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OUR INLAND WATERS.

The other day a ship that had been
loaded with steel rails in Belgium
discharged her cargo at a wharf in
Detroit. This was not the first time
an ocean-going vessel had made use
of our inland waterways; but the oc-
currence was nevertheless so rela-
tively rare as to be deemed worthy
of a place among the press dis-
patches.

This steamer drew 15 feet of
water, and therefore had some diffi-
culty in negotiating the Welland
canal, which ordinarily has a depth
over the miter sills of but 14 feet.
In this instance, however, the water
was a little deeper than that. There
has never been any obstacle to ves-
sels of 14 feet draught passing from
the Atlantic to any of our inland
ports; yet very few have ever tried
it. The reason is wholly economic.
It does not pay for a large ship to
lose the time involved in going
through artificial channels. And that
is the chief ground of objection
against the proposed St. Lawrence
Ship Canal.

Speaking broadly, the larger the
steamer the heavier the overhead.
In order to make a profit, she must
be able to move at a steady speed
and avoid delays. Time in that case
is as vital a factor in the fixing of
freights as distance. That is why
ocean vessels do not use our inland
waterways. There is, of course, one
other reason. They are unsuitable.
The type of steamer which operates
on the great lakes, and may be hand-
led with safety in the canalized
stretches, are totally different from
those which are suitable for the ocean.

RAILWAY EARNING POWER.

An American financial paper has
predicted that the Canadian Pacific
will not be able to earn its usual 10
per cent. dividend on common stock
this year. This it does on the fact
that thus far there has been a
shrinkage in net operating earnings.
All Canadian roads, as well as a ma-
jority in the United States, have not
been able to hold up with their re-
cord for 1924; but it would be rash
to assume they may not recover all
that has been lost before the current
year is out. The Canadian Pacific
will be in a peculiarly favorable po-
sition to do this.

The western harvest has just com-
menced to move. The first carload
of wheat reached Winnipeg last
week. In another ten days the ship-
ments will have reached a consid-
erable volume, and by the first week
in October the movement will be at
full tide. This year fully 150,000,
000 bushels more of grain of all
classes will be marketed than last
year, and that will be sufficient to
enable both the Canadian Pacific and
Canadian National to pull up on
lowered revenues. In 1923 Sir Henry
Thornton accumulated \$14,000,000
of his \$20,000,000 operating surplus
after the end of September. The
same opportunity will assuredly arise
this year.

These speculations as to Canadian
Pacific earning power have their in-
centive in the discussion of amalga-
mation which is now proceeding, and
in which American observers are
taking a deep interest. They have
under consideration across the line
the proposition of the Interstate
Commerce Commission to bring their

BIBLE THOUGHT

HOUSES AND RICHES
ARE THE INHERITANCE
OF FATHERS; and a prudent wife
is from the Lord.—Prov. 19:14.

250,000 miles of railway into from
nine to twelve groups, and are there-
fore concerned in what happens in
the matter of mergers in Canada.
They are not moving hastily. Nor
should we. Every aspect of the pro-
position should be thoroughly digested
by us before a single positive step
is taken. Impulsive optimism
brought about our railway problem,
and every consideration of prudence
demands that we should not blunder
again. The terms of the proposed
amalgamation are just as important
as the thing itself.

CHURCH WORKERS.

At a Universalist convention in
Northern New York, Mr. Gay, a lay-
man, insisted that his observations,
extended over a number of years,
led him to the conclusion that the
churches were not giving the young
people enough to do. "We should
make church going," he said, "an in-
ducement. Give the young people
work to do in the church, responsi-
bility and find new ways of entertain-
ing them and keeping them interest-
ed in the church."

Mr. Gay has touched a weak spot
in all churches. The venerables cling
to office when they should be sitting
in the pews and letting their sons
and daughters carry on. The young
folks have the driving force and the
qualities of sociability that will
gather and hold the rising genera-
tion in happy association and fellow-
ship. Give youth a chance.

TRAINED CANDIDATES.

Do we need better informed candi-
dates for parliament? This is a ques-
tion that some of the thoughtful men
of Canada are asking. Some think any
candidate for the high office should
be learned in history and economics
and to ascertain their fitness they
should be called upon to pass ex-
aminations before they were compet-
ent to enter the lists as candi-
dates. Up in Michael Clark's old
constituency, in Red Deer, Alberta,
The News holds that if such an ex-
amination is an unattainable ideal
then "is there any reason why
parties should not pick their candi-
dates a long time ahead and give
them the chance of studying the po-
litical situation and the questions
which are of importance to the coun-
try, so that when the election actu-
ally comes they can discuss those
questions with real authority?" The
proposal is worth consideration.

BRINGING UP CHILDREN.

President Coolidge says the pre-
sent day need of the youth of Amer-
ica is "more home control through
parental action." He has wisely
said, the home, the corner stone of
the nation should control youth pre-
ferably to the constant demand for
governmental responsibility in the
rearing of children. Too many par-
ents are neglecting their duty in the
real well-being of their children. But
then some parents cannot lead for
their upbringing had been sadly
neglected. Haphazard ways in rear-
ing children is always disastrous
both to the child and the state.

JURIES.

Federal Judge Bondy's court in
New York was at a standstill. Sev-
eral persons had demanded a jury
trial and there wasn't a talesman in
sight. Excuses of various kinds had
enabled many called to escape jury
service. So the judge took three de-
puty marshals and went out to round
up a jury from the streets.
It wasn't so long ago that revolu-
tions were fought to establish the
cardinal principle that every man is
entitled to a trial by jury. In fact,
the ruthless activities of the czar's
secret police and the failure of many
poor Russian peasants to obtain jury
trials was one of the underlying
causes of the Russian revolution. And
yet in the United States its citizens
seem to think so little of this right
that it is difficult to obtain juries.

SELECTIVE EDUCATION.

There was a time when it was said
that the children of the poor were
not fit subjects for education and
when the perils of popular schooling
were forecast with dire results to the
good order of human society. We
have changed all that, is the conclu-
sion of the Montreal Gazette. The
little red schoolhouse has become the
signal of democracy, and illiteracy
stands without any valid excuse. Yet,
withal, the wider scope and univer-
sal suffrages of education have begot
their own difficulties, one of which is
the perplexing question as to what
shall be done with the backward
pupils. The defectives are under
close scrutiny. The faulting may be
physical or mental—it may be a mat-
ter of affliction or of temperament.
Whichever it be, we have discovered
that children vary in zeal, diligence,
capacity and talent, much as flowers
vary in color and structure, and
there is as much difference between
these youngsters under tuition as
there are sizes and patterns in the
leaves of a tree. Any school teach-
er knows full well what an anxiety
and drag it becomes to bring these
laggard pupils up to regulation

standard. They pull down the aver-
ages and spoil the returns. What
shall be done with them?

The question is whether it were
better to try to fetch up the whole
regiment to a medial line or concen-
trate upon the brighter pupils who
evince some living enthusiasm. And
this is a nice point. Dr. Dickie holds
that the teacher should specially at-
tend the divine spark and let the
laggards at fourteen years of age or
thereabouts go their ways. There is
some plausibility in this contention.
John Ruskin held this view. Give
all children a groundwork of com-
mon education, but reserve special
attention for the elect minority
amenable to culture. Such is the
plea set forth with considerable
skill.

All the same, it must not be pushed
too far. The divine spark is
sometimes hid. Every child is not a
genius. All pupils cannot be pro-
fessionals, and genius itself betimes
ripens slowly. Sir Walter Scott was
reckoned a dunce at school. Hux-
ley found it a terrible task to write
an essay. Examinations are not a
final test of brains. Nervous chil-
dren are apt to be misjudged. The
differentiation complained of is not
confined to matters educational, for
it obtains everywhere—in mart, fac-
tory, office, family and church. Nor
is it gotten rid of by releasing the
tardy pupils to "prepare themselves
for some useful work," seeing that
any standard, high or low, must con-
front the like variation of temper
and talent. Our school system must
needs adapt itself to the precise con-
ditions that a democratic schedule
imposes, and from this arduous task
there is no escape save a selective
method which would benefit the elect
group but would not fulfil the much
broader design of universal educa-
tion. The school code is being gradu-
ally pruned of its pedantry and re-
vised for wider and more general ap-
plication than the needs of any par-
ticular class—such, for instance, as
those who adopt the teaching pro-
fession—and in this movement of a
school course directed towards prac-
tical arts of life as well as its refine-
ments lies a reform which should
ameliorate the difficulties attending
academic routine.

TOO DANGEROUS.

One weapon of war is too danger-
ous to use against even rats. That
is disease germs.
The California Board of Health
has voted a proposition to combat
rats by spreading disease among
them. Theoretically, if some disease
could be found to which rats were
susceptible, but to which human be-
ings and all useful animals were im-
mune, that would be an ideal way of
getting rid of man's smartest and
most persistent enemy.

But the health authorities hold
that not enough is known of diseases
to be sure that even the rattiest of
rat diseases might not spread pesti-
lence elsewhere. So the rats will be
shot, drowned, smothered, poisoned,
starved and trapped, but not infect-
ed.

HOW FAMILY SPENDS MONEY.

Jealous eyes, remarks the Mone-
y Times, are watching the amaz-
ing progress of the automobile in-
dustry. Men who are engaged in
feeding and clothing their customers
feel that their products, regarded as
first among the necessities, comforts,
and luxuries, are being neglected
through this new perversion of the
public taste. Here is an estimate got
out to show how the average family
spends its money annually:
Automobiles and supplies, \$420;
women's clothing, \$236; tobacco,
\$100; furniture, \$87; men's cloth-
ing, \$85; theatres and movies, \$60;
shoes, \$50; phonographs (prior to
1923), \$48; jewellery, \$42; radio
(1925), \$25; electricity for home
uses, \$30; electrical appliances, \$10-
38.

These estimates are quoted in a
circular issued by an electrical com-
pany, which asks the reader to guess
"which of these items brings most
actual service and saving of labor to
the family." A casual inspection of
the figures shows them to be errone-
ous, however, that they will bear the
slightest criticism. They are quoted
here merely to show the relative im-
portance placed on automobile ex-
penditures. As a matter of fact, the
annual outlay on automobile and
automobile supply industries in Can-
ada is less than \$250,000,000, while
the total economic production of
Canada annually reaches \$3,000,
000,000.

The assumption is, of course, that
a family and therefore the people of
a country as a whole, have just so
much money to spend in any one
year, and a new item means so much
less to be spent in other ways. This
is only partly true. The automobile
industry depends on others for its
supplies, and it makes no difference
to the leather manufacturer whether
his leather goes into extra shoes or
into automobile fittings.

TO TEACH TOLERANCE.

A United States authority speak-
ing of churches says if they are to
continue their spiritual leadership
they must solve their business prob-

lems also. That problem is to have
only as many churches and ministers
as are required to serve the people,
and to support those churches ade-
quately.

The movement for church unions,
which is timidly beginning, is based
in part on the tolerance of the age.
It has become absurd for like-think-
ing persons to maintain separate
churches whose grounds of differ-
ence long since ceased to exist. But
it is based even more imperatively
on business grounds.

Preachers must eat, like other
people. If a village can support one
minister, or starve five, sooner or
later "economic determinism" is go-
ing to teach that village toleration.

CURES FOR COLDS.

Science is to beat our grand-
mothers in stifling the common or
garden variety of colds; it has con-
quered other afflictions and is now
to tackle the basic one. The Uni-
versity of Amsterdam is asking 8,000
persons to help in finding a cure. We
hope 8,000 cures will not be promul-
gated for we are dead sick of ad-
vice when we are sneezing and
coughing with a beastly cold.

Over here, if you have a cold, says
the Brooklyn Eagle, your grand-
mother will say: "Get into bed, wrap
yourself up in flannels, drink bone-
set tea and break it up." Your wife
will say: "Keep out of draughts,
keep warm and it will disappear." The
cook will offer hot lemonade as a
sure specific. Your son will say:
"Take a brisk walk in the open air—
the colder it is the better. That's
what my school instructor tells me."
Your chauffeur will recommend quin-
ine and your bootblack aspirin.
"Stuff a cold and starve a fever"
will be flung at you by friends at
lunch-time. And your mind will re-
call that, after all, it is the feverish-
ness that makes a cold, a common or
garden cold, uncomfortable. Perhaps
there is no country on earth where so
many amateur doctors are ready with
suggestions. As for the qualified
doctors, if you are true-to-type you
keep away from them. You know
they will ask you to go to bed and
fear they will ask you to give up
smoking. Eventually nature does the
trick, the cold goes and you are all
right till the next time.

All honor, then, to the Dutch sci-
entific experimenters. The Uni-
versity of Amsterdam is a wonderful
institution. The common or garden
cold may as well crawl into its hole
at once if they are in earnest and
can concentrate on any plan of ex-
termination.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Watertown Times hopes the
crime wave isn't permanent.

Peat has been discovered in Peat-
borough. Where else could it be
found?

The hunting season has started.
It is a wise cow that stays near the
barn.

"British Swoop Down on Commu-
nist Nest" is a newspaper headline.
But they found bad eggs in it!

If women are really as crazy about
clothes as they are said to be, why
don't they wear more at a time?

Contentment lies in your own
world. The fish wouldn't enjoy fly-
ing or the birds find pleasure in
swimming.

In the world's eighty-three govern-
ments but fifteen have reigning
kings and queens; thirty-six have
presidents.

In Australia Federal and Labor
parties are campaigning in the elec-
tion. The two party system is back
in harness there.

A man's home cannot be invaded
without a search warrant. But in
many cases this is done, and it does
much to kill respect for law. Those
who enforce law should respect its
obligations.

Crime in the United States is esti-
mated to cost ten billion dollars a
year. The war didn't cost half that
for the same country, but it will be
easier to collect the war debt than
that resulting from crime.

A quarrel started between two
people in Muskegon, Mich., over the
theft of \$20 worth of chickens.
Long-drawn-out litigation followed
and \$20,000 was the amount of law
costs that came home to roost.

Every time you purchase away
from home, you are sending the dol-
lar to distant lands—every time you
are sending that mighty dollar away
from home, your children are sure
to follow chasing after it, and when
they are away, your home is deso-
late, and your property is worthless.

According to the bookkeeping of
the United States treasury depart-
ment, Czechoslovakia borrowed
\$31,579,871 and the interest
amounts to \$25,739,424, making the
total obligation \$117,579,000. Ac-
cording to the bookkeeping system
of Czechoslovakia the total debt is
\$80,234,808. The accounts need an
accountant!

LOOKING
AROUND

Now the Irish are said to have
been descended from the Eskimos.
That is better than the Darwinian
theory which is that we are all de-
scended from the apes.

According to the provincial Weath-
er Man, it does not look as if we
would have any Indian summer.
There are some Kingston folks who
would go farther than that and de-
clare that we have not had any sum-
mer this year at all.

Kingston residents whose homes
are infected might be interested in
knowing that when a bed-bug has
eaten its full fill, it retreats to a crack
or crevice, and digests its meal in
the course of two or three days.

No matter who is elected here to-
day, all the people can rejoice over
the news that the locomotive works
is to be busy in the winter and that
many men will be employed there.

In sections like this where the
roads are good, the people have no
reason for not getting to the polls on
a federal election day; but there are
many rural sections where bad
weather hold up voters. In Kingston,
only the sick should have any excuse
over not getting out to record their
votes.

That was a funny kind of exodus
from Kingston, whose list includes
the names of scores who are still
here. After this, Kingston folks
will have to be wary and not go visit-
ing across the border near election
time or they are liable to be includ-
ed among the emigrants.

When the locomotive works is or-
dering five thousand tons of coal, it
is not for making bonfires on Hal-
lowe'en.

Up west, apples are being given
away for the picking. A few hun-
dred barrels of these would have
made nice gifts for hospitals.

So long as this cold October counts
on the winter schedule, we will not
mind. People will expect as the re-
sult of this old-fashioned autumn
spell to have a nice warm May in
1926.

"Red" Newman of the Plunkett
Dumbells' company, which appeared
at the Grand this week, has a re-
markable resemblance, when in
civilian, to a certain Kingston clergy-
man. Can you guess the name of the
pastor?

Yesterday there were actually
some politicians who hoped the
locomotive works did not have an
order for engines. Could you beat
that?

News and Views.

The Main Thing.
Premier King: The first aim we
should have is to keep our country
united and seek to keep the British
Empire united.

And Dancing Keyholes.
London Opinion: Experiments are

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