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THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

The claim is sometimes made that the Mackenzie King Government has not shown proper consideration to the returned soldiers.

It has ensured that handicapped ex-soldiers may the more readily find employment. The Government has provided from the date of assuming office that employers be reimbursed for premiums payable under the Workmen's Compensation Acts of the various provinces, thus relieving employers of all responsibilities for accidents compensable under such Acts, and relieving an objection to their employing handicapped ex-soldiers.

On July 22nd, 1922, the Ralston Royal Commission on Pensions and Re-establishment was appointed, and conducted an exhaustive enquiry. Many important recommendations were made, and these recommendations have guided the Liberal Government in determining its policy, and have brought substantial direct benefits to ex-soldiers.

The Federal Appeal Board was created on August 17th, 1923, for the purpose of receiving appeals from decisions of the Board of Pensions Commissioners in determining the pension. The total adjustments made as a result of Federal Appeal Board awards to September 1st, 1925, have brought financial benefit to 221 cases, involving an expenditure of \$269,949.59, and an added annual pension liability of \$96,847.63.

For the purpose of assisting soldiers who desired to file their claims with the Federal Appeal Board, official soldier advisers were appointed for the various districts, these advisers being selected after consultation with veterans' organizations.

An amendment to the Pensions Act was passed on June 27th, 1925, which provided:

(a) That the extra cost of living bonus be permanently added to the pensions awarded.

The annual liability of the Government for these pensioners, as at August, 1925, was \$1,769,503.00. Notwithstanding the very large numbers of pensioners who have commuted their pensions and received final payment, and also the numbers that have died, the annual liability of the Federal Government has increased by more than two and three-quarter million dollars since the present government assumed office.

(b) Provided a clothing allowance of \$54.00 per annum to all leg amputation cases and \$22.00 to arm cases.

This provision has affected 3,170 amputation cases, and has increased the Federal Government's annual liability in respect of disability pensioners as at August 31st, 1925, by \$142,427.00.

Amputation cases have been reclassified so that those with a shorter stump get an addition to their pensions. This has affected 8,049 amputation cases, and increased the Federal Government's annual liability, as at August 31st, 1925, by \$182,524.00.

Pensioners have been given to many ex-soldiers that previously had not received them. Four thousand, five hundred and eighty disability pensioners have been awarded pensions from April 1st, 1922, to June 30th, 1925.

It has reinstated pensions that have been commuted, making many of them retroactive. Three thousand, two hundred and ninety-six disability pensioners have been reinstated on pension from April 1st, 1922, to June 30th, 1925.

Has replaced many discontinued pensions.

In many cases men have died after

BIBLE THOUGHT TRUST IN THE LORD with all thine heart; and was not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths. Proverbs 3:5, 6.

being certified as having no disability or one not aggravated by service; on appeal by the widows, pensions have been allowed them and made retroactive. One poor woman's husband's body was exhumed and his death proved as the result of his war service, and she was awarded no less than \$2,000.00.

This splendid record effectively answers all criticism of the government's action in dealing with the returned men.

THE LATE F. S. EVANSON.

The death in Vancouver, during Tuesday night, of Mr. F. S. Evanson, secretary-treasurer of the Odd Fellows' Relief Association, of Canada, came as a great shock to the citizens when The Whig bulletined the news. Mr. Zyanon was the successor of the late Mr. Robert Meek in the fraternal organization, and he proved to be an excellent choice, serving with faithfulness and excellent business qualities. He was a man of quiet manners, of good address and mentally well equipped. He was an organizer of rare ability and a speaker of remarkable fluency and eloquence. In Odd Fellow circles he was a great favorite and his study of the order gave him facility in presenting its admirable claims and a felicity in portraying its mission of succor and humanity to mankind. In social and bowling circles he held a warm place among his associates. His death, so far from home, and yet among fraternal friends, is sad indeed, and to those bereaved sincerest condolences will be offered.

SHOUT WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.

The Conservative party in Canada is at its old game, shouting and declaiming their party will win in the federal elections. In 1921 they carried on the same tactics, but when "the tumult and the shouting died," the party found itself the third group in the House of Commons. And the indications are that they will be still in that position in the next house. To win would bring about an upheaval unparalleled in Canada. The Liberals and Progressives show a solid front against the high protectionists and industry, labor and agriculture are equally firm in opposition to the claims of the Conservative party that Canada's prosperity is only possible through a high tariff wall. Since 1878, when the National Policy of Sir John Macdonald was put in force, a great change has come about in trade and to-day the tariff is much lower than in 1878. The Conservatives themselves cut it down; even Mr. Meighen in 1921 stumped the country in behalf of a moderate tariff; his government he had on an average a protection of but 14 per cent. Then it was a Union Government, but now he is out in his real colors, declaiming for a full orbed tariff as high as any other country has constructed. The theory will not down with Canadians who are well satisfied with our present tariff and our present prosperity, equal to all the facilities we are possessed of.

And so the Conservatives may shout but the solid voting force of Canada will return to parliament. In increasing numbers we feel sure, those who will work for wider world markets, better transportation facilities, a higher type of immigrants, encouragement to internal trade and industrial activities, and so keep Canada in line with the best nations of the world.

MR. PATENAUDE.

The Toronto Star throws some interesting light on Mr. Meighen's new lieutenant from the Province of Quebec, Mr. E. L. Patenaude. It points out that in June, 1917, Mr. Patenaude headed a group of nine members of the House of Commons who opposed to the death of the Military Service Act, which was fathered by Mr. Meighen. To-day, says the Star, Mr. Patenaude is denouncing the Hon. Geo. Bovin, a member of the King Cabinet, because in 1917 Bovin declined to support an amendment to kill the Act outright.

When Patenaude says that he is "independent of Meighen," he is either telling the truth or he is a hypocrite, is a Montreal Star expression.

If he is a hypocrite—if he is a Meighen man at heart—if he intends to deliver Quebec to that "bitter Imperialist," Arthur Meighen (a description, by the way, that genuine Imperialist will think too flattering)—how does this gay deceiver intend to do it without Quebec finding it out?

MR. MASSEY'S SPEECHES.

There can be no doubt left in the minds of any fair-minded man or woman who has read the speeches of Mr. Vincent Massey delivered at Port Hope and Newmarket, as to the wisdom of including this able and scholarly gentleman in the Dominion Cabinet. Mr. Massey not only shows a mastery grasp of public questions, but he deals with them in a capable and fair-minded manner.

It is all very well for political leaders to advocate high protection as an election cry, but Mr. Massey goes deeper than mere party advantage, and discusses the tariff

issue from the standpoint of the welfare of the whole of Canada.

"In 1911," says Mr. Massey, "I had the honor of polling my first vote on behalf of reciprocity, because I was one of those who believed that our national existence was not imperilled by a business arrangement with our neighbors. I believe our national sentiment is based on something deeper than the shifting figures of a tariff schedule. High protection I believe to be not in the interests of this country. I believe the pendulum is swinging against high protection, even in those countries having high tariff, but I believe protection is peculiarly unfitted to Canada. It would imperil the very fabric of Confederation itself."

Mr. Massey, as head of the Massey-Harris works, knows the practical working of protection, and despite the fact that a higher tariff would to some extent benefit his company, he declared himself absolutely opposed to imposing upon this country a measure in face of determined opposition of 2,000,000 people on the prairies.

Mr. Massey is not an idle theorist but a large manufacturer and his words carry enormous weight.

PREACHING CANADIANS OUT OF CANADA.

We wonder if the Conservative orators who talk so much about the emigration of Canadians to the United States ever pause to wonder what the effect of their speeches is on the younger generation in Canada?

They paint the United States as a land of opportunity and Canada as a land of decaying trade, and they picture a constant flow of enterprising and ambitious Canadians into the Republic to the south.

The result is to create a tendency towards the very thing which they deplore. The younger generation, listening to speeches of this character by a former Prime Minister and his supporters, wonder if they are not wasting their time by staying in a country which these leaders speak of in such doleful terms.

How much better it would be if they were to inspire the younger generation of Canadians with faith in their country, and demonstrate to them the opportunities for expansion and enterprise which exist right here, suggests the Montreal Herald. Canada is a beautiful country, a country richly endowed with everything that makes for prosperity, a country which has made and is making great strides in modern progress and development. It is a land that will richly reward perseverance and enterprise—a land that will provide worthy careers for every one of its sons. Furthermore, the United States provide no paradise in contrast with Canada, and mute evidence of this is the fact that in the fifteen months ending June 30th, 1925, no fewer than 52,916 Canadians domiciled in the United States returned to their own country.

RHODES SCHOLARS "POOR"

It is estimated that the average cost of an Oxford education is somewhat more than \$1,500 a year. For Americans the cost is high, as they are unable to spend the vacations cheaply at home. Present costs are nearly double those of pre-war years. When the Rhodes Scholarships were instituted their stipend of \$1,500 a year was most ample, and some scholars managed to save enough from it during their three years of residence to finance a fourth year either in Oxford or abroad. An increase of \$250 has been added to the scholarships, but they are still inadequate.

Further increases have been proposed, but have been voted down by the Rhodes trustees on the ground that they would make the position of a Rhodes scholar better than that of the holders of English college scholarships and thus lead to envy and discontent. It is now common for public spirited men of wealth in the dominions to provide Rhodes scholars from their districts with the additional money required by present conditions in England.

FLYING FIVE MILES A MINUTE.

Speeding over a kilometre course at Mitchell Field in 7.4 seconds—302 miles an hour, or more than five miles a minutes—Lieut. A. J. Williams and his Curtiss plane went faster than some eyes could follow him. No human being had ever attained such a pace, which makes the mile-a-minute express train seem to crawl, says the New York World. The flyer's diving start, which prevented his feet from standing as a record, helps explain why he could so badly shatter the French officer Bonnet's mark of 278.4 miles an hour. Of course a kilometre is not a very long stretch. But Lieut. Williams' previous records at the Pullman races in St. Louis show what the speeding airplanes of the future may be able to accomplish on long flights; for in 1923 he flew 200 kilometres at 243.6 miles an hour. At this rate Boston would be one hour distant from New York, and Chicago hardly more than three. Aviation is in its

infancy, developing by leaps and bounds—the close of the war the fastest pursuit plane in service could do only 125 miles an hour. The racing flyer of to-day is simply testing possibilities that before many years may become as commonplace as the runs of the Twentieth Century.

THE POLICY OF REVENGE.

One of the by-products of the campaign is the sudden emergence of the "Prosperity League of Canada." It sounds like the battling days of 1911 when new bodies and new leaders rose over night to "uphold Canadian interests" by killing the plan for easier trade with the United States. The title of the new body is uncompromising. It is as if the 200 members claimed could sit in their offices in Toronto and Montreal, overcome world conditions in a day, and create prosperity. One of the objects cited in the League's literature is:

"2. To raise and maintain a tariff against the U.S.A. which shall average as high as the U.S.A. tariff against Canada."

Vengeance is a cheap and easy vice, says the Toronto Globe. It is likewise easy to impress the unthinking with the idea that they are "paying back" for some economic injury.

Unfortunately for the theory, the Canadian tariff must be made in Canada, for Canada, to suit Canadian conditions, and this country is not prepared to have its tariff policies made in Washington. The construction of the Canadian Customs schedules has been a long and intricate process, and they cannot be turned topsy-turvy and the country reduced to confusion for years in the interests of revenge and from a political motive.

The Prosperity Leaguers are moved by the world-worn theory: "Tit for tat; you kill my dog I'll kill your cat."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

To-day is the last day for registration.

It will be your own fault if you find on election day that your name was left off the list.

Tons of printed filth from the south find entrance into our country. Where's the censor?

Another evil of prohibition is it keeps the weather from being the world's most discussed subject.

Pullman posters say they don't want to be called George. We find they don't want to be called Et all.

The Conservatives claim men of outstanding ability are candidates in Quebec. They will be standing out after election day.

The birds are going south taking with them their colorful plumage, but the Princess street hosiery stays all winter, and that's an eye-ful.

Sir William Robertson says that when Lloyd George cabled for more troops President Wilson replied "I'll do my damndest." The profane old villain; he was, indeed, a saint.

In the election of Hon. Vincent Massey, the ladies of Durham will have a chance to endorse the principles of high thinking in public life that they have always advocated.

It took 2,000,000 miles of binder twine to tie up Alberta's wonderful harvest. That amount of twine would encircle the globe seventy-nine times. And this twine was used in only one province.

According to the September number of the Canadian Printer and Publisher, seven periodicals printed in the United States have a combined circulation in Canada of 12,000,000 copies. Five of the twelve United States newspapers circulating in Eastern Canada have a circulation of more than 6,000,000 annually. The suggestion is to have a two cent revenue stamp put on every U. S. periodical.

Hon. James Murdock's vivid exposure of Dr. Ross' exaggerations in his nomination speech, is declared to be vindication. If Dr. Ross can substantiate his speech, in place of the documentary evidence to dispose Mr. Murdock's statement, he should speedily do so. Mr. Campbell also clearly showed that Dr. Ross' claims of failures in Kingston, due to tariff, were far from accurate. A clean campaign can only be had by men speaking the truth without equivocation.

Mr. J. H. Gundy, a well known Toronto churchman, is anxious to see Canadians use their money for noble purposes. Too soon the country will be swamped with wealth from its crops, its gold, its forests, its newspapers and its manufactures. The avenue for usefulness is in building up a more righteous and God honoring people. "Some people are sick they say of the call for money for good uses," Mr. Gundy remarked in the course of his pungent address. "Well, you may die of it, because they are here to stay. You might as well be sick of telephones and typewriters."

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Mr. Meighen's Joke Toronto Globe. One of the press reports of Mr. Meighen's speech at Kingston reads: "Touching on Senate reform, Mr. Meighen said he hadn't met a soul interested in it in Canada. It was just a joke." If the report is accurate, the Conservative leader is tragically out of touch with the people he seeks to represent. Senate reform that will put an end to the power of the House of Irresponsibility permanently to veto such legislation as social reform, railway aid, relief to Home Bank depositors, advances to farmers by extension of rural credits and restriction of gambling is far from being regarded as a "joke" by tens of thousands of the Canadian electorate. Were the people to be given by plebiscite the opportunity to record directly their "interest" in practical Senate reform along the lines adopted by Britain in dealing with the House of Lords, the result, it is evident, would astonish—and probably wake up—Mr. Meighen.

Wit and Humor Equal to the Occasion. Teacher—Sammie, name the four seasons. Sammie—Salt, mustard, vinegar and pepper! Some Consolation. "Well, Mrs. Johnson," announced the colored physician, after taking her husband's temperature. "Ah has knocked do fever out of him. Dat's one good thing." "Sho' nuff," was the excited reply. "Does dat mean dat he's gwine to git well, den?" "No," replied the doctor, "dey's no hope fo' him; but you has de satisfaction ob knowin' dat he was cured beto'e he died." Good to Phone Girl. The old lady had just used the telephone and had given any amount of trouble to the operator before she got the right number. After she had finished her lengthy conversation she called "central" again. "I know, miss," she said, "I have given you a lot of trouble in getting me the right number, but never mind, dear, I'm putting 'another nickel' in the slot for you."

News and Views. Behind Billboards. Buffalo Post: Scenery is the stuff on the other side of the billboard. The Channel Route. Brandon/Sun: The English channel still stays unwept, unhonored and unswum. Is Ever With Us. Vancouver Province: Canned fruits, marmalades and "preserves" have their day, but the traffic jam is ever with us. Privileged Lecturers. Cincinnati Enquirer: The only two people a man will allow to talk to him that way are his wife and the traffic cop. The Clang of the Hammer. Woodstock Sentinel-Review: The constant clang of your hammer means that you will succeed. The constant clang of other hammers means that you have succeeded. Couldn't Get Away. Detroit Free Press: The old-fashioned bicycle speeder seldom sped on when he struck a pedestrian. He stayed right there, and helped him lie down on the road. Crop Wastage. Regina Leader: Washington experts have succeeded in making paper from African wild grass. If they could only utilize wild oats, an adequate supply would be assured. Why the Hurry? Hamilton Herald: Bobby Leach, who went over Niagara Falls in a barrel, is now planning to drop from a parachute over the falls. Why can't he wait a while and die quietly in private? The Worker and the Tariff. Victoria Times: Mr. Meighen is like all high protectionists. He ignores the controlling factor—the consumer, the man who buys the products of the establishments which the Tory policy would protect, the man whose pay cheque is written by

an employer for services rendered and is not increased every time the business adds a few bricks to the tariff wall. What this country requires is a scale of living that will give the worker a chance. If he has to stand on tiptoe to reach it, he is going to lose interest and will take the line of least resistance and probably leave the country. Don't Blow the Whistle. Portland Reitor: Do you remember Lincoln's story about the little steamer with the big whistle? Every time they tooted the whistle it blew off so much steam that the boat stopped running. That's the trouble with lots of people today. If they would only use their energy to drive the paddle wheel of opportunity instead of eternally blowing the whistle of discontent they would find themselves going up the stream of success so danged fast that the barnacles of failure wouldn't have a chance in the world to hook on to their little craft.

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