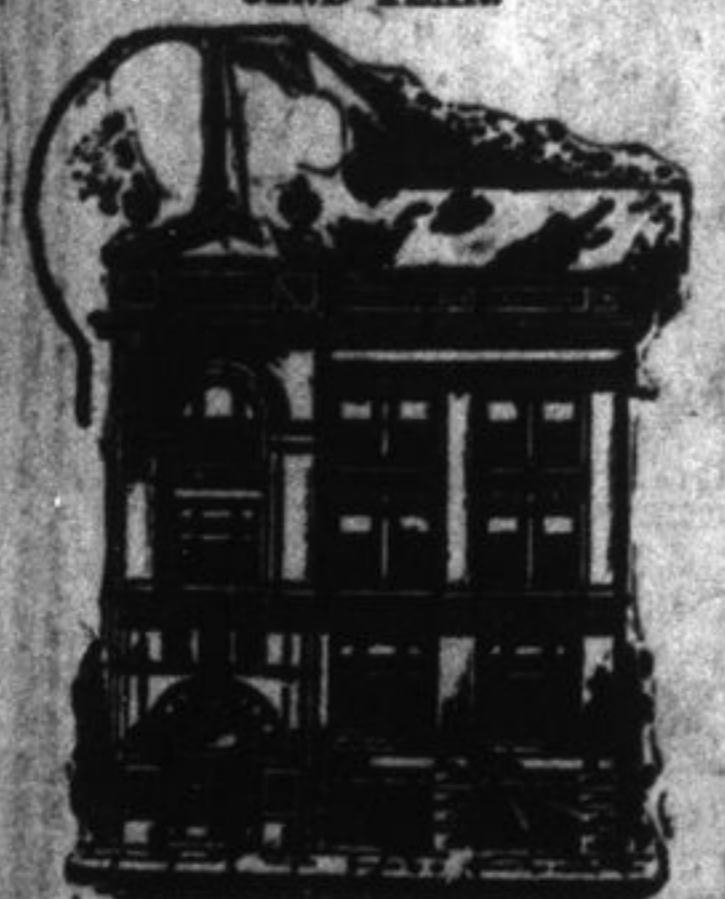


THE BRITISH WHIG



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Gray hair dyed black is the height of gliding the lily.

Being desperate in a streak of luck when used properly.

Many persons jump at conclusions and call them convictions.

The person who pines over his hard luck needs to spruce up a bit.

Farewell January. You cut up a bit too much for ordinary folks.

If wheat prices continue to climb we may all be obliged to eat bread.

Feeding your goldfish on metal polish won't improve their complexion.

Two popular musical instruments are the dinner horn and the horn of plenty.

Love in a cottage isn't what it was when one could be rented for \$10 a month.

Most of the new spring styles will have very simple figures except on their price tags.

It is easy to acquire a reputation, but it takes a lot of hard work to make a good one.

Many a man calls his wife the better half, when she is about 90 per cent of the family.

How dull business would be if every man refrained from buying until he could afford it.

An attractive costume for a cold night is a bunch of blankets thrown over a bed and tucked in.

Who can remember when the peroxide blonde was about the most dangerous menace to husbands?

Wear your oldest clothes when answering the door bell, because it is liable to be a bill collector.

The latest bathing suits from Paris are little more than belts held up by gaily colored suspenders.

Just to prove that the world improves, men of the fifteenth century wore rings on their thumbs.

A wile says a story is not necessary in the making of a moving picture. Well, few are encumbered with them.

Wider skirts are noticed in the new spring fashions, which should give freedom of movement in beating carpets.

A paragrapher wants to know what one can do with used safety razor blades. Well, he can cut jokes out of a newspaper if he's that kind of a paragrapher.

A German claims to have discovered evidence that ancestors of the Germans 20,000 years ago were highly civilized. What a pity they did not stay that way.

Just to demonstrate how busy we have been with stern reality, it can be noted that a year has passed and failed to bring out a single new breakfast food.

There are two things for which the world is grateful to the Scotch. One of them is golf, says the Manitoba Free Press. Wonder what the other one is?

BIBLE THOUGHT

HEAR, O ISRAEL: THE LORD OUR GOD IS ONE

—Deuteronomy 6:4

THE LESSON OF TAXES.

The tax bill of Canada has reached large proportions. Within ten years it has risen from \$163,174,395 to \$403,094,210. Up to the outbreak of war the federal revenue had been drawn from customs duties, excise and so on; but with a rise in the public debt from \$463,232,555 to \$2,388,827,237, these sources become inadequate. Special imposts had to be imposed, and, according to the last available official statement, they amounted to \$181,634,878. For immediate purposes it is proposed to look only at the income tax, the facts as to which teach us several more or less significant and opportune lessons.

The levy on individual incomes produced \$26,367,814. It is both interesting and instructive to observe how this large sum was distributed among the various classes. The facts are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Numbers and Amounts. Rows include \$1,000 to \$2,000 (127,713), 2,000 to 6,000 (94,680), 6,000 to 10,000 (10,140), 10,000 to 20,000 (4,700), 20,000 to 30,000 (1,047), 30,000 and over (851)

On the surface these figures tell us little. They must be put in their relation to amounts. Let it therefore be understood, as a starting point, that the total number of contributors was 239,036. Assuming that each taxpayer represents the statistical family of 5, it will be seen at once that, out of a total population of 3,755,483, there were 7,599,308 who wholly escaped the levy. Going a step farther, it will be observed that 223,298 out of a total of 239,036, or 93 per cent, come within the first two classes, whose incomes did not exceed \$6,000. Yet that 93 per cent of the full number of income taxpayers paid but a little over 26 per cent of the amount collected.

Passing to the other classes, their payments were as follows: \$6,000 to \$10,000 paid \$3,187,012; \$10,000 to \$20,000 paid \$4,288,848; \$20,000 to \$30,000 paid \$2,521,615; \$30,000 and over paid \$3,826,424. When these figures as to amounts are put in juxtaposition with numbers, several deductions are obvious. It will be seen that 851 individuals paid more than 33 per cent of the total amount collected, as against 26 per cent, by 232,298. This was, of course, unavoidable. The tax fell where the income was to be found. But to anyone disposed to view our democratic system in a speculative mood, ample material would be found for somewhat startling deductions.

The incomes of corporations were also subject to taxation, and they contributed \$39,770,950. The sum of the two forms of levy, on individuals and companies, was \$66,138,764. Here again the same phenomenon is to be observed, since corporations having an income of \$30,000 and over actually paid \$35,817,750 out of \$39,770,950, or almost 87 per cent of the total. The suggestion is irresistible of considerable concentration of wealth, on one hand, and the escape from taxation by a large number of corporations on the other.

This whole matter takes on a particularly interesting complexion when the income tax is analyzed by provinces. Joining the amounts paid by individuals to those paid by corporations, the facts are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province and Amount. Rows include P. E. Island (\$52,844), Nova Scotia (\$1,074,705), New Brunswick (\$79,135), Quebec (\$19,886,413), Ontario (\$24,666,095), Manitoba (\$3,878,339), Saskatchewan (\$1,125,928), Alberta (\$1,896,347), British Columbia (\$4,446,364), Yukon (\$52,847)

The first outstanding fact is that Ontario paid over 43 per cent of the total, while Quebec paid almost 26 per cent. The two together contributed 68 per cent of the full amount collected. The share of the three prairie provinces was less than 11 per cent. If the entire federal tax bill, covering some eight or ten divisions, were brought together, it would probably be found that these proportions would still hold good. Under our democratic system, however, the heavier burdens borne by Ontario and Quebec do not entitle them to any larger voice in public affairs.

A case in point is suggested by recent utterances in the West. There can be no doubt that the interest of Ontario and Quebec in the question of freight rates is, as compared with the interest of the West, in direct proportion to the amounts paid in income tax; yet the West makes no allowance for that fact in its rather insistent and dictatorial attitude. This is certainly not said in a narrow or complaining spirit. The monetary view should not rise over considerations of justice. If the West has a meritorious case in respect of freight rates, it has every right to be heard and to receive fair treatment. But the facts as to the territorial distribution of the burden of both taxes and freight tolls should not be ignored in the final reckoning. It should at least modify the insistence and militancy of those who talk about amassing Confederation unless

they can have their own way in a matter which concerns the whole country.

STRANGE "SOURCES."

Hamilton despatches inform us that "action is being called for from several sources" in the case of a young woman in Hamilton who has married a Chinaman. It would be interesting to know just what are the sources and what is the proposed action. There is nothing in the law of this province to prevent a young woman of years of discretion from marrying a Chinaman if she wants to, and while we are not stamored of mixed marriages, we must say that we have known lots of young women of sufficient years and average discretion who married things that turned out to be much worse than the average Chinaman. There is something offensively un-British about the attitude of mind which starts prying into the affairs of two people who, as in this case, are complying with the laws of the land and have made no complaint against one another. We are prepared to wager that the "sources" referred to in this despatch (if they really exist outside the mind of an ingenious reporter) include some male beings of unimpeachable "Nordic" blood, whose wives would be delighted to exchange them for Chinamen. Persons who are so much concerned about other people's business are seldom any good at their own. Perhaps the "sources" had better go ahead and organize a Ku Klux Klan and do the matter up properly with nightgowns and flaming torches. And if they find that that sort of thing does not go well in Ontario, they can pack up and move to Her-rlin, Illinois.

NATURAL LITERATURES.

Dean Skelton's references last week, in his address to the Arts undergraduates, to the notable development of literature in Ireland in recent years were much to the point. If any comparisons are to be made, however, between Canada and the now no-longer "distressful" island, Canada will have to be credited under Dr. Skelton's system with a large number of completely expatriated writers with little but their birth in this country to establish their Canadianism. Mr. Bernard Shaw is technically an Irishman, but he is much less of an Irishman by domicile and association than Mr. Basil King, for instance, is a Canadian. New York is plentifully supplied with Canadians by birth who have drifted thither just as Mr. Shaw drifted to London and Mr. George Moore to Paris, for a larger opportunity and a livelier aesthetic atmosphere. Mr. Arthur Stringer occasionally comes back and writes about his native land; moreover he has a very beautiful estate near Chatham. Mr. Harvey O'Higgins neither returns nor writes about us, but he is none the less a born Canadian for that. Sir Gilbert Parker talks to Canadian Clubs on his way to and from Hollywood. Miss Lily Dougall, whose recent death in London took away one of the ablest and most prominent leaders of a certain very important school in religious and social thought in present-day England, had been out of Canada for so long that few Canadians knew she was one of themselves, or kept any track of her doings. Sarah Jeannette Duncan, after writing in 1890 one of the "books of the year," not of Canada but of English-speaking world, went to England and later to India, and by the time she was ready to publish her really fine Canadian novel, "The Imperialist," her native land had forgotten that she was one of its products.

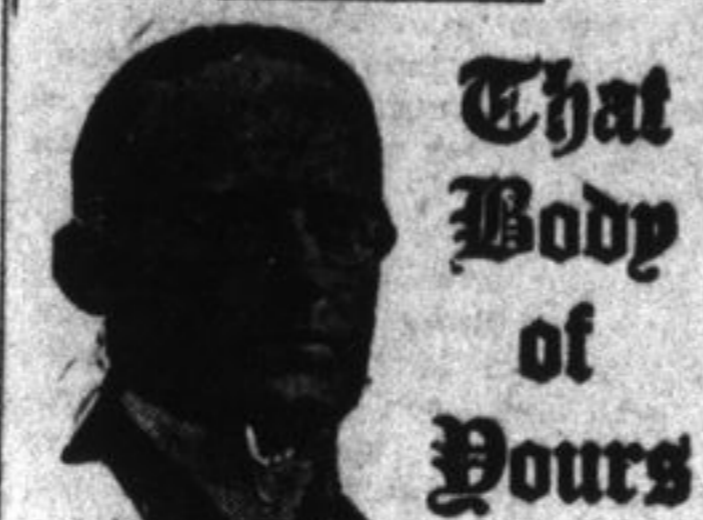
Ireland has had a great development in literature in the last generation or so, because Irishmen have been animated by an intense national pride which has fired them to recognize and encourage and take credit for the work of Irishmen wherever they might be. (If we are not mistaken, it is illegal to import into Ireland the "magnus opus" of James Joyce, the chief of the "young" Irish writers, who has to do his publishing in France; but that does not prevent anybody from ranking him as an Irish author!) Canada will certainly get a notable literature when she feels as strongly about having one as the Irish do.

THE WHEAT CAMELERS.

There are just two serious differences between a speculative market in either commodities or securities. One of them is in favor of the lottery; the other, which is perhaps the more weighty, is in favor of the market. It seems to be necessary for the decent management of human business (so long as it is not taken under the absolute management of the state) that there should be markets open at stated times, in which men can buy whatever they can afford and sell whatever they think they can get along without. And whenever there are such markets, there will always be some buyers and sellers who buy and sell, not because they need to in the course of their business, but because they think the security or the commodity is going down or up as the case may be. Foolish legislators sometimes try to

stop speculation and retain markets by prohibiting certain kinds of transaction. They might as well expect to prevent small boys from swimming so long as pools continue to exist. In other words, a market, which will in part be speculative because of the nature of man, is a necessity of business. A lottery is not a necessity.

On the other hand, people who make money by speculating in a market always get the idea that they made it by their own brains, instead of by luck, with the result that they go on banking their alleged brains until they have lost all that they had won and all that they had before winning. Which proves to other persons, but never to themselves, that it was not brains but luck that made them win the first time. It is highly in favor of lotteries that nobody ever claims to have won a lottery prize by brains. In that respect the people who have recently made money in the wheat market would be far better off if they had made it in a lottery. They would have a less misleading idea of their own capabilities.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Burton, M.D. EYE STRAIN. Your eyes have perhaps been bothering you some, and you have been to the optician, the optometrist, or even to the oculist, and no cause can be found, because your vision is perfect. You have been placed in a chair, and well-printed letters or figures, about one-quarter inch in size, and separated from one another by about the same distance, are placed at a distance of fifteen feet from you. You find that you can read all the letters without any difficulty.

Now, it is comforting to learn that your eyes are perfect, but they are giving you trouble just the same. You find that after you have been reading for a little while that the type seems to "blur," and you find it necessary to take your eyes from the pages for a minute or two. You notice also that your eyelids seem to be red and heavy. When you go outdoors on a "sunny" day, the eyes pain you slightly. There is often an undue amount of moisture about the eyes, and our old friends, "tears," sometimes appear.

What is the matter? Simply overuse of the eyes, that's all. It may be that you do not use them so much, but use them where the light is poor, or where it strikes directly in front.

Sometimes it is the actual holding of the eyes at a certain distance and angle from the printed or written page, that tires the muscles that hold the eyeball in place. You may remember that these muscles are on either side, and above and below the eyeball, and are thus able to turn the eye in any direction. So just as holding out your hand at arm's length will so tire the shoulder muscles that you drop your hand in five minutes, so will this holding of the eyes at one point for too long a time tire these eye muscles. Sometimes, where one is at a heavy desk, but takes no exercise or physical work, there is intestinal congestion which affects the eyes just as it affects other parts of the body.

So if you are advised that you do not need glasses you should be pleased about it of course, but try to observe a few eye-health rules, and so avoid this "eye strain" as it is called.

Have the light strike the page from behind if possible. Always have a good light, and quit reading or writing if you can't get it. Rest your eyes as you would rest your body. If riding in a motor car, not driving, or at the movies, close your eyes occasionally. It will relieve the nerves and muscles of the eyes.

KINGSTON IN 1855

Sidelights From Our Files—A Backward Look. MAD AT LAST. August 1.—Mayors go mad periodically about dogs. It certainly did occasion surprise that ere this the spirited mayor of Kingston had not caught the prevailing infection. That surprise need exist no longer, for the mayor has issued his proclamation against dogs. There are no mad dogs in or about Kingston at present, but the precautionary measures taken by the mayor will in due time cause all the dogs to go mad.

LUCKY WULLOWHOLLIES.

August 2.—Certain Indians have visited Kingston recently and amused the good people of the city with a display of their agility in their games and Indian ceremonies. After an exhibition on the Barrisfield parade ground, on Tuesday, the Indians were so pleased with the liberality of Mr. Francis Weyma, the city surveyor, who had carried round the hat for them on the ground, that they insisted on giving him an Indian game. Mr. Weyma, nothing loth consented. After a due performance of the somewhat imposing

BIBBY'S February Suit and Overcoat Sale. We are now in the midst of stock-taking time, and have given our stock a thorough looking over and made final revision of prices with reductions so deep that men who know values will realize that our clearing prices are at the very bedrock of cost. We Have Placed the Suits and Overcoats Into Three Special Groups: \$14.75, \$18.50, \$25.00. Sizes are good—34 to 44. It will pay you to spend a short while of your time looking over the Special Bargains. The new prices mean to you a reduction of from 20% to 30%. Some Big Bargains That Deserve Special Mention: 50 Dozen MEN'S FINE SHIRTS, 40 Dozen SILK TIES, Pure Wool SWEATER COATS. For \$1.45, 50c each, For \$2.75.

Canada's Story Day by Day. February 7. There is an odd, though slender link between the Pharaoh Tutankhamen who was disturbed in his three-thousand-year slumber in the Valley of the Tombs of Kings, and the Dominion of Canada, of to-day, though the democracy of Canada to-day would have been to the mind of Tutankhamen, a dream of wildest bohemism.

THE LITTLE CHURCH. Presbyterian Witness. In estimating gains and losses in the Church Union contest there has been a very marked disposition on the part of some of the speakers and writers to belittle the small church. It has been said of the hundreds of returns coming in from the Prairie Provinces, New Ontario and some other sections of Eastern Canada: "These are only small congregations, thin and unimpressive, quite insignificant bodies in comparison to the great churches of the cities."

MONEY TO LOAN. We have considerable funds to loan on Farm, Village and City Properties, at lowest current rates. We have some good farms for sale at present, also some bargains in city property.

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TO HOLD A BANQUET. In Connection With the Agricultural Classes at Delta. Delta, Feb. 4.—The banquet held in connection with the agricultural classes promises to be good, as invitations are out. This closes the series of meetings held in the town hall. Mr. Nellis, Peterboro, was in town on business recently. Miss Vera Kernan spent the week-end at R. Preston's. Mrs. H. M. Kilbourn has recovered from her recent illness.

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