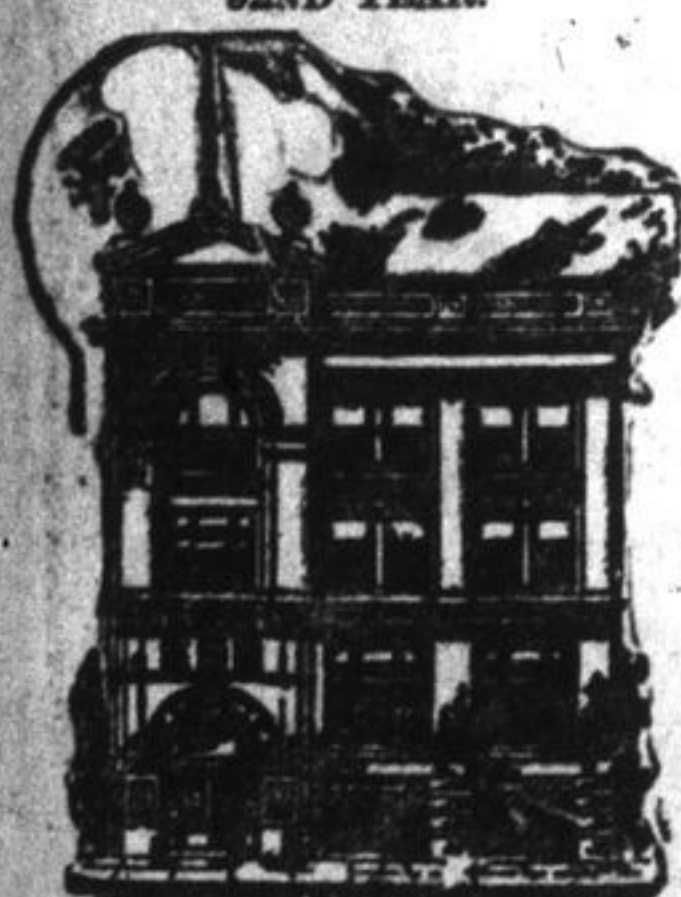


THE BRITISH WHIG

SECOND YEAR.



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Carrying heavy loads is fine exercise for the back.

Always find out for yourself whether a thing is or isn't.

Man's inhumanity to man makes the headlines on the front page.

Many troubles can be ignored, but one of them isn't toothache.

It never occurs to one of the Allies that appetites should be curbed.

Friends: People who like one another and dislike the same people.

And to think that the nations at one time almost fought for Morocco!

If you can't respect the gray hair of age, you can at least respect its speed.

As laws increase, taxes increase with them. Fewer laws, fewer taxes.

Still, you can't call Trotsky a has-been until Russia is reasonably sane again.

The farther back he sits in church, the closer up he sits at a leg show.

Everything is useful. Fool drivers encourage the use of better telephone poles.

The proper study of mankind is the way the rug is worn in front of the mirror.

Some men who don't discharge any of their other debts find it easy to pay their respects.

About the only soul-stirring music typically Canadian is the lung chorus, "Atta boy."

Somewhat it is always easy to tune out the station that has the better programme.

Correct this sentence: "I want some pajamas," said the bronzed six-footer, "silk ones."

It is better to be a poor relative. Nobody examines your stomach when you die suddenly.

If everybody works up there, as Doyle says, we shall stand and watch the reformers at it.

Making the nations all one family won't help. It's even harder to collect debts from relatives.

In this fight for existence why wouldn't it be possible for us, too, to leave the cost to posterity?

The proper year to trade your old car in on a new one is this year. If you doubt it, ask any dealer.

The reason some people don't bear opportunity knocking is because they are at it themselves.

The Old Testament in modern language doesn't make Job say "Blah" to his mouthy friends.

BIBLE THOUGHT

BE SURE YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT. Numbers 32:22.

TWO SIDES TO A CASE.

Sometimes there are two sides to a case; both right. Take Egypt, for instance. Britain and Egypt both claim the right to govern the Sudan. If we consider people, the British are right. If we consider water, the Egyptians have it right. The Sudan is not Egypt, its people are not Egyptians, and they cannot govern themselves. The only question is which foreigner shall rule them, and the British can do it best. This is the human side. But all the water in Egypt flows out of the Sudan. Whoever controls the Upper Nile can starve Egypt. Or, even allowing the Egyptians water enough for their own fields, whoever develops the cheap lands of Gwizrah can undersell the product of the dear lands of Egypt. This is the water side. Britain should govern the Sudanese people; Egypt has a vested interest in Sudanese water. Both are right.

Or, take the renewed quarrel of the Rhine. Unquestionably, there are forbidden arms in Germany. But if the Allies are to hold Cologne until Germany's disarmament is complete, they will wait until the last bootlegger is jailed. If the government itself shows good faith and is reasonably efficient in enforcing compliance on others, that may not be enough, but it is all that anyone expects to get. Meantime, the practical problem is to use the sort of pressure that will produce results and to avoid the sort that will prevent them. Holding the Rhine will not stop the Nationalists and the Hitlerites from bootlegging arms. Rather, it will encourage them. And it renders more difficult the formation of a government that can leave the Nationalists out.

The British are right in staying, to keep the French from taking their places; the French are doubtless correct in claiming that all the treaty conditions of evacuation have not been met; and the Germans are right in objecting. Doubtless all three are chiefly engaged in bluff, for home consumption, while preparing privately to agree to something practical.

WHEN ONE EYE IS SHUT.

Wheat is now selling at Winnipeg and Chicago around \$2 per bushel. A year ago the market price was \$1.20. It is to be hoped that the western grain grower, who at least listens to Mr. Hoey, M.P., talk about smashing Confederation unless certain things are done, is looking at this exceedingly instructive object lesson with both eyes open, and not with that eye shut which takes in the play of economic forces in the matter. If only that eye is open which covers the small field of his own operations, he is sure to miss a great and fundamental truth.

Wheat is commanding a high price this year because two things have happened. In the first place, Europe, under better conditions as to purchasing power, is prepared to buy on a larger scale than for some five or six years past; and, in the second place, the world supply of wheat is about 450,000,000 bushels below normal. Demand has increased; supply has diminished. An inexorable, and more or less constant, law has at once been brought to bear on the market. The price of wheat has gone up—logically and unavoidably.

Precisely opposite conditions obtained during the years between 1919 and the middle of 1924. The supply of wheat was abundant, in the face of either a declining or stationary demand. The same law which has now sent the market price of wheat soaring, during those years held it down. But the western grain grower had one eye shut during that long and rather trying period, and it happened to be that particular eye which would have seen economic forces at work adversely. With both eyes open he would have been enlightened to the point of at least knowing why he was in tribulation.

That disposition to close one eye has made the western grain grower needlessly miserable for a long time past, and has also brought the whole country to a point where very serious harm may be done; for it led him three years ago to seek refuge from his disabilities by leaping into politics. Had he taken the jump with both optics co-ordinating and properly focused, he would have promptly made two discoveries: First, that everybody else was suffering in some degree from the unequal play of deflation; and second, that economic forces can never be made answerable to legislative measures. In other words, he would have immediately leaped back to his natural sphere, in a chastened and rational state of mind.

The trouble which impends has grown very distinctly out of the grain growers' narrow range of vision—due to the closed eye. Looking only at the things which concerned himself and his class, he has failed to see that there are a great many other people in Canada than farmers. That is the charitable view to take. He should have seen them; but it would seem he didn't. He saw only the wheat he had to sell and the railways which carried that wheat to the market; and, half-

blinded, he believed these carriers should be made to divide their tolls with him. Of course, there was no possible way by which such a thing could be done, without crippling or destroying the agency which was serving him so efficiently and unselfishly; but he thought otherwise. A man with one eye shut is likely to make any kind of a mistake.

So the western grain grower, if Mr. Hoey, M.P., is to be taken seriously, is going to break up our very comfortable and smooth-working confederacy unless he can have his way about freight rates. This ugly situation would, however, be very quickly composed if our excited agrarian friends of the West would but open that closed eye. They would then see that freight tolls are governed by economic laws as exact and unavoidable as are those which move the price of wheat up and down. They would also discover that, while grain prices have gone up over 70 per cent., freight charges are 40 per cent. lower than they were in 1921. They are even lower than they were in 1924. Transportation in all its aspects would open up to his vision as a structure resting on a broad economic foundation.

With both eyes open, the wheat grower would very certainly make two further discoveries: First, that what is his gain, through a high market value for his product, is the loss of the bread consumer; and second, that the latter has not worked himself into a fierce and militant mood over the matter. He is patient about it, knowing why it is so, just as he was during those troublesome years when the farmer was getting \$2.40 per bushel for his wheat and people in the cities and towns were paying proportionately more for their bread. The example of the philosophical city dweller ought not to be lost on our friends of the West.

It is nearly always a bad thing to close one eye. It is particularly unfortunate to limit one's vision at a time like the present. We are emerging into a period full of promise for Canada; but bright prospects will mean nothing to a people who are not disposed to pull cheerfully and energetically together. The country is nearly equally divided as between those who are officially classified as "rural" and "urban." If the former are discontented and rebellious, shirking the imperative call for co-operation, the Dominion is not likely to forge ahead as it would do under the propitious conditions which just now obtain.

But nothing so tragic and insane is going to happen. Our safety as a nation will be found in numbers. There are between four and five millions of people in Canada whom the census enumerators rank under the head of "rural." Mr. Hoey, M.P., may speak for a majority of the organized grain growers of the prairie provinces; but it would be unreasonable to assume that he carries with him the judgment of the entire West. He certainly does not hold a brief for the sober common sense and vision of rural Ontario, rural Quebec or the rural East. If the truth were known, he probably is the mouthpiece of a comparatively small group, and even that small group may change its mind before it answers to his toxin. Every grain grower has not one eye shut.

GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM.

In an address last week at the Kingston Rotary Club luncheon, Mr. H. S. Ross, K.C., of Montreal, expressed regret at the criticism often levelled against members of the government. He declared that they were patriotic and were doing their very best for Canada. The system, he said, was wrong, and he outlined a new plan of economic reform. His scheme was thought-provoking. In business methods we are generations ahead of our ability to govern ourselves. So it has frequently been stated, and in a good many ways it is true. The public admits as much when it longs for more businesslike administration of government. Business wants results. It has no use for precedent. Nor is it inclined to cling to the traditional just because it is ancient, except for advertising purposes—as when it gets profitable publicity from an old establishment or charming or sturdy quaintness of product. Business discards the old as soon as it is convinced that the new will give better results. Government hesitates. Take the matter of delivering goods. For thousands of years this was done by using the horse. In less than one generation, business has largely discarded the horse and replaced it by the motor truck.

There is a reason for everything. The reason we are not as progressive in politics or government as we are in the production and distribution of commodities is not hard to figure out. Before a purchasing agent or production engineer will discard the old and install the new, the superiority of the new has to be demonstrated convincingly to him—in actuality, not just in oratory or theory. In this sense, there is nothing more conservative than a so-called progressive business man. Then suppose a business man makes a mistake. Overnight he can discard the new and go back to us-

ing the old. You cannot do that in a governmental system that is not flexible—where discarding is almost as slow as acquiring.

Government is shaped with an eye to lastingness, to many generations yet unborn. Business, despite its future plans, exists more for today. But we might, at least, adopt in politics the mental attitude of open-mindedness that has put out business results centuries ahead of government results. As a safeguard against calamitous changes, it is a good thing that our present functions of local government are not centralized and directed in unison from national headquarters. An individual community can try out a new theory while the thousands of other communities sit back and watch. Thus a mistake is local, not national.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D., COMING BACK.

In the early days of healing tuberculosis, it was customary to rest the patient, keep him outdoors, and feed him well.

He returned home "fat" but in a short time began to lose weight and strength. This brought about the "exercise" treatment in sanatoria, and as soon as a patient was free of temperature, and gaining weight, he was instructed to walk five to ten minutes daily. This amount was increased as the weeks went by, and then he was given light employment about the institution. Before he left for home, he was able to "work" five to six hours daily, without undue fatigue. In the treatment of "nervous" cases in former days, the "rest" treatment was the big factor. In cases where the patient was supposed to help maintain himself by light employment, the percentage of recoveries was greater, than with those cases where they rested all the time. This was really the starting point of what is called "occupational therapy," which was used so successfully with our returned soldiers, suffering with nervous disorders. However, there is just one point that should be watched here, just as it was found necessary to watch it, in the case of a patient recovering from tuberculosis. That is when he returns to home, his business, and his associates. If he plunges right into the regular affairs of life, he may bring on another attack of "nerves," and all his treatment which may have been weeks and months of care, is practically lost, because he will then have to go through it all once more. And just as the tuberculosis patient learns to live at home; as he lived in the sanatorium, with good regular meals, plenty of rest, and light exercise, so must the nervous patient go back into business or professional life slowly, and gradually increase the amount of work he attempts to do.

Canada's Story Day by Day

JANUARY 24. When the United States purchased Alaska from Russia, in 1867, Great Britain was anxious for a boundary survey which would settle any possibility of dispute in years to come. When a survey was suggested for 1872, the United States put it off on account of the expense. Thus, while dilatory negotiations were going on, gold was found in the Yukon and tens of thousands of people poured into the district. It now became imperative that national boundaries be properly established, and on this day in 1903 a convention was concluded by which a commission of six judges, three from the United States and three from Canada, would settle the matter. Canada's representatives were Lord Alverstone, Sir Louis Jette and the Hon. J. D. Armour. On the death of the latter, Sir Allan Aylesworth was appointed. The Americans were Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge and Hon. Geo. Turner. The Tribunal met from September 3 to October 8, and its decision was handed down October 20, by Lord Alverstone, Aylesworth and Jette disagreed and refused to sign the document. The American delegates were not impartial judges, they claimed, but were prejudiced against Canada before their appointment.



ON THE RUN General Chang Yun Ming, Peking defense commissioner, is fleeing the South Shanghai district, with Hsueh Quen's rebel troops following closely in his heels.

BIBBY'S advertisement featuring a man in a suit and text: 'If it's new you find it in our store! Our constant aim is to do a little better than the rest! Absolutely new goods at correct prices! We please others, we can please you! We're always on deck! We're not a bank but you can save money here! Tempting prices on tempting clothes! Wonderful Bargains Suits and Overcoats \$12.50, \$14.75, \$18.50, \$25.00 and \$29.50 A GROUP OF ENGLISH OVERCOATS Real classy garments—regular \$45.00 to \$52.50 for \$35.00 Our \$25.00 Suit Range will make you buy BIBBY'S KINGSTON'S BARGAIN CENTRE

ODD FACTS ABOUT YOURSELF By YALE S. NATHANSON, B. Sc., M.A. Department of Psychology, University of Pennsylvania

Why Lovers Sigh. A lover's sigh is as old as the moon in fact, they go together. Science would be cruel, indeed, if it robbed the sigh of its beauty or significance, so instead it only explains what causes the sigh and leaves for it all its mystic meaning. The mechanical part of the sigh is due to a sudden drawing up of the diaphragm, a muscle which makes the floor of the chest. In ordinary breathing this muscle works with another set of muscles which lie in between the ribs. The latter muscles draw out the ribs and the floor muscle of the chest flattens out. This makes more room in the chest and the air rushes in to fill up the space.

Now, when we breathe out the air, the process is reversed. The set of muscles between the ribs pull inward and the floor muscle moves up. This makes the chest cavity smaller and forces the air out. When both sets of muscles work together we have perfect breathing, but when they do not work together we breathe as if in spasms.

What causes lovers to sigh? Because something goes wrong with these muscles. In this particular instance it is the floor muscle of the chest, the diaphragm. The reason is simple. All muscles are operated by nerves. This nerve runs from the back part of the brain. Lovers have things to worry about—real or imagine. Or perhaps it is simply because they are so wrapped up with the thought of some individual or with love itself that their minds are considerably active. This causes a flush of blood to the

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thinking part of the brain, over-excites the nerves which lead from there and throw the breathing muscles out of rhythm—the result is the sigh. We breathe slower or faster, according to the thoughts in our mind. An apparatus has been invented which records just how our heart is beating and how we breathe because of certain emotions. It was thought for a while that this would be a good method to determine the guilt of prisoners, but it was found that it was almost impossible to tell whether the particular breathing was caused by the real guilt of the person being tested or because of a righteous indignation over being wrongly accused.

The time may come when these things will work out practically, when we will be able to ascertain one's part in crime or good, hate or love and response to all the finer emotions.

HARMLESS LAXATIVE

All Children Love Its Pleasant Taste



Denied permission to go to a moving picture show, Margery, fourteen, daughter of Patrolman Dentecolo, of the Camden, N.J., police force, shot herself with her father's pistol.

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