

London Advertiser

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.
MORNING. NOON. EVENING.
CITY—Delivered, 12c per week.

OUTSIDE CITY BY MAIL—Per year, \$4.00;
12 months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.00.

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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY,
LIMITED.

London, Ont., Saturday, Oct. 4.

SOLDIERS' VOTE PROBE BLOCKED.

For the second time the Union Government has refused to permit an investigation of the soldiers' vote. Early Friday morning, following a prolonged and bitter debate, the Union Government succeeded in blocking an inquiry, the Opposition leader's motion demanding a probe being defeated, 79 to 56, on a straight party vote.

This means that an investigation is impossible for this session, but the Opposition will not let the matter drop, and in this they will have the support of the public as a whole.

The public now realizes that there is something about the whole business that is wrong, to put it mildly, and sooner or later will insist upon the fullest investigation. Mr. Meighen's statement that the code telegram produced in the House by Mr. McKenzie, in which Mr. Meighen asks Sir Robert Borden for one thousand soldiers' votes at large for certain Manitoba constituencies, is a forgery, will not satisfy the public.

The telegram was sent by somebody and delivered, that is clear. Does the Government imagine the public is so credulous as to believe it knows nothing of the matter? If an attempt at a gigantic conspiracy was made, as seems clear, isn't that sufficient grounds for an immediate and searching investigation?

The whole stand of the Government in this matter from the beginning has been such as to invite suspicion. The strongest evidence has been submitted to show that there was a plot to steal the last election by manipulation of the overseas soldiers' vote, but the Government has shown the most determined opposition to an inquiry. Not even Mr. Jacques Bureau's presentation of numbers, names and residences of men whose votes had been allocated to districts where they had not the right to vote could move the ministry from its determination to prevent an investigation. The charge that large numbers of soldiers were induced by threats to vote in constituencies to the advantage of Government candidates, although backed up by sworn statements, was brushed aside with the unsupported counter-charge that those signing the affidavits lied, and that, therefore, the issue was not worthy of consideration. The Government's pretence that the matter is too trivial to call for a commission amounts to a confession of guilt.

RESTORE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The proposition of Sir Adam Beck to build hydro radial railways is one that carries with it very great dangers. The proposition is to assess the various municipalities through which the road is to run, certain proportions of the cost of building the road. The municipalities are to issue debenture each for its share, and these are to be guaranteed by the Province.

If the Province is to guarantee the debentures, why not assume the cost of building the road? The proposition involves legislation by the Legislature, that would be beyond the power of the Legislature to grant. Municipal law is exclusively placed by the British North America act within the jurisdiction of the Ontario Legislature. Municipal corporations are formed for municipal purposes. They are constituted to manage the business of the municipality. It is entirely outside of their duties and powers to either build or run a railway stretching across the province. Any debentures issued by a municipality under any act passed with the design of building a railway across the Province, most of which would be built outside of the municipality, would be illegal. The Province itself might build the railway, but it cannot drag the municipalities in in the way proposed.

The proposition of Sir Adam Beck is as follows:

"My first duty as I see it, and I need not add my devotion, is to the municipalities of the Province of Ontario that have pledged their credit and have incurred enormously large liabilities in the obligations they have assumed on account of the hydro-electric power scheme and ultimately will assume on account of the hydro-electric radial railway undertaking. Their interests are to me paramount, and I have always felt, and in this I believe the municipalities concur, that in order that these interests may be conserved, it is essential that I should be a member of the Legislature during such time as I remain a member of the hydro-electric power commission.

"If, therefore, the electors of the city of London see fit to return me to the Legislature as their member I shall deem it my duty to discharge the responsibilities that may be placed upon me, and use my position to safeguard the public interest to the end that the projects to which the municipalities are, or may become, committed may receive the support necessary for their full and ultimate development.

"I have placed my views fully

before the executive of the Conservative Association of London. I am of course quite unable to say what action they may take. I can say sincerely, however, that I was deeply touched by the evidences of the friendship and good feeling extended to me following my statement."

It means that he desires to separate the management of the hydro from the interference of the Legislature. This is wrong. Hydro should be a department of government similar to the department of public works. The only safety the people can have is through the Legislature.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH.

As was inevitable the question of the status of woman in the church has become a very live one, especially since political recognition has been accorded her. Partly, also, economic conditions, the difficulty of manning the various services, must be held accountable for the renewed agitation respecting equal rights to the sexes in the ecclesiastical sphere.

Recently the Archbishop of Canterbury appointed a committee to examine the history of women's ministry in the church. This committee's report has just been issued. It is recognized that in early times, from the fourth to the eleventh century, the deaconess had important functions, acting as servant to the bishop, assisting at the baptism of women, visiting the sick, and keeping the door at church. In the earliest time deaconesses seem to have conducted services, very like the order of deacons. However, women were never, in older Christianity, actually admitted to the priesthood.

But some of them at Corinth appear to have considered that there was no reason why they should not, like men, come forward to preach. "In point of fact," observes the London Daily Telegraph, commenting on the committee's report, "the very spirit of Christianity seemed to involve a recognition of the equality of the sexes. Christ's teaching assuredly gave no support to the Jewish opinion of the lower status of women. . . . And, indeed, there is no reason in the nature of things why women should not preach quite as effectively as their masculine colleagues." Perhaps those Corinthian dames had a better idea of Christian equality than had Jewish Saint Paul. It was remarked by Carlyle that Christianity kept during ages a wardrobe of "Hebrew old clothes." Only the other day some Christian leader spoke of the need of reviving "the ten commandments," as though two later commandments had not, for Christians, superseded the tables of Moses.

The Telegraph states that "proposals are being submitted to the Lower House of Convocation at Canterbury, that women should receive all rights and privileges granted to laymen." The Telegraph approves, and says: "That women should be excluded from the chance of a church, or from reading the Lessons from the lectern is, on the face of it, absurd." In some of the Christian bodies women have for some time been allowed to preach; in this matter the Telegraph considers that "probably we are on the eve of considerable changes."

Women have been breaking their sex's inviolable bar in all directions, "making their merit known" even by force. The taboos on their higher education, medical and legal activities, teaching in colleges, riding horseback astride, dressing "just like brother," smoking cigarettes, and exercising the franchise, have all been smashed. What next?

A CONTRAST.

The soldier lent his life to the nation. The citizen is asked to lend merely his money.

The soldier faced unspeakable hardships, getting only board and clothes in return. The citizen is asked to transfer his money from a 3 per cent basis to a 5 1/2 per cent basis. There is no financial hardship incurred.

The soldier missed all the business opportunities which were going in a period of five years. The citizen had a chance to double and perhaps triple his working capital in the same period.

The soldier may have been wounded or permanently disabled as a result of his patriotic effort. The citizen's comfort is increased by the thrift which makes it possible for him to acquire Victory Bonds.

It seems clear that the patriotic duty of the citizen is infinitely less onerous and exacting than the patriotic duty of the soldier. There is a balance which ought to be made up before the non-fighter can hope for an equality of citizenship. It never can be fully made up, but the least the citizen can do is to remember his personal responsibility towards the men who were in khaki.

There should be constant and enthusiastic support for the national programme to benefit the returned soldiers. The provision of education facilities and the statutory gratuities, the arrangements for "grub-staking" those boys who desire to go upon the land—all these plans should be heartily approved by the word and act of the folk who slept between clean sheets while their sons and brothers rested night after night in mudholes and pigpens.

There is every reason for confidence that the Canadian people will not be wanting in their response to the Victory Loan appeal of 1919. The spirit of pride in the soldiers, and of the gratitude for their incomparable services has not died down. The national pride burns high and clear. There is an abundance of money in the country, and the experience of those who invested a year ago inclines them to subscribe again.

CANADIAN LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance in Canada at the end of 1918 totaled \$1,765,376,891, an increase of \$180,384,128. The number of policies was 2,782,864, a gain of 820,834, divided among Canadian British and American companies. Premium income for the year was \$81,640,719, against \$54,843,609 in 1917. Endowment, death and disability payments totaled \$26,246,880, compared with \$21,442,962 in 1917.

THERE WAS A REASON.

[Blightly, London.]

Mrs. Dix—I was ashamed of you, Ephraim, to see you dust the chair you sat on at Mrs. Henshaw's. I saw her little boy watching you.

Dix—I saw him too. I'm too old a fish to be caught on a bent pin.

From Here and There

FAIRY FIRES.

[Karl Wilson Baker, in the October Yale Review.]

They burn on the window pane
When the day is soft and late,
But you think they are out in the cold
Between the bush and the gate.

Clean through the blaze you look
At the dear, black, naked trees;
No beautiful bough is burned
By hungerless fire like these.

But no heart is ever warmed,
And no spirit weeds desire,
And no house is ever home
That wants for the Fairy Fire.

THOSE PRICES.

[Boston Transcript.]

A prominent man says that we are paying only a fair price for the things we buy. He must mean a church fair price.

MORE WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

[Life.]

Ward Heeler—Are the women trying to reform politics?
District Leader—Reform nothing! They've started in to grab the jobs.

ECONOMY.

[Life.]

"Well, Albert, I've been acting on your advice. I put a hundred dollars in the bank this month."
"Fine! It isn't so hard, is it?"
"No; I simply tore up all the bills."

BETTER THAN NOTHING.

[London Tit-Bits.]

The moonlight shone on the lonely house on the hill, where all was peacefully hushed in sleep. A dark form sat in the shadow of the hedge. Suddenly he moved as a soft whistle heralded someone's approach.

"That you, mate?" he whispered hoarsely, as a stealthy figure approached in the darkness.

"Yus," came the answer.

"What yer doin' with that dorg?" he muttered, as his burglar pal approached.

"Well," answered his confederate, "there's nothing worth taking in the 'ous, and it's had luck to come away empty-handed, so I brought along the watch dog and these burglar alarms."

TREASURES PROTECTED.

[Westminster Gazette.]

How the treasures of the British Museum were protected during the epidemic of air raids is related in the report dealing with the museum for the year ending 1918, issued as a White Paper.

When it became known that raids were likely to take place in greater force and with heavier bombs, the most important among the portable objects in the departments of antiquities (including the Frieze of the Parthenon, the best of the Greek vases and bronzes, the chief Assyrian bas-reliefs, the Rosetta Stone, and the finest objects of medieval art), together with practically the whole collection of coins and medals, were transferred to a station on the newly-completed postal tube railway, some fifty feet below the surface of the ground.

Fifteen vaults of the most precious literary and artistic treasures were transferred to the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, and a small selection of exceptionally valuable printed books was housed by Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins in the strong room of his house near Malvern.

Other articles were placed in the strong rooms in the basement of the museum, and the sculptures which were too heavy for removal to the Tube were protected by sandbags. Much of the glass and china which could not be removed was protected against the risk of concussion by being stored in packing cases.

As soon as the armistice was signed the restoration of the museum was at once taken in hand, and the return of the collections from Aberystwyth, Malvern and the Tube station began in December.

GERMAN IRON PLANTS IN FRENCH HANDS.

The ruined cities on the French side of the border will be rebuilt with the aid of the German mines, furnaces and mills of Thionville basin, undamaged by war. These great plants, now in the hands of the French, are being operated as fast as possible that they may contribute their utmost to the great work of putting France back where she was in August, 1914. We are told by Ernest Mireux, in the Iron Trade Review (Cleveland, August 21), that thirty blast furnaces have already been lighted. Bismarck, says Mr. Mireux, never pardoned himself for having, in the Treaty of Frankfurt, accepted the tracing of the Lorraine frontier so that any part of the Briey basin became the heritage of France. The frontier of 1871 divided a great mineral deposit into nearly equal parts. Possession of the deposits left to France permitted her to put in the hands of her chief iron and steel industries, notably those of the Moselle-Meuse. This department, of which Nancy is the capital, produced in 1913 nearly 3,000,000 tons of pig iron, 2,500,000 tons of steel, while the Germans in the Thionville basin, on the other side of the border, produced 3,900,000 tons of pig iron, but did not make more than 1,600,000 tons of steel. Possession of the Thionville basin by the Germans opened the way for the continual harassing of the French army, and the prolonging of the war by the provisioning of German ammunition and armament plants with basic raw materials. The inter-related basins of Briey and Thionville were the chief economic elements which made it possible for Germany to sustain the war so long. We read:

"The mines and plants of the French section were from the first all under direct fire of the firmly entrenched German forces. Many of these were destroyed. Out of seventy-four blast furnaces in the region a third scarcely can be put in operation again before the end of the present year, and even this depends upon the acquisition of much construction and factory material of a special nature. The remainder will remain cold only if skilled workmen cannot be had. Sixty per cent or more of the local blast furnaces are out of commission, and recuperation at best will be a slow process. The plants which were in possession of the Germans during the occupation of the region for four years were either destroyed or dismantled, and the equipment transported across the Rhine. In the Nancy district plants suffered bombardment by cannon and the air. The mines which had been in possession of the Germans, and which had been worked by them, were to a certain extent left in fair condition, this for the reason that the Germans had no need of them for their own use. In the interval they were to be extracted 14,000,000 tons of ore, a volume about equal to the annual exports from this region during the war.

"Since the armistice German mines and furnaces in the occupied regions have been conducted under the sequestration regime. The . . . ministry of industrial reconstruction in France is the ruling power in the present operation of the former German plants. Since November 30 blast furnaces have been relighted, but shortage of coke is preventing further activity."

The writer enumerates the former German plants that have now been reopened under French auspices, giving their names, sizes and output. The banner plant of the region, that of the De Wendel firm, was but a few kilometers from the war frontier. Two neighboring plants were offered for sale under the guarantees of the German Government during the war, and two companies, capitalized at about \$50,000,000, had been formed to buy and operate them. Other plants are the Rombach, with seven blast furnaces of 1,500 tons daily capacity, and other mills, furnaces and ovens. Since the armistice former German directors and foremen have been discharged. Then there are the Hagondange plant of Thyssen, with its annual production of 400,000 tons of pig iron, 400,000 tons of steel ingots and 120,000 tons of cement, and many others that lack of space forbids us to mention. The writer concludes:

"A late German report announces that the Lorraine Hutten and Bergwerksverband of Nijmegen is in process of selling its ore deposits which is possessed in Lorraine and in the basin of Briey, also its plants of Knechtlingen and Feitagh. The same report states specifically that on the day that the armistice was signed, the German government had decided to actually in operation, but that owing to the scarcity of coke these were subsequently reduced to twenty-six, and later to twelve."

"With the peace treaty now ratified by Germany, and with the many rough corners of readjustment smoothed off, the French administration is daily bringing these German-owned plants into operation to meet the pressing need of France. The lining up and the protecting of the various interests, private and public, German and French, is a work of imposing magnitude, but is being undertaken with a view hardly more noticeable elsewhere than in the basin of Thionville, which, with Briey, may be said to control the iron and steel industry of France."

D'ANNUNZIO RECEIVES CONTRIBUTION FROM BRAZILIAN ADMIRALS

Rome, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia from Fiume states that D'Annunzio has received a contribution of 500,000 lire from Italian admirals at Sao Paulo, Brazil. A son of former Premier Orlando, a cavalry lieutenant, has arrived at Fiume, bringing to D'Annunzio an offer of 100,000 lire.

NOTED WRITER DIES.
Amherst, Mass., Oct. 3.—John Franklin Genung, 63, professor emeritus of literary and biblical interpretation at Amherst College, is dead from an acute attack of quinsy sore throat, after an illness of 21 hours. He was a member of the Amherst faculty for 37 years, and was widely known as a linguist and writer.



Snowflake
THE FULL STRENGTH
Ammonia

Cleans Dishes Without Soap—Quicker—Easier—More Sanitary—CUTS GREASE

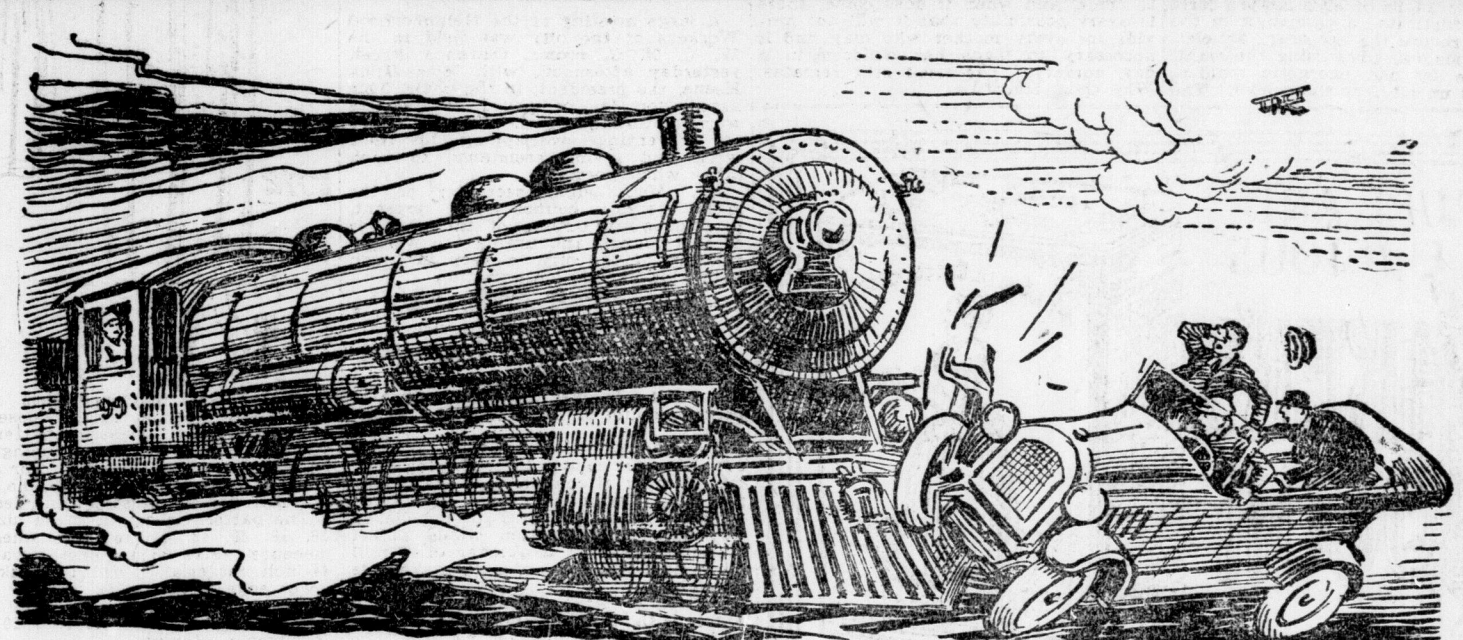
EXPORT TRADE

The extensive foreign connections of this Bank enable us to place at the disposal of our customers the best existing world-wide banking facilities.

Our local Manager is in a position to give you both assistance and advice.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

London Branch, A. J. Goodall, Manager.
Branches also at St. Thomas and Sparta.



Your Life is in Hands of Others Every Day

AS never before the need of modern traffic is for a clear head and steady hands. The man at the throttle, the steering wheel or the switch board must know what he is doing, must be ready on the instant for emergency, and must make no mistakes. Beer be-fuddles and unnerves.

IN this new world of machinery and power the "boozier" has no place. In the railway business the confirmed "boozier" can't be trusted with the lives of his fellows. The Railway Brotherhoods don't want him. Beer makes him unsteady.

On the streets and highroads the "joy rider with booze on board" is a menace to traffic, to his own life and to the lives of others. Beer makes motoring dangerous.

Flying-men learned the disastrous results of alcohol taken preparatory to encountering the enemy in mid-air. Alcohol was proved by casualties to shake the nerves and destroy control. Beer impairs judgment.

In business and industrial organizations, the drinking man is the "last man hired and first man fired." Beer makes men slow, stupid, and unreliable.

Beer and all other intoxicating beverages have no place in a world run by machinery. The safety of too many others is involved when an unsteady hand and a drink-befuddled brain is left in control of the steering wheel or the engine throttle.

Remember that the Beer of the ballot is intoxicating beer. Mark Your Ballot with an X after each question under the word "No." If you don't mark an X after each question your ballot is spoiled.

"No!"—Four Times—"No!"

1	Are you in favour of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?	YES	NO
			X
2	Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent. alcohol weight measure through Government agencies and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO
			X
3	Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent. alcohol weight measure in standard hotels in local municipalities that by a majority vote favour such sale and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO
			X
4	Are you in favour of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO
			X

Ontario Referendum Committee

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