone fears water at some time in his or her life. Remember, it is only the degree of fear which is serious. Learn to swim if you do not know how. If you can swim and are afraid, stick to shallow water until the fear has entirely left you.

Tomorrow—Terrorized by Darkness.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D., Nature's Balance.

During the war a number of men were rejected for overseas service because of varicose veins.

In their anxiety to get across, they submitted to an operation for the removal of these large thickened veins.

They were out of hospital in a couple of weeks, and in two or three months were ready for light service.

How were they able to withstand the loss of the veins?

Because generous Nature simply increased the size and ability of the other veins in the region, and they did the work formerly done by the veins that were removed.

During the summer you find yourself drinking a great deal of water, and yet there is no embarrassment to the kidneys because your skin opens up its millions of pores and gets rid of both the heat and the water.

In the winter although the cold weather helps to keep the pores more tightly closed, the kidneys then become active and the extra water is thus removed from the blood.

There has lately been considerable discussion about the gall bladder. That it is the reservoir for collections of gall stones is of course well known.

That the bile becomes too thick and has to be drained out is also admitted, and both the surgeon and the physician do this.

But the complete removal of the gall bladder itself, is now a subject of discussion amongst surgeons and physicians.

One states that the removal of this organ makes no difference whatever, whilst another states that it is followed by symptoms of congestion. Now it is of course impossible to state what is going to happen in one particular body when the gall bladder is removed, but under ordinary circumstances, we can go back to the lessons that Nature has taught us about other portions of the body.

Consequently when the gall bladder is removed the vessels in the vicinity enlarge, do more work, and thus make up to some extent for the loss of the gall bladder.

It might mean smaller but more frequent meals, but the difficulty will be overcome.

Nature is a great balancer if we give her half a chance.

KINGSTON IN 1855

Sidelights From Our Files—A Backward Look.

Lecture vs. Law. Feb. 21.—The more intellectually inclined of our citizens met with a decided repulse on Tuesday evening in their attempt to carry by storm the stronghold of justice. A lecture had been announced for that evening in the court house, and at about seven the advance guard of the assailants made their appearance at the doors. The judge, then upon the bench, having been informed of the state of affairs, proposed an adjournment to another room, where the remainder of the business of the court could have been arranged without inconvenience.

But giving way to foes or friends was beneath the dignity of the law, and under the able leadership of the solicitor-general for Canada West, the forces of justice, strongly entrenched behind jury box and bench, made a determined stand.

By this time the skirmishers of the assailants had penetrated into the entrenchments, and trusting to the support of fresh troops which from without were pressing up the stairs, they had taken possession of many important points. The unexpected stand, however, which was made by the collector-general threw them into confusion and they were completely discomfited, leaving the lawyers in possession of the stronghold.

Why Not For Dances As Well? Feb. 22.—(From council meeting report) Mr. Flanagan presented a petition from the trustees of Chalmers' church praying that the money paid for the use of the city hall for the recent tea party be refunded.—Granted.

Mr. Gildersleeve moved that Mr. Yates seconded. That the rent of the city hall paid by the assemblies (dances) be refunded.

Mr. Browley said let them who dance pay for it.

Mr. Cooper said he was much surprised at Mr. Browley's observation, as there was as much pro-priety in these assemblies as in any charitable meeting. Those who attended assemblies paid taxes and

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