

THE BRITISH WHIG



Published Daily and Semi-weekly by THE BRITISH WHIG PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED, KINGSTON, ONT.

J. M. Campbell, President; Lenna A. Gault, Editor and Managing-Director

Business Office: 243; Editorial Rooms: 2612; Social: 2612; Job Department: 2614

Subscription Rates: (Daily Edition) One year, in city: \$7.00; One year, by mail to rural offices: \$8.00; One year, to United States: \$12.00

Out-of-town Representatives: F. Calder, 22 St. John St., Montreal; P. W. Thompson, 160 King Street, W., Toronto

Letters to the Editor are published only over the actual name of the writer.

The circulation of THE BRITISH WHIG is authenticated by the Audit Bureau of Circulations

Cherries get by on their good looks.

To make a man feel at home, argue with him.

Don't be a rotten piker. Pick out a big man to envy.

Second-hand information is usually all out of shape.

Blessed are the peacemakers, but cursed are the pacemakers.

Two in a canoe doesn't leave much room for argument.

A puncture in the ego is harder to fix than one in the auto.

If only a man could pass you on a hill without that derisive grin.

Being mad at yourself isn't half as bad as being mad at the world.

Only way to satisfy everybody would be not to have any weather.

Routine: Chains on a young man; a comfortable groove for an old man.

Usually the longing for a career is just a longing to hear hands clap.

Ancient saying: "Let's take a ride on the trolley and have a regular lark."

Progress, 16th century: "Kill the witch." Twentieth century: "Kill the umpire."

"The masses" include all of those people who make less money than you make.

Canadianism: Being proud of one's family; deciding not to have any children.

Being on the right track is correct. But if you stop there you'll get run over.

Modern expressions are better. "Grouch" is more eloquent than "liver complaint."

No effort ever was made to get the war profiteers who put a shine up to a dime.

Family is the fine virtue you exhibit just before the world stamps joyously on your toes.

Old King Cole was a merry old soul. He had three fiddlers at home when the static was bad.

There are days when it is difficult to sympathize with men who are hiking back from the Pole.

You never hear of undertakers offering any special bargains to boost business on Monday.

Correct this sentence: "I'm the son of the boss," said he to the foreman, "but I expect no favors."

The rattle of a machine gun was something like a motorcycle, but it didn't give you that guilty feeling.

The backbone is the sectional one that turns to jelly when you say: "The world isn't treating me right."

BIBLE THOUGHT WHOSEVER WILL COME AFTER ME, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. For whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the gospel's, the same shall save it. —Mary 8:34, 35.

THE COAL OUTLOOK.

Canada cannot be indifferent to the situation across the line as respects the impending issue between the mine operators and the miners. We are large consumers of anthracite, and are entirely dependent on the United States for our supply. Last year we imported \$44,005,106 worth. The account has shown steady growth for many years; for we have not only required more coal but we have been compelled to pay more for it. In 1913 our imports of anthracite averaged \$4.81 per ton. In 1924 they averaged \$9.08.

The issue between the disputants is, as it has invariably been, the wages to be paid. Over and over again committees of Congress and the Senate have investigated the coal situation; but, whether because of political consideration or other reasons, nothing has been done to bring about peace or give stability to the trade. The only good which these inquiries have done has been to bring out the fact that there are too many mines and too many miners. The inevitable result of such an uneconomic situation has been to keep the miners discontented, not because of the scale of their pay but because of the degree of unemployment.

This is a domestic matter, however, and Canada, despite her deep interest in all that happens, has no right to interfere, even with advice. It is reassuring, nevertheless, to know that an accumulated reserve of 12,000,000 tons will meet the demands of consumers for two months, should the negotiations which are to begin on 1st September prove abortive. At this stage, it looks as if the proposal of the operators to reduce wages, and the demand of the miners for an increase, might end in a saw-off as to that point, and reduce the possible cause of a strike to the perennial question of the "check-off." As has been said, we Canadians can only look on in an attitude of respectful neutrality; but we are vitally concerned all the same.

MODERN ADVENTURE.

Modern inventions have not destroyed adventure. They have made it. Who since Marco Polo has had such a record as a Raold Amundsen? The South Pole on foot; the North Pole, and, after four hundred years of search, the first navigation of the northwest passage. And after him goes MacMillan—better equipped mechanically—incidentally for the Pole, but primarily to explore from the air the unknown lands of the far north. If getting to places, taking risks and conquering difficulties is adventure, this is the very age of adventure. After all, the earth is small, and the exploration even of its frozen tips and hidden wilds is finally exhausted. Modern life offers a greater adventure. Would you go far afield? Astronomers, within the hour, have expanded the horizon of thought a thousand fold. Would you delve in mysteries? Physicists have penetrated as far within the atom as astronomers have gone into the outer universe. Would you reap the wonders of Aladdin? Science has made them commonplace. And even the vain struggle of Faust to touch the core of knowledge is no longer hopeless. Man can hurl his body through the air and send his mind through the outer spaces. These are greater adventures than any that Polo, Magellan, Columbus or Amundsen knew.

BUSINESS OPTIMISM.

We do well to read the monthly bulletins which are now being sent out by most of the leading banks, since they are based on information gathered in a broad survey of business conditions throughout the Dominion. The leader of the Royal Bank for July presents the following summary:

"The tone of the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers Association which met in Hamilton this past month was more cheerful than for the past couple of years. It may not be an exaggeration to state that many of the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec feel that, although the situation is still spotty, the end of the depression is at hand. Over-production rather than under-consumption seems to be the factor which is upsetting the Pacific lumber market, but general business conditions on the Pacific coast seem to be on the mend. The second spring trip of the Lunenburg fleet resulted in quite satisfactory fares and good prices have been obtained. The Maritime potato and lumber markets remain poor, and the strike situation at Sydney is acute. While there is still a long time before harvest, the soil, moisture and general grain conditions are so excellent that the reports from the Prairie Provinces are more optimistic than any that have been received for some years."

This is reassuring. It dismisses all grounds for a gloomy outlook. It gives emphasis to the vital fact that all the fundamentals of Canadian trade are sound. We may not have

a boom in the immediate prospect; but there are ample reasons for the belief that, on the whole, we are doing well.

UNEMPLOYMENT CASES.

It will be reassuring to the people of Canada to be told by official reports that unemployment had practically ceased by the middle of last month. With the return of weather favorable to open-air work, the groups of idle men segregated in the cities had been absorbed. When the garnering of the harvest gets under way, we shall probably hear complaints of labor scarcity. Confronted by such facts, we must frankly recognize what we have come to call "the unemployment problem" is a thing almost entirely seasonal in character. That problem presents itself wholly to the larger cities, since it is in those centres the unemployed gather during the winter months.

In seeking a solution of the unemployment problem, our Canadian cities would do well to think twice before adopting the British dole plan. It is now generally admitted to have been a lamentable failure; yet, having been given effect, no one seems to know how it can be got rid of. Men who were among the most ardent advocates of the dole system are now frankly arrayed against it. Mr. George Lansbury, one of the most aggressive of the group of avowed Socialists in the British Parliament, recently had this to say about it:

"No young man should be given a cent for doing nothing. If he will not go on a farm and work, he should starve. It is a crime against society to lead young men to believe that they can live by doing nothing."

This would plainly indicate a radical change of sentiment among the leaders of the labor movement in England. Mr. Lansbury is authority for the statement that it had led to "wholesale demoralization." It has cost Great Britain \$2,500,000,000 since the armistice. Not all the burden, however, has fallen on the Government. The borough of West Ham, in London, for example, has spent \$17,000,000 on doles and is now in a state of bankruptcy.

It was practically impossible to prevent frauds. Quite recently one recipient of doles was found to be drawing \$40 per week from eight different funds. The demoralization, however, takes other forms. As a well-informed writer has put it: "While there are tens of thousands of self-respecting men and women, who are out of work and refuse to apply for doles, there is an immensely larger number of people who are practising all manner of degrading deceptions in order to get some of this free money." That was really inevitable from the start. The dole system stands condemned by the plain teachings of experience. No matter what situation may develop in Canada as respects unemployment, we must avoid the mistake of the mother country in seeking a remedy.

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION TO-DAY.

The government regards the cost of living as the most important of all questions which the country has to face at this time. It is one that cannot be met simply by tariff changes here and there, no matter how considerable they may be. The problem before Canada to-day, accepting the dictum of Premier King, is how, for a population of between nine and ten millions of people, the cost of living can be decreased; how this is going to be possible in the face of unliquidated war expenditures and our railway obligations, which press so onerously on the people of the Dominion.

The only remedy that Mr. Meighen can see, or propose, is to increase the tariff; in other words, increase taxation in various directions in order to help special interests. Of course the Conservative leader never could visualize any other course, so that there is nothing new or novel in his attitude. The same old nostrum, the same unchanging remedy, the same ancient and unalterable dogma. But Liberals say that the situation cannot be improved or remedied in this way. They affirm that the only way to meet the difficulty, is, first of all, by strict economy on the part of the government, and secondly, by the administration adopting policies which will increase production in the quickest and most effective manner possible.

The government's programme is constructive in the matter of increased production, and if given an opportunity to be worked out would materially help in dealing with our problems. Labor and capital are essential, as well as markets in which to dispose of the commodities which are produced by the application of the people's capital and efforts to the natural wealth we have in such abundance.

The administration has taken steps to improve the labor outlook by strengthening the immigration programme. There are reasons why immigration has not developed as many would have liked to see it, but these are not to be laid at the

account of the government. In any case they are not likely to obtain in future to the extent they have in the past.

Care is being exercised in the selection of those who are to enter the country. The tide has set in and now that agriculture is beginning to attain a position similar to that which is formerly held, we may expect to see a large influx of people into the Dominion, which will result in a distinct note of prosperity.

NATURE LORE BY Wallace Havelock Robb

When Jimmy and Roy found that the Kingfisher had played a joke on them, by stealing the dozen or more small minnows from the pool where they were kept for bait, it was a case of, "Well, we might as well follow the bird who stole our bait."

When one starts to follow a Kingfisher up a long, narrow, winding stream, one has his hands full, and Jimmy soon yelled back to Roy, who was a little down stream, "Say, what's the matter with that bird anyway?" and even as he called, Roy saw the Kingfisher circle back down stream and behind them again, with a loud ill-mannered laugh, for that is a trick he has: he leads a fellow up stream and then laughs and doubles back; so the boys were more confused than ever.

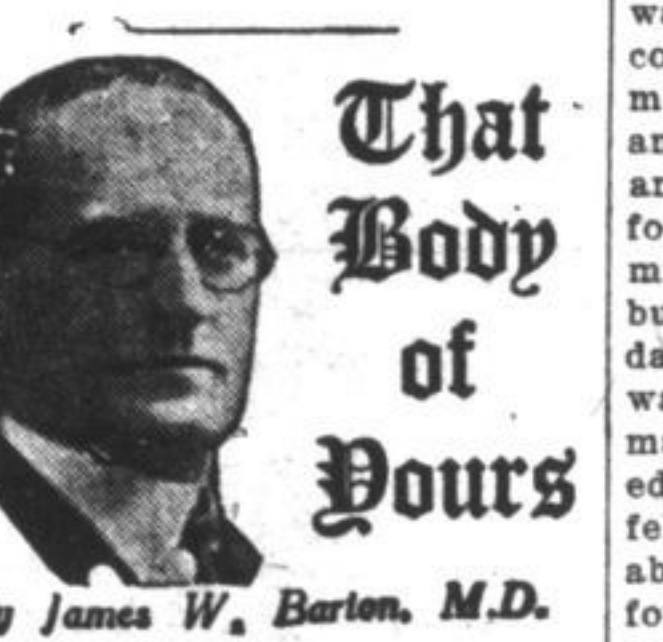
All out of luck, the two lads started to undress to have a swim in a quiet pool, when who should come around the end of the high bank but Westley Johnson, "Wess" for short? Wess, Jim and Roy had been in the same room at school, so the boys began to compare notes on the day's doings.

"Oh," says Wess, "you didn't know the Kingfisher, eh? Well, I'll tell you. See that sandy bank just half around that bend? Well, come on up there."

So the three boys went up around the bend in the stream and Wess pointed out a hole in the bank, about as big as a big northern spy apple and running away back into the dark. Just as the place was well located, there were a few dashes here and there of one of the parent Kingfishers, and Wess said it was the male, because it seemed so rattled with company present, "And anyway," said Wess, "you can tell by seeing the female, for she has some reddish brown on her sides under her wings, and reaching across her chest to form a breast band, but he doesn't seem to be so fancy."

And even as they spoke, the female arrived with a small fish, went right to the hole, went in and promptly came out, minus the minnow.

"Ah ha!" said Jimmy, "I don't need to be told where my fishing bait is; it's all inside those little Kingfishers, inside that sandbank."



That Body of Yours

There is a great deal in the papers these days about how tired most people are all the time, or how soon they seem to tire with very little effort. Now this matter of fatigue was all worked out many years ago when a European scientist discovered that by exercising a muscle by stimulating it with an electric current at certain intervals, it gradually got to the point where it retused or was powerless to work any longer. The fatigue products were manufactured in such quantities that the circulation couldn't carry them away. If sufficient rest were given, the muscle would contract again, the strength of the contraction depending upon the amount of rest given.

But you say a lot of people who are "tired" all the time, or who seem to tire easily do no work of any kind. They just seem to sit around and eat and sleep. Why are they tired?

Perhaps you are one of this kind yourself. Well you may be an office man, and sit at your desk most of the time, and yet you have a good appetite. What happens? In the case of fatigued muscles it is the poisons, that tire the muscles. In your case it is the poisons that accumulate in the intestine that cause the tired feeling. By not moving around, your liver and intestine are not active enough, and cannot handle the "excess" material taken into your system. This excess ferments, the blood gathers it up in due course, and it becomes part of you. You are just as tired as if you had done some real work.

One of our scientists working on fatigue, has discovered something that should be of interest and help to all of us. A muscle completely fatigued by exercise was given a rest of three hours in a chamber free from oxygen. At the end of this three hour rest period it was just as tired as at the beginning. The same experiment of fatiguing a muscle completely, and giving it a three hours rest in a chamber of oxygen, showed the muscle to react just as when it was fresh. In other words the oxygen helped the system to burn up the waste or fatigue products, thus free-

BIBBY'S Our July Sale in Full Swing A Real Sale of Suits. A special sales group of fine, three-piece Suits in all the newer styles, weaves, patterns and colors. They are assembled from \$35.00, \$37.50, \$40.00 lines, grouped into one lot that offers really astonishing values. There are English effects, full back models, Sport designs and conservative two and three button Suits in Worsted and the more loosely woven fabrics—all at one price. \$29.50 Other Groups \$14.75, \$18.50. BIBBY'S WHERE YOU GET THE BEST FOR LESS.

Canada's Story Day by Day. July 7th. Upon July 7th, 1758, a large British force, of some fifteen thousand men, under General Abercrombie, was moving upon the fortress of Ti-conderoga, situated on a rocky promontory between Lake Champlain and Lake George. There Montcalm and Levis (with a much smaller force) whom the English were determined to drive back to Canada, were busily preparing for resistance. At dawn on this day while Abercrombie was wearing his men with needless marches, the French officers included-ed-had set to work with axes and felled thousands of trees to form an abatis along the ridge in front of the fortress. They worked all day with energy, till their wall of logs was so high that nothing could be seen above it but the crowns of the soldiers' hats. In front, trees were hewn down with their tops turned outward, forming a horrible entanglement, which on the next day, when Abercrombie attempted to storm the stronghold by a frontal attack, led to the British undoing. Again and again the English soldiers were driven up to this deadly barrier; and after four-hours' fighting, in which two thousand men were killed or wounded, had to give way; though it is believed that Abercrombie could certainly have captured Ti-conderoga by other methods of attack.

FOR SALE BRICK DWELLING - near Queen's University; eight rooms; hardwood floors; good cellar; furnace; electric lights and gas; a bargain at \$4,200.00. BRICK DWELLING - nearly new, near Queen's University; suitable for boarding or rooming house; six good bedrooms; newly decorated; hardwood floors; hot water furnace; electric lights and gas. This house will be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving town. We have at present considerable funds to loan on city property. T. J. Lockhart Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 81 Brock St., Kingston, Ont. Phones 2780-w or 1797-J.

Trusses Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Hosiery. Private office for display and fitting. Experienced fitters. DR. CHOWN'S Drug Store 185 PRINCESS STREET Phone 348.

FLOWERS for every occasion. Member F.T.D. Kingston's Leading Florist H. Stone, Manager Phones 770. Residence 3022-w.

Summer Drinks -Kia-Ora Lemon Squash -Kia-Ora Orange Squash -Kia-Ora Lime Juice -French Fruit Syrups -Grape Juice. Jas. REDDEN & CO. PHONES 20 and 990. "The House of Satisfaction"

YES MAAM YOU'LL NOTE OUR PLEASANT TONE WHEN ORDERING COAL BY TELEPHONE. COAL

There is no reason why you shouldn't order coal by telephone. To your "Hello" we'll answer pleasantly. We will follow your instructions carefully. Your order will be delivered promptly and the coal will give a satisfactory account of itself. Crawford Foot of Queen Street. Phone 9. The Home of Good Coal.

The Gift of Leisure Leisure in its best sense—time to play, to travel, to do all those interesting things you hope to do some day—is the gift that money can bestow. By investing a little money regularly in safe bonds you will, by instalments, purchase the sort of leisure that later years demand.

JOHNSTON AND WARD BIBBY BLOCK Princess Street - Kingston Members Montreal Stock Exchange Toronto Stock Exchange

McCallum THERE is as much satisfaction in paintings and sculptures of merit as there is disappointment in those which are inferior. The name McCallum in the world of granite, marble and bronze means care and craftsmanship.

The McCallum Granite Co., Ltd. 296-297 Princess Street, Kingston, Ont. Phone 1931. Commencement has been made on the preparation of a Pembroke directory.