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LEGACIES OF WAR.

If nothing else, two things should  
serve to bring all civilized nations to-  
gether in a pact for the preservation  
of peace. They are, first, the utter  
futility of armed conflict as a means  
to any worth while end, and, next,  
the evil legacies which are left to the  
belligerents. The latter are very  
much in evidence at the present time.  
All the nations which took part in  
the Great War of 1914-18 are to-day  
burdened by debt, and hampered by  
the economic disorganization which  
invariably follows a catastrophe of  
that nature. The social effects are,  
of course, unreckonable. They grow  
out of the fact that 8,532,451 men  
were killed and 37,463,081 wounded.  
So that the nations which participated  
in that bloody arbitrament are to-day  
compelled not only to carry a  
huge load of debt, but to tax them-  
selves very heavily on account of  
pensions. Apart from pensions, a  
large number of men are still being  
maintained in some degree. For ex-  
ample, on a recent date, the United  
States had 27,322 veterans who were  
receiving hospital treatment, and 27-  
398 who were being given treatment,  
although not in hospital.

The cost of pensions, remarks the  
Montreal Gazette in a vivid re-capi-  
tulation of facts, represents that sum-  
more or less indefinite and long-sus-  
tained expense of war which keeps  
in memory one of the distressing  
aspects of the tragedy. Under that  
head, the bill of the United States for  
1925 was \$411,979,821, including  
the care of veterans whose allow-  
ances had not yet been determined.  
Canada's bill was \$33,706,866. In  
all instances this will be a growing  
liability, or at least for many years.  
This is so far the reason that fresh  
claims upon the fund exceed those  
which are extinguished by death.  
The cost of the American Civil War  
was \$3,211,000,000; yet pensions  
down to June 30th, 1925, had in-  
volved an expenditure of \$6,613-  
314,284, or more than twice the  
original outlay for the war itself.  
While there is a distinct warning to  
Canada in these figures, it is scarcely  
likely our experience will be that of  
our neighbors.

The possibilities of increased and  
sustained drafts upon the public  
treasury are suggested by the some-  
what amazing fact that the United  
States is still paying pensions on ac-  
count of the war of 1812. These  
claims were created by veterans of  
extreme age marrying very young  
girls. Such a thing could not happen  
under our pension law, which was  
drawn up in the light of the experi-  
ence of other nations. Nevertheless,  
it is conceivable that the final agree-  
ment of our Canadian pension bill  
may at some remote date exceed the  
actual cost of the war to the Domin-  
ion, which is in itself, as was observed  
at the outset, a stern influence on  
the side of peace. Yet the obligation  
will be cheerfully met. No one  
hesitates to our war heroes the al-  
lowances which are being paid to  
them in consideration of the disabili-  
ties they have suffered; and there  
will be an equally cheerful disposi-  
tion on the part of the Canadian people  
to deal justly, even generously,  
with such fresh cases as may arise in  
future years. It is, in fact, reason-  
ably certain that, in one way and  
another, we shall go on paying for  
the Great War for at least a cen-  
tury. In a large sense, the account  
will never be closed. It cannot be.

The first duty of a man is to do  
his duty first.

BIBLE THOUGHT

LOVE WORKETH NO  
ILL TO HIS NEIGHBOR;  
therefore love is the fulfilling of the  
law.—Romans 13:10.

"Thank you" and "please" are lit-  
tle words but full of meaning when  
said with sincerity and feeling. They  
should be taught to children from  
their earliest years; once learned and  
practised it will be a joy to those  
who use them all through their lives.  
A recent study of the vocabularies of  
little children showed a lack of the  
words expressing gratitude and  
pleasure or of those which make for  
the better amenities of life. "Yes,  
Sir," "Yes, mother" and such like  
expressions were not frequently used  
by the little folks. They had never  
heard them about the home; they  
heard jarring words, slang expres-  
sions and words not denoting love  
and affection. And in their conversa-  
tion with little companions these  
harsh, unkind words were used, and  
so when we find infant voices lisping  
improper words the inference is in-  
evitable that for the most part the  
children hear these words in the  
home and contract the habit of imi-  
tating their elders. Parents and  
elders in the home should guard  
against displays of temper and un-  
kind expressions and by politeness,  
courtesy and love rear the little ones  
so that their after years will be full  
of sweetness and happiness. The  
elders are the leaders and instruc-  
tors hence they should guard the  
words that fall from their lips.

COUNTRY BEHIND GOVERNMENT.

The Western Ontario view of the  
Liberal Government at Ottawa is ex-  
pressed by the London Advertiser  
when it says: The position of the  
Government has been greatly im-  
proved. The Prime Minister and the  
Minister of Labor have been elected  
by large majorities, greater than  
those given in the general election.  
The budget is popular. The Conser-  
vative Opposition has shown that it  
is afraid to attack the budget direct-  
ly. The country is on the side of the  
Government, far more decidedly than  
it was last October. Trade is in-  
creasing and an era of prosperity has  
set in.

WATER AS AUTO FUEL.

The town pump is coming back to  
usefulness. A Paris scientist is work-  
ing out a discovery which, if it can  
be applied, promises to revolutionise  
economic production for the world.  
According to the professor, it is a  
mere matter of time and a question  
of making the necessary calculations  
in order to catalyze water and build  
a water-driven internal combustion  
engine, or to catalyze any other body  
to transform the forces produced into  
energy-driving, productive machin-  
ery.

INCREASE IN FOREIGN BUSI-  
NESS.

Sales to General Motors overseas  
dealers in the first quarter of this  
year totalled 31,936 cars, compared  
with 15,577 in the same period last  
year. Exports approximate twelve  
per cent. of total number of cars  
sold, and at the rate they are run-  
ning will total approximately \$100-  
000,000 wholesale value for 1926.  
Last year the wholesale value of  
General Motors cars sold overseas  
was \$77,109,696, compared with  
\$50,329,322 in 1924; \$39,193,869 in  
1923, and \$19,875,015 in 1922.

Referring to General Motors in-  
creased foreign business, Alfred P.  
Sloan, Jr., president, says:  
"Part of the cars sold overseas  
have been built in the General  
Motors plant in the United States and  
Canada, and the balance built in  
overseas assembly plants. It is the  
policy of General Motors to make  
each particular country as far as  
possible, and for that reason we  
establish at strategic points through-  
out the world assembly plants and  
subsidiary corporations for more  
economic distribution and for the  
purpose of better meeting local over-  
seas conditions."

"Merchandising or assembly opera-  
tions are now being conducted in  
London, England; Copenhagen, Den-  
mark; Antwerp, Belgium; Buenos  
Aires, Argentina; Sao Paulo, Brazil;  
Malaga and Bilbao, Spain; Hamburg,  
Germany; Le Havre, France; Port  
Elizabeth, South Africa, and Wel-  
lington, New Zealand. This plant  
expansion overseas has been in pro-  
gress during the past three years or  
more and has not been spectacular  
because it was necessary to give con-  
siderable time to study and analysis  
before taking action."

At the rate the industry is de-  
veloping, it will not be long before  
we shall all be living and sleeping in  
artificial silk, remarks the Van-  
couver Province. At least, that is  
the conjecture of a recent writer in  
the London Spectator. He has been  
visiting the first exhibition of Brit-  
ish artificial silk in London, and he  
grows lyrical about the wonder and  
the marvel of it.

Canadians are not having a great  
deal of difficulty in following Prem-  
ier Baldwin's advice, "Keep cool."

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

BY W. L. GORDON

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "come in the room." Say  
"Into."  
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: accept. Accent last syllable, and  
don't pronounce first syllable as ek.  
OFTEN MISSPELLED: simultaneous.  
SYNONYMS: truth, veracity, reality, honesty, candor, truth-  
fulness.  
WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours."  
Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day.  
To-day's word: INTEGRAL; constituting a whole; complete. "This  
board of directors must be an integral part of the administration."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We suspect Capt. Amundsen  
brought back with him some polar  
weather; it feels that way.

If all the saxophones in the world  
were placed end to end, and left  
there, the lull would be extremely  
soothing.

Premier Ferguson should clear his  
mind before he takes his summer  
vacation. He can't shake his worries  
even while fishing.

There's one thing about being an  
umpire in a woman's basketball  
game; not even your wife can ques-  
tion your decisions.

President Coolidge chides the citi-  
zens who fail to exercise the fran-  
chise. It is feared that "the voice of  
the people" may become a mere  
whisper.

The Toronto Telegram sarcastically  
remarks that soon Toronto may  
celebrate the golden jubilee of the  
non-opening of the new Union Sta-  
tion.

It is the expressed opinion of the  
Canadian Department of Trade and  
Commerce that "the fur trade of  
Canada is in no immediate danger  
of extinction."

In some people's opinion what  
Premier Baldwin says in London,  
England, is not nearly so important  
as what Premier Ferguson didn't say  
in Lon'on, Ontario.

June brides are supposed to be  
happier than others, but as a matter  
of fact the month makes no dif-  
ference to them. A bride is sweet  
and happy every month of the year.

Canada is not the only country  
with a bachelor premier. Briand, of  
France, is a bachelor and is sixty-  
five years old, and if rumor be  
credited, he is about to become a  
benefit.

Portugal and Poland will probably  
soon be added to the list of European  
countries that have scrapped parlia-  
mentary government. Outside of  
Great Britain democracy seems to  
have become chiefly a name in  
Europe.

The people keep on paying for the  
housing of the defectives and insane.  
Some day a way will be found to  
prevent the output of these classes.  
Stricter marriage laws would help  
greatly, as also farm colonies for the  
moral defectives and deprived ones.

At the present moment the position  
of the Canadian farmer is much  
more fortunate than that of the  
farmer in the United States, since  
the price of Canadian farm products  
is above the general price level,  
while the average price of United  
States farm products is below this  
level.

The question which the country  
folk of the United States are asking  
has to do with President Coolidge's  
position on the 18th amendment and  
the Volstead Act. In other words,  
just where does he stand on the wet  
and dry question? There are grow-  
ing indications that this question  
will be to the fore as the great  
political issue of the campaign.

QUEER  
QUIRKS OF NATURE

This Water Devil Has Many  
Names.  
By Arthur N. Pack.  
Varied are the names of the sun-  
fishes, the subject of this illustra-  
tion.

There are, of course, several spec-  
ies, known among scientists under  
various more or less unpronounce-  
able terms derived from the Latin or  
Greek, but we refer to country to the  
names given them by country boys  
and other laymen.

Their thinness viewed from the  
front or rear, and their plumpness  
viewed in profile, have found a re-  
sponse in the southern states where  
they are known as Kivvra, evidently  
an Africanization of cover.

Brim (for bream) and many com-  
binations of adjectives referring to  
the shape or color of the various  
kinds, and used in combination with  
sunfish (said to refer to the bright-  
ness of its tints) greet us in different  
parts of our country where the sun-  
fish furnishes spirit to the less am-

LORD WILLINGTON

The New Governor-General of  
Canada.

Alike in his private relationships  
and in his public life, Lord Willing-  
ton, the new Governor-General of  
Canada, bears the char-  
acter of a courteous and high-prin-  
ciple English gentleman, and from  
friend or stranger he could have no  
better certificate. In the County of  
Sussex, in which practically all his  
domestic interests are centred, his  
position is unassailable. The people  
to whom he is going will be glad  
to know that this is how he stands  
among his own folk. In his public  
career they are perhaps able to judge  
him for themselves. They know that  
already he has "done the State some  
service." Also, doubtless, they are  
informed on the variety of the activi-  
ties which have helped to build up  
for him an excellent reputation. He  
is known as student, sportsman, sol-  
dier, courtier, parliamentarian, Min-  
ister, States Governor and diploma-  
tic missioner; in fact he has played  
many parts—all with a good meas-  
ure of success, and some with such  
marked distinction as to earn the  
warm approval of his countrymen  
and a sheaf of Royal honors. As is  
well known, he is even at this mo-  
ment engaged on a State mission to  
the Far East, help-ig on behalf of  
the Government to smooth out the  
difficulties of administering the mil-  
lions involved in the return of the  
Boxer Rebellion indemnities.

Successful men in politics and dip-  
lomacy are often deeply indebted to  
nature and culture for their achieve-  
ments. In this respect Lord Willing-  
ton, when he set out to make a  
name for himself, had advantages  
over most. He is tall and distin-  
guished-looking and of dignified  
character and culture, and a charm  
of manner which all who come in  
contact with him find captivating. In  
education, training and influence he  
represents Eton and Cambridge at  
the best, and his record on the  
playing fields both of school and uni-  
versity prove that his spirit of  
sportsmanship which becomes the  
man of affairs better than any arts  
of diplomacy.

Freeman Freeman-Thomas—for so  
was the new Governor-General named  
before he joined the ranks of the  
peers—comes from a good stock long  
identified with Sussex, his father, Sir  
Ratton and Yapton, Willington, and  
his mother, Mabel, daughter of the  
first Viscount Hampden, a former  
Speaker of the House of Commons.  
Lord Willington assumed the addi-  
tional surname of Freeman in 1893,  
in which year also he married the  
Hon. (afterwards Lady) Marie Ade-  
laide, daughter of the first Baron  
Brassey, afterwards Earl Brassey. He  
was born Sept. 13th, 1866, and was  
an only son. Two sisters have been  
born to him. The elder, Gerard  
Frederick, born in 1892, went to the  
war as a Lieutenant in the Cold-  
stream Guards, and was killed in ac-  
tion in 1914. The surviving son, and  
heir to his father's peerage is Hon.  
Inigo Brassey Freeman-Thomas, who  
was born July 25th, 1899, and mar-  
ried in 1924 Maxine, daughter of the  
eminent actor, Sir Johnston Forbes-  
Robertson.

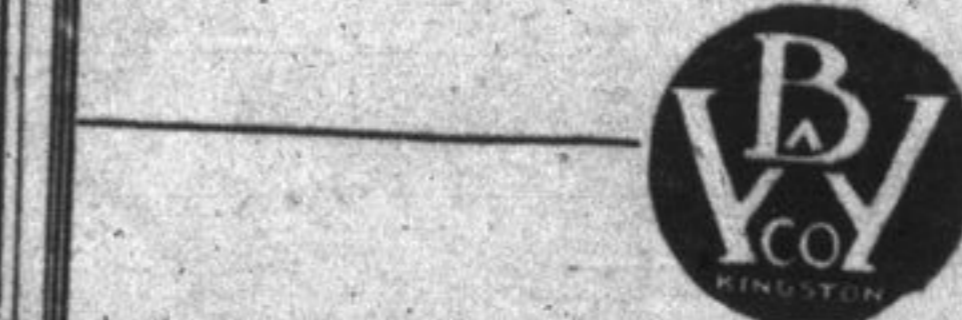
Lord Willington's inherited polit-  
ical faith was Liberal, and he him-  
self in his Parliamentary days ad-  
hered to Liberalism, which he in-  
deed the creed of all those who  
claim kinship with him—his wife's  
family as well as his own. But he  
has inferred from politics, as may  
be inferred from the fact that he  
was 34 years of age before he reach-  
ed the House of Commons. Prob-  
ably such predilections as he had for  
political career may be traced more  
to the maternal than the paternal  
strain in his mother's blood it may  
be assumed was very strong, for her  
father when H. B. W. Erskine fought  
many battles in the constituencies  
before the Liberals placed him in the

Speaker's chair. One can well im-  
agine that the example of his mater-  
nal grandfather, and that of his  
father-in-law, who was a star of con-  
siderable magnitude in the political  
firmament, had much influence in  
eventually turning Mr. Freeman-  
Thomas's steps in the direction of  
Westminster, via the borough of  
Hastings, for which he was elected  
in 1909. That seat had been occu-  
pied by his father-in-law (then Sir  
Thomas Brassey) from 1885 to 1886,  
when he was raised to the peerage as  
Baron Brassey, an honor that was  
followed by an Earldom in 1911.

His Parliamentary activities were  
continued in the House of Lords un-  
til he was selected for the Govern-  
ment of Bombay. He proceeded to  
India in 1913 and did not finally re-  
turn home until 1924. During the  
first half of this period he governed  
the Bombay presidency with such  
conspicuous ability that at the con-  
clusion of his term of office the Govern-  
ment were very anxious to retain his  
services in India, and he was persuaded  
to accept the Governorship of the  
Madras presidency. In this office he  
remained until 1924, when he re-  
turned with a greatly enhanced repu-  
tation for skill in handling Indian  
problems, and difficult native char-  
acter.

The success of his work in India  
was signalized by his promotion to  
the rank of Viscount. He had previ-  
ously been honored with the high-  
est decorations of the orders of the  
Indian Empire, the British Empire  
and the Star of India. He is also a  
Knight of Grace of the Order of St.  
John of Jerusalem in England. This  
honor Viscountess Willington shares  
as a Lady of Grace. She is also G.B.E.  
(Civil Division), a Dame of the  
British Empire Order (Civil Divi-  
sion), and holds the Kaisar-i-Hind  
Gold Medal, First Class.

If one word more may be said, it is  
that Lord Willington's heraldic mot-  
to proclaims his own belief—"Hon-  
esty is the best policy."



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