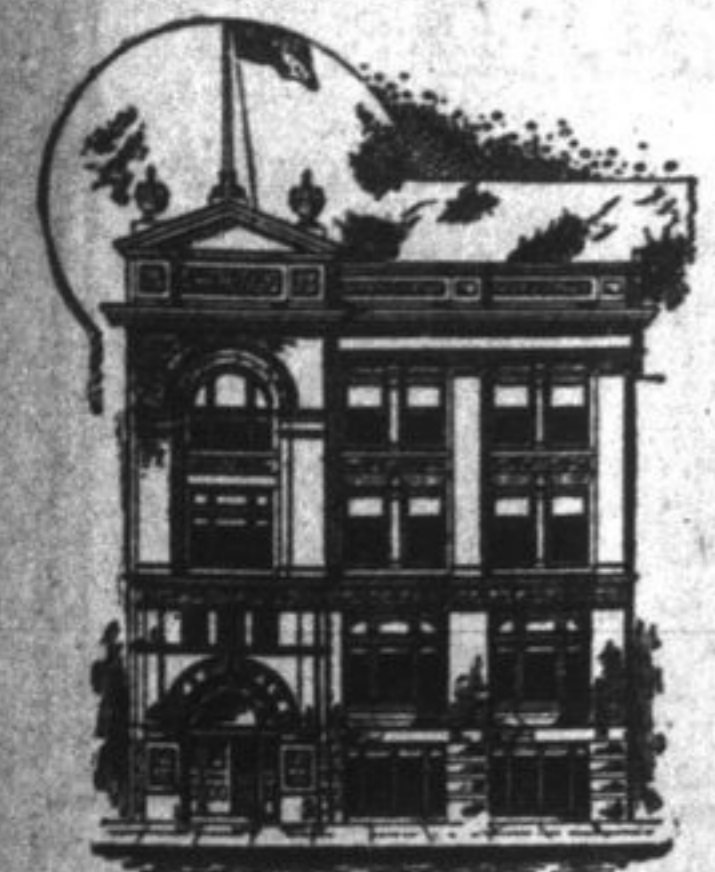


THE BRITISH WHIG 92ND YEAR.



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NOW FOR THE LAST LAP.

There are only two more days till election day. We know we are going to win but don't let anybody who is anxious to send Mr. J. M. Campbell to Ottawa to represent Kingston for the next four years cease their labors until the last vote is polled Thursday. It is the last few votes that often decide the issue. Mr. Campbell's election is assured if his friends keep up the good work till the end.

STARTLING FIGURES.

Tory advocates of higher protection are asking the people to believe that we are being held down by the present scale of import duties. We are not being held down. We have made, and are making, magnificent industrial progress. We shall do better as time proceeds. To show the progress we have made a comparison of some exports of manufactures is here made between the years 1908 and 1924. The year 1908 has not been selected for any particular reason. It merely happened that complete official figures for that year were available at the moment. Any other year back to 1900 would have done as well or better.

In 1908 we exported \$3,371,283 worth of agricultural implements. In 1924 we shipped abroad \$9,339,519 worth. Drugs and chemicals—1908 exports, \$2,335,871; 1924 exports, \$15,349,956. Electrical apparatus—1908 exports, \$98,125; 1924 exports, \$1,882,710. Leather and leather products—1908 exports, \$2,071,193; 1924 exports, \$6,364,989.

Aluminum bars—1908 exports, \$1,048,533; 1924 exports, \$3,325,478. Aluminum manufactures, 1908 exports, \$4,932; 1924 exports, \$996,133. During the current year a \$100,000,000 company has been established on the Saguenay River, and within ten years we should be exporting tens of millions of dollars worth of aluminum and its products.

Paper—1908 exports, \$3,511,104; 1924 exports, \$96,957,962. Automobiles and parts—1908 exports, \$320,708; 1924 exports, \$36,965,084. Bicycles—1908 exports, \$75,489; 1924 exports, \$950,397.

Pulp—1908 exports, \$4,037,852; 1924 exports, \$46,173,796. The total of these manufactures for 1908 is \$16,874,090. For 1924 it is \$218,147,025. The increase for 16 years is over 1,300 per cent. And these are merely examples of many scores of instances of industrial expansion.

In the face of such official figures, how can reputable men tell the people of Canada that our manufacturers are in need of further protection, or that our people are suffering from a stagnant country?

PREMIER KING ECONOMIZES.

Every person who has a heart will rejoice that the Mowat Sanatorium is able to keep reducing the number of tubercular soldiers under its care. But there are Conservatives so selfish as to growl because the Department of Civil Re-establishment has

BIBLE THOUGHT

FOR WE KNOW OF our earthly house of this tabernacle as dissolved we have a building of God, a house, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.—II Cor. 5:1.

cut the guarantee of 100 patients per day at \$3 per day to 75 per day. It is a real delight that the reduction can be made. Experts on the medical boards are predicting that within the next six years the number of incapacitated soldiers will be so reduced that one sanatorium will be able to care for them.

The Kingston Health Association cannot hope for better treatment—though it gets it—than is accorded other institutions. Kingston has a guarantee of 75 patients per day for a year while other sanatoria are paid only for the number that are sent to them and without any stated number guaranteed.

Any government that would waste its money for political rather than business requirements is not worthy of support. Some Kingston Conservatives would have the institutions made a home for their salaried supporters, no matter whether it was a wasteful expenditure or not. They have been accustomed to doing things in that fashion. The King Government on the other hand is an economical body seeking by all means to save money for the people, whose servant the government is.

THE HUMAN INTEREST STORY.

Washington is a place of political hot stuff and correspondents dish it up unsparingly. Real human interest stories seldom get publicity. The other day Attorney-General Sargent was found gleeful over a letter received. It was from his little daughter, aged seven, of Ludlow, Vt. The last line read: "I got 100 in spelin yesterday."

And peculiar to say that little story undoubtedly interested more people than the columns that are written about debt funding negotiations, politics and the like.

A venerated ecclesiastic of a Canadian church related, to a Kingston congregation he was addressing, the disgust he felt over the work of a newspaperman that gave a few paragraphs about missionary efforts he was informing him about, and put on the front page a story he told him about a creature he found in drinking water taken from a tap. He said the newspaper man's judgment was out of all proportions. Was it? The readers of any paper would, as the reporter estimated, be interested in the human interest and local story to a greater extent than in a foreign event. Newspaper men know the tastes of the public to a greater degree than theologian or professor. They are trained in discerning public tastes.

HAPPY PARTNERSHIP.

It is refreshing to read of the cordial relations existing between Canada and the United States. The other day the Cincinnati Inquirer discussed the matter and cheerfully acknowledged that Canada and the United States have demonstrated to the world the wisdom of justice, confidence, reason and faith as applied to international association. The result is that each nation is developing as no other nation ever developed in the past. Canada and the United States are engaged in a supreme international partnership—a partnership in which are incorporated higher and more important values than material interests. In any grave crisis menacing the interests of either it is rather certain that either would be found ready to meet the issue by spontaneous and unstinted support.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The chief drawback to the doctrine of protection is that it misses the obvious mutuality of all foreign trade. Carried far enough, and made universal, it tends to build a wall around each country. If that wall be high enough, and impregnable, no manufactured goods can come in from abroad. It may work to the temporary advantage of the nation which adopts it, if, at the same time, other countries have a lower tariff or are operating on a free trade basis. Were all countries to adopt the same tariff, however, it will be seen at once that, logically and necessarily, they must cease to trade with each other. And that is precisely what protection will do.

Emile Deaschner, the French Ambassador at Washington, recently pointed out to the New York Board of Trade that the American tariff had greatly reduced exports from France to the United States. At the present time, France is buying three times as much from the United States as the latter is buying from the former. The ambassador says that this cannot continue; and to retaliate would not mend matters. It would simply hurt the United States, and then there would be two countries suffering instead of one. Although he did not put the matter in those words, what he wanted the Board of Trade to understand was that protection is a cut-throat game.

Canada is now being asked by Mr. Meighen to engage in a game of that nature. We have a very large measure of protection in our tariff, which is made necessarily high by our need for an adequate revenue. To the extent that it produces the required large revenue, it is a very

positive form of taxation. Mr. Meighen wants to raise the duties still higher, and what the people must do, with such a proposition before them, is to use their common sense. To what would such a measure lead?

The case of the United States and Canada is in point. Our neighbors already have a high tariff, under which they are able to sell us more than we buy from them. If we raise our tariff to equal theirs, one of two things must happen: Either the trade between the countries will be greatly reduced, or we will pay in high prices for all that we import across the boundary. Carried to the ultimate limit, we should soon be thrown back entirely on the home market for the sale of our industrial products.

CANADA'S PROGRESS.

In 1913 Canada was eighth among the importing countries of the world and tenth in 1924. As an exporting country she advanced from tenth in 1913 to sixth in 1924. The United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and British India alone exceeded her in this respect.

If the comparison be made on the basis of exports per head of population, Canada has risen from seventh place in 1913 to second place in 1924. New Zealand alone excelling her. Canadians now hold 80 per cent. of their own debt. They believe in their own country.

And if one-fourth of all the foreign investments of the United States are in Canada, what better proof could you have of Canadian stability and prospects in view of the shrewdest of the world's industrialists?

CONTRAST THE RECORDS.

History discloses many things and it is well for memories are very short. The Conservatives have been great promoters but the fulfilment was disastrous. Hard times is its lot. In 1878 for instance, a new high tariff was declared to be the forerunner of great prosperity. Activity came for a short time and from 1881 to 1891 Canada passed through one of its darkest periods. For these years, under Conservative rule the country was almost reduced to despair. In 1895 the Liberals assumed control and relief came. Immigration poured in. Settlement was on a scale never before seen. The West sprang into life and became one of the great granaries of the world. Eastern Canada felt the same impulse. Montreal, Toronto, and other industrial centres grew apace. The product of manufacturing industry increased in the decade from \$481,000,000 to \$1,165,000,000 in value. The population of Canada was increased by 1,835,328, or more than the increase of the previous thirty years.

A Conservative government was returned in 1911. By 1914, the country was again faced with depression and unemployment, says the Montreal Herald, which was remedied only by the terrible medicine of the great war. Soon after the war depression reigned again. In 1921 unemployment was so bad that a resolution was moved in the House of Commons for the suspension of immigration. During the debate Mr. McQuarrie, a Conservative M.P., and Mr. Angus McDonald, M.P., drew terrible pictures of unemployment and bread lines in urban centres. Mr. Horatio Hocken, Conservative member for West Toronto, argued that a cure would only be effected when the working men were willing to work a great deal harder and take much smaller pay.

The Meighen Government did nothing. In Opposition it promises prosperity. In office it brings hard times. The reverse is the record of Liberal Administration.

FARMERS NOT PROTECTIONISTS.

A Halton County writer wonders why farm organizations or farm clubs do not resolve that protection of farm produce is a benefit to rural people. Protectionists are not found in farmer societies; they are found among manufacturers, doctors, lawyers and professional people. The real fact is that those who are seeking better agricultural conditions are not advocates of protection. Look about and see!

A FLICKERING TORCH.

Two weeks ago there were grounds for believing that the ancient Conservative slogan of "Protection" was meeting with some response; but no one who is in close touch with the political situation throughout the country would hold such a view to-day. There may have been the suspicion in some minds, at the outset of the campaign, that the threadbare policy of protection had taken on new aspects, or had been given a new adaptability; but time failed to disclose any elements of novelty whatever. It was simply the familiar cry, once seductive, but no longer so to men and women who are observant and thoughtful.

Protection as a means to an end can only appeal to men who are wholly moved by selfish instincts.

and who do not pause to weigh the matter in a judicial spirit. At first blush it presents the attraction of a "something for nothing" idea. Pile on the duties, shut out all competition from abroad, and presto, prosperity smiles on everybody. There were people who believed such a thing was practicable; but that was before it had been tried. Looking back on the record since 1878, no man who uses his common sense would say that protection ever did anything beneficial for Canada. It didn't, because it couldn't.

The record is open for examination by all who care to look at it. It is to be found in the official trade statistics, reports of Boards of Trade, bank bulletins, the traffic returns of the railways, and in scores of other publications. Those who point to the United States as an example of what protection can do to promote national prosperity overlook two vital facts: First, that the American home market is the largest in the world; and second, that Canada exports three times as much per capita as does her neighbor. With 48 states trading with each other on a free trade basis, and a total consuming population of 112,000,000, protection is not the real factor in American prosperity.

The arguments in favor of protection do not find acceptance with men and women who do their own thinking. They are specious and unconvincing. Moreover, we are compelled by our revenue needs to have a tariff which already contains more than adequate protection. The proof of that is found in the significant fact that not a single industry can be indicated which is suffering from the lack of protection. Therefore, while the revival of the old National Policy arguments seemed to cause a stir in the early days of the campaign, they are not being heeded to-day. The Canadian people have good memories, and they also have common sense.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

April showers this year are not in it with the October kind.

"Higher Protection and Lower Taxation" is just pure bunkum.

The ballot is secret. There need be no fear on the part of any voter.

Success lies not so much in finding a suitable place as in making yourself suitable for the place you have found.

Mr. J. M. Campbell does not talk blue ruin. He has too much faith and pride in Canada to indulge in slander.

The person who deliberately fails to vote on Oct. 29th can probably prove many things but not loyal citizenship.

A vote for those who decry Canada and Kingston is not working with the construction gang. Vote for Campbell.

A man shaves twenty miles of face in a lifetime and at the end of it still doesn't know what to do with the old blades.

The weather should settle down after next Thursday. It is a Liberal habit to spread sunshine and good will and prosperity.

Remember that John M. Campbell has been "through the mill." He was a worker himself, has been a worker all his life, is a worker to-day.

Are you going to give your vote to Mr. J. M. Campbell, a man whose interests are bound up with yours, who has devoted the best part of his life to Kingston?

The Conservatives are preaching "blue ruin." Have you felt it? Mr. J. M. Campbell has good faith in his industries and tries to spread happiness and prosperity in the city.

The days are passing swiftly by, and almost before we know it the elections will be over and the country running along as smoothly as any could wish for. And with the Liberals in the saddle. Vote for Campbell.

The King Government has got the right idea. It's more markets we need in Canada; greater production on the farms, increased foreign trade and lower freight and ocean rates to get what we produce to those markets.

The Vancouver Sun has put the issue in a nutshell. "Whom are we to trade with if we do not have outside trade agreements?" Mr. Meighen denounces them all. He is for restriction, not expansion in trade. He does not like the ocean. It makes him seasick.

Mr. Meighen and Mr. Patenaude are the two hands of the Conservative party, both claiming to be "right," but as the Toronto Star remarks, both likely to be "left" on October 29th. In the meantime, the game is that neither hand must admit that it knows what the other hand doeth.

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News and Views.

Could Ride for Half Fare. Lethbridge Herald: A Pullman conductor says that judged by clothes most women passengers would ride for half fare.

Not Contemplating Marriage. St. Catharines Standard: The Prince of Wales says he wants a good long rest when he comes home. That doesn't sound as if he were contemplating matrimony.

Never a War Loan. Hamilton Herald: The most wonderful thing about that Moroccan war is that Abd-el-Krim has been able to carry on all this time without floating a war loan.

But Was He? Toronto Star: There are times when we suspect that the editor of the Kingston Standard would never have been a Conservative at all if it had not happened that he was born on that side of the road.

Still Going Out. New York Life: French hairdressers announce that the bobbed head is going out, which is no news to the American father, whose daughter has been borrowing his latchkey every night now for years.

Hope and Suspicion. Ottawa Journal: Special articles in U.S. newspapers give one the impression that every Canadian freight car crossing the boundary is at once an object of suspicion and of hope.

Business, Not Sport. Detroit Free Press: An Ottawa hockey star has been offered \$10,000 to play in New York. We take our sport so seriously in this country that it becomes a business, and thereupon ceases to be a sport.

Activity of Can-Opener. Ohio State Journal: The plow is regarded by those who have made a special study of this subject as the most important tool of civilization, but the can-opener seems to be gaining.

Safety. Springfield Republican: It is estimated that travel by railroad is "ten times safer than travel by automobile," but it seems to be safer to travel by automobile than to cross a street.

If That Was Only All. Springfield Union: It would be possible to look forward to winter resignedly and even with moderate enthusiasm were it not for the anguishing fear that styles will again demand flapping golothes.

Magazines for Madmen. Cleveland Plain Dealer: A magazine written and edited for lunatics has been started in England. That will be more interesting than some of the magazines we have here which are apparently written and edited by lunatics.

Every One Interested. Regina Leader: There should be no attempt to discredit the Canadian National Railways. They are the property of the citizens of Canada at large, and should have the sympathetic interest of members of all parties.

The Triumph of the Tip.

The decision of a Danish court that a 10 per cent. tip should be added to a dinner bill for which a restaurant proprietor had brought suit will occasion no surprise among travelers. The tip has long been recognized, if not legalized, in Europe. Many of the hotels in France and England and Germany add 10 per cent. to their bills, explaining on those documents that the extra money will be distributed among the help. Americans, who are always a little foggy as to how much they ought to pay in tips, usually welcome this custom.

Whatever the thrifty may think of the tipping custom, it is so well established on both sides of the ocean, although only on the eastern seaboard in this country—being not only entirely lacking, but likewise the subject of a fine, in some parts of the west, notably Iowa—that it can never be eliminated. Americans did not invent it, but they have been so liberal in their largesse both at home and abroad that they have done much to raise it to the proportions of an evil.

Theoretically, the employer should pay the entire cost of service.

Wit and Humor

Measurement. "Why do you insist on regarding yourself as only half-educated?" "Because," answered the modest man, "I have read only two-and-a-half feet of my 5-foot bookshelf."

The Prescription. Daughter—What did the specialist say about Auntie's frightful attack of kleptomania? Mother—He said she must take things more quietly in the future.

Complaint Adjusted. Little Girl—"Mother, says she found a fly in the cake you sold her." Grocer—"I'm sorry. Tell her to send the fly back and I'll give her a raisin in place of it."—The Progressive Grocer.

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HOLIDAY GIFTS

It is not too soon to think of them, and something from the celebrated house of "VAN-TINE" is sure to please.

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Clinkers in themselves are nothing more than melted ash. But clinkers in their results are about as exasperating as anything can be. Like molten lava the melted ash entwines itself around grate bars, then hardens. The grate sticks, the shaker refuses to shake. To avoid clinkers bank your fire with fine coal only; and be sure to get coal whose ash has a high fusing point—not less than 2700 degrees F. The ash from our Scranton Coal has a fusing temperature of 2850 degrees.

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