



The Daily British Whig



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LAST EDITION

The British Whig's Circulation Now Exceeds 9,000 Copies Daily

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN HISTORY OF KINGSTON

Net Paid Subscribers to the Daily British Whig on March 1st Totalled 9,143.

Semi-Weekly Whig Has Been Discontinued--The Daily British Whig Now Has the Largest Circulation Between Toronto and Montreal and the Fourth Largest of all Papers Published in the Smaller Ontario Cities.

The Daily British Whig is now printing 9,315 papers daily, of which 9,143 are absolutely guaranteed to be not paid subscribers. This is by far the largest regular run ever achieved by a daily paper in Kingston. During the past six months the increasing popularity of The British Whig has been evidenced every day by the new subscribers that have been added to our lists, not only through the medium of our regular canvassers, but also through voluntary subscriptions, which have been reaching this office in large numbers. Since the first of the year we have been printing in excess of 8,000 papers daily. These are all genuine paid-in-advance subscribers, who are taking The British Whig because they like it. Our net paid subscription list does not include any service copies, advertisers' copies or employees' copies, nor is it padded in any way with free copies sent by this office or by politicians.

A big addition was made to this list on March 1st, when the Semi-Weekly Whig was discontinued and added to the daily list. Every year large numbers have changed over from The Semi-Weekly to The Daily Whig, and this year the number was so large that the management decided to discontinue The Semi-Weekly Whig altogether. With the advent of the rural routes the demand for a daily paper throughout the townships became very pronounced. Daily papers had to meet this demand, and The British Whig was one of the first daily newspapers in Ontario to issue an early mail edition to accommodate those living in the country.

FOUNDING OF THE WHIG.

The passing of The Semi-Weekly Whig marks another milestone in the progress of this old-established and popular paper. The British Whig was established on the 1st of January, 1834, by the late Dr. Edward J. Barker. Its first home was on Bagot street, where Dr. Barker guided its destinies for thirty-eight years. Through the stages of weekly, semi-weekly and tri-weekly existence, The Whig passed, in 1849, to the rank of a daily newspaper, a novel experiment in Ontario at that time. It was the first daily to be published in the province. In 1872, The Whig passed from the founder to his grandson, the late Edward J. B. Pense, who was its publisher until his death in 1910. In 1876 the office was removed to premises on Brock street, but the business grew beyond these limits, and, in 1882, its publisher bought the building on King street, lately vacated by the Odd Fellows' Relief Association, which remained its home until 1894, when the present up-to-date and commodious building on King street was built. In 1925 The Whig was purchased from the Pense Estate by the present publisher, W. Rupert Davies. From the time of its founding, in 1834, The Whig has published a weekly or a semi-weekly. The latter issue became a popular one, in addition to the daily, about thirty years ago. Now it is no more.

SUBSCRIBERS WELL SATISFIED.

Before deciding to discontinue publication of The Semi-Weekly Whig, the management notified all the subscribers of the change that was contemplated. We are well pleased at the way in which this decision was received. We have had scores of letters from subscribers, stating that they are well satisfied with the proposed change and stating that they would not be without The Whig on any account. Many who are already paid up for a year, sent in an additional year's subscription, and practically everyone who has written has expressed pleasure and satisfaction with the change.

This new circulation boost puts The British Whig in the class with the large dailies published in the smaller Ontario cities, and away ahead of any other daily in Eastern Ontario outside of Ottawa. Following are some of the circulations of the smaller cities of this province:

City and paper.	Population.	Circulation.
Brantford Expositor	30,000	11,500
St. Thomas Times-Journal	20,327	9,610
Catharines Standard	19,881	9,188
The British Whig	24,000	9,143
Kitchener Record	23,571	8,078
Peterboro Examiner	21,000	7,675
Stratford Beacon-Herald	18,425	6,825
Owen Sound Sun-Times	12,190	6,795
Chatham News-Planet	14,000	5,944
Woodstock Sentinel-Review	9,935	5,632
Galt Reporter	13,222	5,055
Queph Mercury	18,128	4,850
Brookville Recorder and Times	10,040	4,199
Oshawa Reformer	14,200	4,000
Niagara Falls Review	14,764	3,765

The new daily circulation of The Whig increases its advertising value to a tremendous extent. The great bulk of this circulation is in the Kingston trading area and of real value to the advertisers. While other papers in Ontario may have larger circulations than The British Whig, we will venture to say that there are not any that cover their legitimate trading territory with the thoroughness which The Whig does. We are greatly pleased with the strides The Whig is making and no effort will be lacking to make it a still more welcome visitor to the home than it is to-day.

Notorious Spy Loses Race With the Hangman; Fails to Arrive Before His Son's Execution

London, March 2.—A notorious spy's race with the hangman was lost today. Ignatius Lincoln, alias John Lincoln, who had started for the gallows without having seen his father, Ignatius Triblich Lincoln, exiled former M.P., who had started from the Far East when he heard of the death sentence. He wanted to bid his son good-bye. The father arrived in France yesterday, but had not appeared in Shepton Mallett prison when the time for the execution arrived. The son, a 20-year-old artilleryman, convicted of killing a householder during a burglary on Christmas eve, left a letter for his father. Lincoln's victim was Edward Richards, travelling salesman for a brewery. Young Lincoln yesterday apparently was resigned to his fate. He received visits from his mother and sweetheart.

Had Lively Fight With a Wild Cat

But William McDonald, Aided by Dog, Killed Animal With Pitchfork.

(Special to The Whig.) Bishop's Mills, March 2.—Awakened during the night from his slumbers by the loud barking of his dog, Mr. William McDonald, of Wolford township, went to the poultry house and had a lively encounter with a wildcat which had just killed five geese. The farmer, armed with a pitchfork, and aided by his dog, destroyed the wildcat, which measured five feet and is a splendid specimen of those ferocious animals.

RESCUE FROM ICE.

Belleville Laborer is Nearly Frozen to Death. Belleville, March 2.—Marooned in ice from two o'clock Sunday afternoon until 3.30 the next morning, John Deering, laborer, passed through a thrilling experience, surviving cold and storm when he was rescued from what appeared death by freezing, off the shore of Lake Ontario, near the village of Wellington, about 15 miles south of here. Deering had crossed from the mainland to Nicholson's island, in a boat. Starting the return journey his craft became wedged in floating ice and he was carried past his landing place. He could not reach land owing to broken ice and open water. Two men, Payton Murphy and Gillis Ingram, were the ones to effect the rescue, assisted by Marshall Palmer and Frank Harris. Ladders, planks and ropes were used, and after several hours' hard work, he was brought to shore in an unconscious condition. Today he is convalescent but very weak.

BISHOP DECLINES.

To Run Business Which Might Cause Grave Misery. London, March 2.—Bishop Well-ton, Dean of Durham, declines to accept the offer of John Gibb, of Newcastle, prominent in the liquor trade, who a few days ago, offered the Bishop the use of a public house in a densely populated area at a low rental for three months, and promised to furnish first-class liquors at moderate prices during this period. Gibb's idea being to convince the Bishop that a statement made by him to the effect that the profits of the public houses in this country total £19,000,000 annually is incorrect. The Bishop refuses to "become involved in a business which might be the cause of grave misery" to his fellow citizens.

PREMIER FERGUSON TAKES DEPARTMENT

Of Lands and Forests as Successor to the Hon. James Lyons.

Toronto, March 2.—Premier Ferguson today has taken over the department of lands and forests himself, following the resignation yesterday of Hon. James Lyons from the Ontario Government. The Premier this morning refused to make any comment on the situation or to forecast any changes that will be made in the administration. It has been rumored for some time that Major J. F. B. Belford, East Northumberland, might be taken into the Government as Minister of Education. Major Belford is a former church minister, and was a chaplain overseas.

Other Conservative members, who have been mentioned as possibilities for cabinet appointment are F. H. Keefe, Fort Arthur, A. M. Rankin, Frontenac, William Finlayson, Simcoe East, T. J. Mahoney, West North South, F. G. MacDiarmid, Elgin West, and Dr. David Jamieson, Grey South. Members of the opposition stated this morning that they would continue to press the Government with questions regarding transactions of the company with which Mr. Lyons is connected.

HON. J. LYONS RESIGNS FROM THE CABINET

Acceptance of Resignation Announced by Premier Ferguson.

ANSWER TO CRITICISM

Minister Acted on Insinuations That He Was Using His Office for Private Gain.

Toronto, March 2.—Premier G. Howard Ferguson announced in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon that Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, had resigned his portfolio. The prime minister stated the resignation had been accepted.

Premier Ferguson read in the Legislature both Mr. Lyons' resignation and the acceptance, both of which were dated Monday, and they were received with astonishment. Mr. Lyons' letter stated that many questions had been placed on the order paper concerning the relationship of the James Lyons Fuel and Supply Company, Sault Ste. Marie, of which he was president, with the



HON. JAMES LYONS

Government and other firms doing business with the Government. These questions, the letter said, were placed to establish by inference that he was using his public office to the advantage of himself and his company. Mr. Lyons' letter reviewed the history of his company, which commenced as a straight fuel company in 1913, and had grown to a general fuel and supply company with business connections across Canada.

He pointed out that most of the business of the firm was done with firms in Northern Ontario. "Last year," he wrote in his letter, "I gave the understanding to see that no further business was done between my firm and the Government. I so informed the company. I do not desire to embarrass the Government, and finding that I cannot undertake to discontinue the business of the firm with its established customers, I beg, Sir, to tender forthwith my resignation as Minister of Lands and Forests in your Government."

Premier Ferguson, in his letter, after speaking favorably of the work of Mr. Lyons as minister, states that he accepts the resignation. Hon. James Lyons was first elected to the Legislature in 1923, when he won Sault Ste. Marie back to the Conservative party. Previous to 1919 it had been the riding of Sir William Hearst, then premier. Mr. Lyons had never been in active politics as a member of Parliament before, but he had been in municipal office in his own city as councillor, and later as mayor. He was born in old Ontario, but went north when a young man and established himself in business. His maiden speech in the Legislature was made when he was Minister of Lands and Forests during the first session of the present Legislature. He has not spoken often in the House, and then always on the work of his own department.

No Need, Says Premier. Replying to a question as to why seven constituencies had been left so long unrepresented in the House, Premier Ferguson read a long statement taking the ground that no good purpose would have been served by holding bye-elections before the present session opened. Further there was no demand from the constituencies for elections. He had received only one request for an early election in these ridings.

Talk of an imperial preference tariff is again revived in political circles.

FIRST CONTRIBUTOR

It was announced at Queen's University on Tuesday that Canon Cody, Toronto, former Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, was the first contributor toward Queen's Endowment Fund.

CHILDREN ARE FOUND IN SAD CONDITION

Suffering From Malnutrition and Frost-Bite—The Father Summoned.

Peterboro, March 2.—Three children of George Dwyer, of Dunbar Township, Nelly, aged thirteen; John, aged twelve, and George, aged nine, are in a local hospital suffering from malnutrition and frost-bite. Their father appeared in Police Court Saturday on a charge of neglect and was remanded until Friday. George, who weighs only thirty pounds, was brought into the hospital on a stretcher. He had one toe frozen off at the second joint, while two fingers and one of his heels were affected by frost-bite. He may not survive.

The children's mother is dead and they are being looked after by their step-mother. According to the father, he worked in the woods all day and when he came home at night the children were in bed and he assumed that they had been fed. There are three children by his second wife, who, it is stated, are properly looked after.

WETS CLAIM MAJORITY OF ELEVEN IN HOUSE

Latest Word in Toronto is That June Will See Ontario Elections.

Toronto, March 2.—Despite denial by the Government it is learned that a semi-official injunction has gone out to Toronto Conservative Associations to prepare for the eventuality of an election in June. Accompanying the above hint is stated to have been the assurance that such election would be held on a government control-local option platform, and it is urged upon the ward associations to prepare for the fray on this understanding.

Spreading of such word is said to have been the direct result of a careful canvass of the situation following the Government caucus of last week. Those so-called "wet" members at that caucus presented the Ministers with a list of members of the House who are morally bound to support an amendment to the O.T.A. This list, according to information received, comprises 65 per cent of the membership of the House and is composed of groups of all parties excepting the small Progressive group, and even they can be said to be associated with the move if the Hon. Labor members of the House, both "wet" on the issue, are included as members of that group.

Those in the Legislature who favor some change in the present temperance laws claim to have a straight majority of 11 over the dry element regardless of party affiliation. They assert there are 52 Conservatives, 7 Liberals and 2 Labor members who will support amending the O.T.A.

LIQUOR INTEREST HELP EMPHATICALLY DENIED

By Premier Ferguson and Others—Warm Time in the Legislature.

Toronto, March 2.—There was a warm time in the Legislature yesterday when Government and opposition members clashed again over the widely-argued question of opposition privilege in respect of questions to the Ministry. Col. Currie objected to a newspaper report concerning questions to be asked the Government. In effect, they dealt with alleged support of Government candidates in the last Provincial election by brewing and distilling interests. Furthermore, they asked if election expenses of certain members had been paid out of the Central Conservative fund.

Col. Currie and Premier Ferguson told the House that they had paid their own expenses. The latter said he raised \$27,000 and had to pledge almost all his worldly possessions. Mr. McCausland and Aaron Sweet also protested against what they termed "insinuations." All denied that liquor interests helped the Government.

"It has not even been considered," said Premier King to-day when informed that news despatches forecast the appointment of Hon. Lucien Cannon to the office of postmaster-general.

THE CLOSURE TO BE MOVED IN COMMONS

Debate on Address Concludes at 2 a.m. Wednesday.

A BRIEF ADJOURNMENT

Will Be Only for Twelve Days--Four Weeks Already Wasted by Unnecessary Speeches.

Ottawa, March 2.—The Mackenzie King Government last night gave notice of the closure in the House of Commons. This means that, at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the debate on the address, which has been in progress for about six weeks, will be ended and the House will vote. There will then be an automatic adjournment until March 15th.

Three divisions are probable before this adjournment becomes effective, the first today on the application of closure, the second on a motion for the previous question submitted some days ago by a Progressive, and the third on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Under the closure rule a member may speak once only and then for not more than twenty minutes. The debate ends automatically at 2 a.m., next day, or on Wednesday morning in the present case, whether all members have spoken or not.

Provision for closure was adopted by the Canadian House about thirteen years ago, but it is rarely put into effect. Last night's step is another stage in the continuous parliamentary battle waged since the House opened early in January.

Following the defeat of the motion of non-confidence, the Government secured the adoption of a motion providing for adjournment, after the conclusion of the debate on the address, till March 15th. Adjournment, according to the Government announcements, was for the purpose of making cabinet changes, and it was estimated at six weeks. The Conservatives met the move by continuing to make speeches on the address. In this manner, four of the six weeks have already been exhausted.

As matters stand, the closure will mean an adjournment from March 3rd to 15th, instead of the original six weeks.

Debate on Address.

With the exception of a few minutes on the opening, the Conservatives yesterday continued the debate on the address through the entire sitting, afternoon and evening. Topics ranged from coal supply to the Rouyn railway. I. B. MacDougall, Conservative of Iperness, N.S., predicted that American anthracite would in ten years be sold in Canada at from \$25 to \$30 a ton unless other sources of supply were developed.

Mr. MacDougall urged a higher tariff on bituminous and anthracite. He also pressed for the recognition of Maritime rights. H. B. Short of Digby-Annapolis, suggested that rural credits should be extended to fishermen, the farmers of the sea. Dr. J. L. Chabot of Ottawa, spoke of Premier King's references to the completion of the Hudson's Bay railway as a "brazen bribe" to the electors of the West. J. R. O'Neill of North Tamiasburg thought the Rouyn railway was "another Scribe hotel."

Expect Ten Majority.

Ottawa, March 2.—Expectation in Liberal circles to-day is that the Government will have a majority of about ten on the closure motion and on the address, the division on which must come before two o'clock to-morrow morning.

KENNEDY WILL FIGHT.

The Application to Unseat Him in Peace River.

Ottawa, March 2.—D. M. Kennedy, Progressive member for Peace River, declares that he will fight the application to unseat him, intimating that the action is a "frame-up to get him." He suggests that it is revenge for his having filed a petition in Parliament alleging corrupt practices in the election in Athabasca, now represented by C. W. Edmondson, Conservative, and for his having given notice of motion asking for a commission of inquiry into those charges. He points out that the protest against him is filed by the law partner of Mr. Cross, the Athabasca member. Mr. Kennedy states that he proposed to proceed as far as he can with the Athabasca case.

Immigration to Canada totalled 3,324 in January.