

London Advertiser

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1923.

Let Canada Have a Vision.

Mr. W. G. Raymond, member for Brantford in the Dominion Parliament, gave the Kiwanis Club of London something to think about when he spoke to them on "Canadian Achievement."

The message had the special virtue of being on the aggressive all the way through, never negative or apologetic.

The new Canada required courageous hearts and minds of skill in the making. Canada provided these, with the result that it has some of the engineering wonders of the world, built by Canadians and designed by Canadians.

The Canadians inherit a passion for liberty and a genius for government. The plan of the Canadian parliamentary system has been adopted by almost every dominion in the British parliament, the last instance being that of Ireland, and it is not outside the range of possibility that its adoption by many parts of Europe would go far toward the bringing about of a new era.

It is well that our own Canadian leaders should rise in our midst frequently to point to the future—to rejuvenate the spirit that turns pessimism into national vision, and that sees in the accomplishments of the past reasons for greater and more worthy effort for the future.

Why So Few Winners?

It is rather significant, on looking through the lists of prize winners at many of the fall fairs in this district, that some names appear scores of times.

In one instance in the whole domestic manufacture and ladies' fancy work classes only five names appear as winning prizes, and seemingly they came up for first, second and third in fairly monotonous rotation. The paper publishing the list takes a column and a half in these classes and only five names appear.

The thing looks fishy, for in the district there must be other women who are handy with the needle. It may be that many of them realize that it is no use for them to go in and compete with these professional exhibitors with their well assorted stock.

Too Easy to Rob a Bank.

Four convicts escaped from Kingston two or three weeks ago, and while the country around there is being searched for them, according to records and identification they turn up at a bank in a residential district of Toronto, where no police are likely to be around. The same tactics used in many of these crimes are followed. Three men walk in and rob the bank while a fourth waits up the street in a car with the engine running. The loot is put in a bag; the robbers run out with it, get into the car and away. As usual, the car is pursued for a short distance and then lost; there are several guesses as to the make of the car and the number on it. And at the conclusion word is sent out that a whole \$50 is offered for the capture of any one of the gang.

A determined criminal crew do not seem to have much trouble in robbing a bank. Bank robbers operate almost entirely in the daylight. The days of the old burglar with his drill and powder, tapping a vault at night, are apparently a record only of past methods. The men who construct vaults and safes have so perfected their methods that the robber can do little against them.

The banks have apparently solved the danger of night robberies, and in turn they should turn their attention to the daylight marauders and their methods. In recent years the leading banks have been planting outposts in all sections of the larger cities. Of necessity many of these are placed in sections where police protection is not a very great factor. The construction of the average small bank does not stop a robber—on the other hand it invites him. At certain hours of the day there are only two or three people in the bank, and some of these are likely to be girl clerks. Three men, all armed and ready to shoot to kill, can soon dominate the situation.

The banks, in self defence, may have to consider changing their methods, the style of their cages or the arrangement of the open spaces used by the general public. The whole plan now used is much the same as it was in the days when daylight robberies were unknown. A few practical bankers in session with a couple of clever architects should be able to produce a rearrangement of things that would give the robbers less of a clear coast than they enjoy at present.

Not In the Scope of Economy.

The talk of there being no money to pay the two architects who came here to consider the plans submitted for a new city hall is too small for a city the size of London.

There are aldermen raising this point today, and the reason seems to be to put the mayor in a corner or in an embarrassing position.

Citizens are not unmindful of the fact that the

present council has watched expenditure closely. The plea that there is no money to pay two architects who acted for the city, or that they have no warrant to show why they should be paid, hardly comes within the scope of economy.

Citizens of London will not thank any alderman for creating the impression that this city is a cheese-paring institution when it comes to meeting its obligations.

As a Farmer's Wife Sees It.

Mrs. T. W. Dykes of Crinan, in a letter to The Advertiser, takes strong exception to the idea of Mr. John Farrell that farmers should keep a hired man all through the winter months in order to have him for the spring and summer months. She contends that the idea is wrong from the standpoint of the farmer's wife, who is in most cases working without modern conveniences, and to whom the presence of an extra man to cook for and wash for means added work that is not relished.

Mrs. Dykes also delves sharply and deeply into the economic problem of the farmer, showing that his present selling prices are below the cost of production; nor can she see the wisdom of bringing more men to the farms, when those already there are not making money. There are those, no doubt, who would class Mrs. Dykes' statement as extreme, and as hurtful to the interests of the district. But her statement is one made from experience, and it is only by having these sharp and pointed criticisms that we will get all the facts, and some day arrange their solution.

Mrs. Dykes suggests that the matter should be taken up at the annual convention of the U. F. O. of this fall. We sincerely hope that it will have a prominent place on the discussion, and that the discussion will not simply be a recital of present conditions, but an earnest effort to find the right way out. Farm life should have at its hand all the conveniences of city life. "That costs money, and the farm cannot stand it." Such will be the first objection, and under present conditions a very real one. It will then be the business of such a gathering to strive to better conditions by seeking to go some together that the farmers of a district can sell to better advantage.

Mrs. Dykes' experience no doubt has been such as to lead her to the conclusion that the purchasing power of the farmer is not sufficient to buy back many of the services of city people, or the goods that they must secure. We would be pleased to have her continue her discussion in an effort to find the best way out. She puts up a good case for the farm under present conditions, and we would be pleased to have her go on from this point. Her ability in delivering pointed criticism should go far in suggesting how the Ontario farmer shall move along to something better.

Cutting Into Store Business.

Reports of various church organizations indicate that many of them are preparing for sales of work, bazaars, etc., in order to raise money for various church purposes.

All these sales are planned for late fall or early winter in the knowledge that many people will be arranging for Christmas gifts at that time, and will make some of their purchases from the sales.

The stores that stay in business 12 months in the year to give continuous shopping service to the citizens are likewise depending on extra business at this same time to balance up against some of the lean months of the year.

They are entitled to consideration, and it might be well for the church organizations to give the matter a little serious and considerate thought.

Note and Comment.

The June bride has already learned how to figure on the back of an envelope in an effort to find out how the money went.

Now and then a man hobbles out of the discharge door of a hospital who used to believe in the right-of-way theory on the road.

Once more the Toronto newspaper artists have a chance to say, "Dotted line indicates the direction taken by the robbers."

Firpo, in an interview at Montreal, said it was easier to sell autos than to fight. The real easy thing, he must have discovered, is the public that buys the tickets.

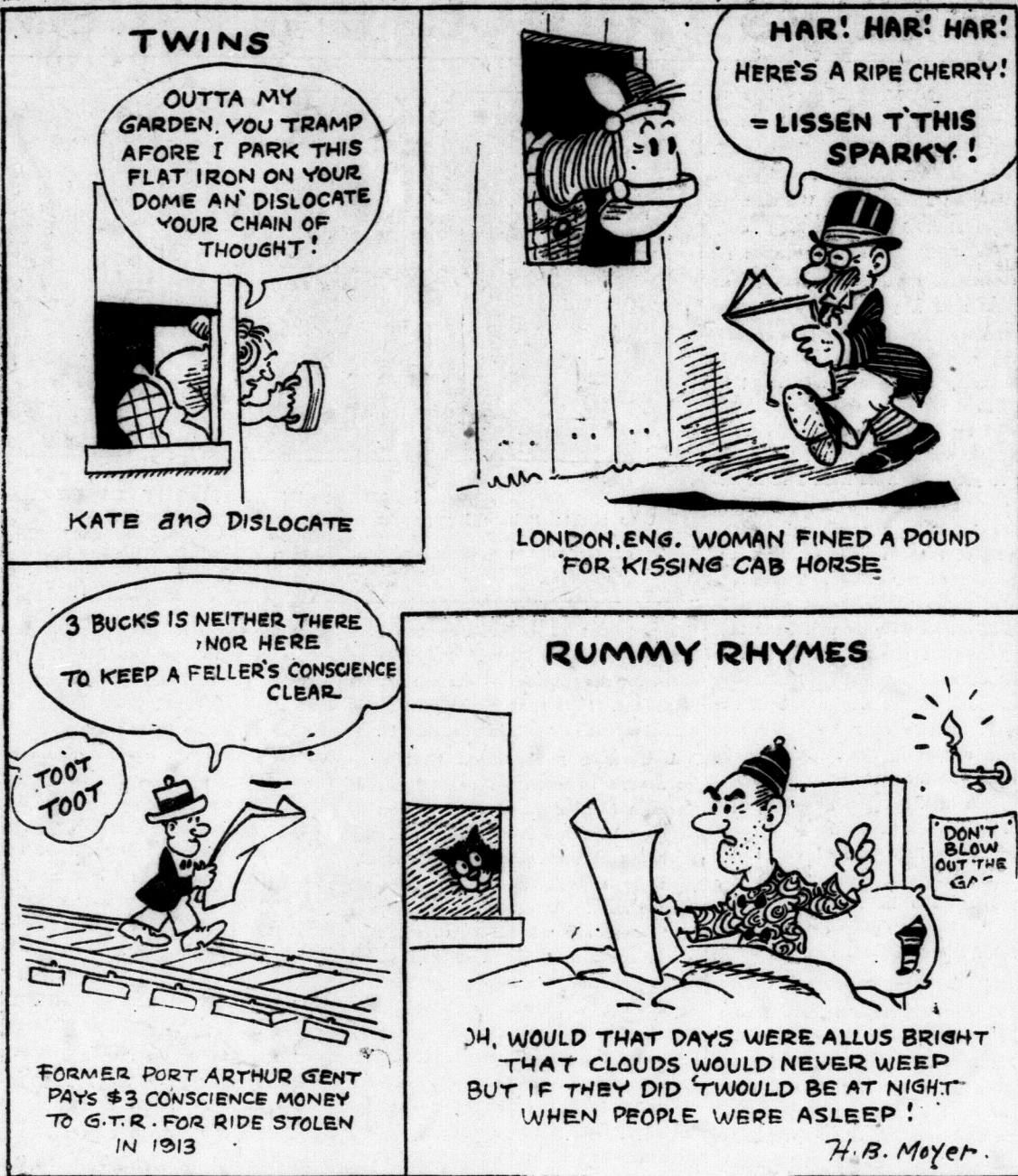
An old man was begging around Walkerton, on the plea that he was dumb. When sent down for six months he found his tongue. As long as he was taking in a fair amount at the begging business he found out that silence was golden.

A Regina farmer bought a second-hand aeroplane for \$200, thinking it would be a good thing to drive to and from the city. He started home, making his first stop at the hospital, where he will have plenty of time to think of the many excellent qualities of the old gray mare.

A resident of the north end of London sold his house a few days ago to a family that is moving to London because two of the children want to go to Western University. London has an asset in the university that is bigger than a good many of us realize, and the completion of the new buildings will make it a still better asset.

DIBS AND DABS

—BY HARRY MOYER



Rarebits by Rex

ADVICE TO POETS.

When Poe composed his "Raven"; when Keats wrote his "Night-Ingale"; when Oscar Wilde, his name revealed, Penned verse in Reading Jail; their rage no man could stem, And put to shame each poet's name By throwing bricks at them.

When Stevenson, in squalor, wrote immortal poems and prose, The righteous crowd, with spite endowed, Cracked Stevie on the nose. When Chatterton and Shelly penned their great undying verse, The public leered and critics sneered; Their tribute was a curse.

They lived and died in poverty; their works were seldom read, And we erect great monuments To them when they are dead. The moral of their lives is plain: All public slurs you'll miss, If when you rhyme you'll just confine Your work to stuff like this.

It looks more and more as if the anti-saloon people aim at making drunkenness Ontario's chief export.

Hank says it is all very well for a man to share his lot for better or for worse, but some of these shareholders blossom into directors.

Love letters are things that often turn a correspondent into a co-respondent.

A critic remarks disgustedly that Charles Chaplin gets \$200,000 a year for being hit on the head with custard pies. Well, if the pies are anything like the kind made by our cook, Charlie is underpaid.

THE MODERN WAY.

Maid of Athens, ever dear, Give, oh, give me back my heart! Also, my engagement ring, And that little emerald thing. Oh, yes, and I'll trouble you, For that diamond bracelet, too.

Maid of Athens, ever dear, Now that you are leaving here, Leave your trouble behind, Also, if you'll be so kind, Leave my jeweled trinkets, too. I know some one else they'll do.

Our idea of real Irish is the statement of a Toronto minister when he said: "Why, there are actually more divorces in the United States than there are marriages."

The more we think of it the more we are inclined to believe, that the unparadiseable sin is the disposition of many persons to relate what they dreamed last night.

The crime wave in Toronto threatens to become one of the permanent kind.

SUFFERED FROM SEVERE PIMPLES
On Face, Caused Intense Itching, Cuticura Heals.
"I suffered great annoyance from severe pimples on my face, which I attributed to the use of poor soap. The pimples were hard, red and rather large, and festered. They were scattered all over my face and caused intense itching and burning. My face looked unsightly. This condition lasted about two months.
"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and purchased some. I could see an improvement, and in two months I was healed." (Signed) Miss H. P. McArthur, Missoula, Prince Edward Island.
Beautify your skin by daily use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum. Sample each free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura," P.O. Box 544, St. Paul, N. W., Minnesota. Sold everywhere. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and Talcum 10c. Cuticura Soap shows without mark.

NOTICE
A Change of Time will be made on Sunday, Sept. 30, 1923. For full particulars apply to any ticket agent Canadian National Railways. 825,37,39

The Guide Post—By Henry van Dyke

THE DOOR TO HAPPINESS.

I am the door; by me if any man enter in he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture.—John x. 9.

Through Christ our best activities, our noblest powers of effort and achievement go out into liberty.

Let us frankly admit that the Christian life has its restrictions, its limitations, its constraints.

It does impose a barrier between the heart and some of its desires. It involves sacrifice, resignation, giving up.

But tell me one thing that you would have to resign if you accepted Christ, and I will tell you that without that thing you would be far purer, stronger, happier, better fitted to live than you are today.

If you give it up, if you leave it behind you and enter into salvation through Christ the door, you will find that same door open before you to activities that are unspeakably nobler, pleasures that are infinitely more satisfying, and rewards that are immeasurably richer.

For this is what Christ does for the man who comes in through Him. He gives that man a new hope, a new inspiration, a new motive and power of effort, a new force of love and courage in all his faculties, and then sends him out again into the world to live and to work with all his energies.

What good thing is there that Christ will not let you do if you take Him as your Master?

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HUNTING IN ONTARIO.
With autumn comes the desire of the hunter to go somewhere in the North country where he can get hunting, and good hunting. The majority of hunters have depended on their experienced friends to furnish information on good locations, but from year to year there are always men who for the first time are able to leave their businesses and depart in search of deer, or moose, and in this connection, any Canadian Pacific agent will gladly furnish information regarding location, etc. North and West of the French and Mattawa Rivers the season for deer and moose is from October 25 to November 30, inclusive; while South and West of these rivers the season is from November 5 to November 30, inclusive. Many points hunters—Adv.

along the Canadian Pacific are among the finest in the province for hunting; and wherever possible every assistance will be given prospective hunters.—Adv.

SORE THROAT
IS A COMMON AILMENT WHICH UNLESS CHECKED IN TIME LEADS TO A SERIOUS CONDITION. SIMILARLY, COUGH OR COLD MAY DEVELOP AND REQUIRE SUBSTANTIAL TREATMENT BEFORE IT IS OVERCOME. TREATED AT ONCE MUCH CONVENIENCE AND SUFFERING MAY BE AVOIDED. AN OLD AND NEW REMEDY IS FOUND IN

DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL

Our idea of real Irish is the statement of a Toronto minister when he said: "Why, there are actually more divorces in the United States than there are marriages."

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They will keep your Truck on the job every day.

They will lower your Truck upkeep.

GREATER TRACTION, ELIMINATING SKIDDING

TO THE EDITOR.

AS A FARMER'S WIFE SEES IT.

Editor of The Advertiser: Sir—In his report before the immigration committee of the chamber of commerce in London September 18, Mr. John Farrell, who is doing special immigration work, is reported as saying: "There is no other place that offers the same chances for employment twelve months out of the year as Western Ontario." It will be interesting to know in what part there is work for a hired man all the year round. The timber having been stripped off the land, and many farmers buying their fuel, there is in winter very little work on the average 100-acre farm that the farmer himself cannot do.

As a solution to the help problem, Mr. Farrell suggests that the farmer hire his help in the fall, make a contract with the hired man at the rate of \$800 a year; allow him \$10 a month for necessary expenses, and when he completes the year's work pay him the balance. If he jumps out before his contract is up, the farmer need not pay him. This may sound very well in theory, but will it work out in practice? For four months of the year, from the middle of November to the middle of March, there is always a slack time on the farm. At \$10 a month, and the moderate charge of \$5 a week for bed, board and washing, it would mean an outlay of \$130, for which the farmer would receive no return, and no assurance whatever that the man would not jump the job in the spring. Then, too, does Mr. Farrell expect that the over-burdened, underpaid drudge—the farmer's wife—will look upon the foolhardy suggestion with any degree of approval? Would he have the presumption to make a similar suggestion to the professional man, the manufacturer, or even an immigration official—men whose homes are equipped with all the modern conveniences? Is the farm woman not to be considered? Is she not to be consulted, when scarcely three per cent of the farm homes are installed with hydro and water, water power, and when 97 per cent of the farm women are still manhandling their nails on the old-fashioned washboard, do the ironing with the old-fashioned iron, cleaning and filling the old-fashioned lamps, and drawing the water from the pump.

Mr. Farrell's suggestion is an insult to the farm women of Western Ontario. There are other things, too, to be considered. The invasion of the privacy of the home, the presence of a stranger among the children, and perhaps the illness of the hired man.

Mr. Farrell makes it clear that he is not interfering with the labor markets of the city. His idea is to place a man on the land and keep him there. Why? Labor being thoroughly organized shakes its fist under the nose of McKenzie King, and tells him it will not permit immigrants to be brought out here to compete in the labor market. But the farmers, not being sufficiently organized to guard their own interests, are allowing unscrupulous and de-

signing politicians, under the pretense of assisting him, to flood this country with more men to raise wheat, horses and cattle, and drive prices still lower.

There is one point, however, on which I do agree with Mr. Farrell. "There are many sections in Western Ontario turned into pasture." Why are they turned into pasture? Simply because farming does not pay. When our pioneers came to this country it was a wilderness. They cleared away the forests, built homes and cleaned up the land, and when they passed away their farms went into the hands of their children. Today, what do we find? Many farms being sold under the hammer of the auctioneer. Many are selling their land and giving away their buildings, or selling the buildings and giving away the land (they can't get pay for both), and leaving for urban centers or for the United States. In fact, so serious is the problem, that during the last ten years Canada has lost all its immigrants and 200,000 of her natural population.

The farmer cannot continue to sell his produce for less than the cost of production. With the small prices he receives he cannot afford to buy in a high-protected market. There must be a readjustment of prices and profits. To bring out immigrants to place on the very land that has been abandoned by our natural population is nothing short of criminal. The matter should be brought up at our U. P. O. annual convention and discussed, and a report of actual farm conditions in Canada sent to the press of the different countries of Europe to prevent unsuspecting persons being brought here under false pretenses.

Another happy thought struck Mr. Farrell. Here it is: "There are investors in Britain who will buy land if they are satisfied it is all right. It would be good business to say to one of these men, 'Come on out here and look this thing over, and if our goods are not as represented you do not need to buy.' His whole round trip would not cost over \$400, and it is easy to blow that amount in half a dozen ways that will not get us any results." A fine proposal, and one that should cause Mr. Farrell little, if any difficulty, in getting speculators, adventurers and sightseers to come on such generous terms. But when they would find, as they surely would, that the taxes were from \$1 to \$1.50 per acre, and that a binder would cost \$250, a mature spreader \$200, a corn binder \$240, and that after paying the threshing they would receive the handsome sum of 88 cents a bushel for wheat, and other produce in proportion, Mr. Farrell might find his prospective customers breaking the speed limit for the first boat with the \$400 of easy money.

MRS. T. W. DYKES, Elgin County.

Sept. 26, 1923.

Indian ink is made from burnt camphor. The Chinese hold the secret of the process, and will not reveal it.

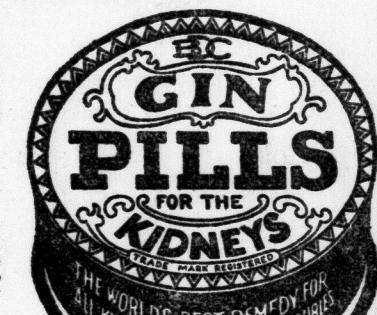
Why your Back aches

If you are troubled with agonizing pains in the back—look to your kidneys. Pain in the back is one of the surest signs that these organs are becoming deranged. Unless they are set right, you will have still more serious trouble. Correct the disorder NOW and avoid future suffering.

For more than twenty years, Gino Pills have been the standard remedy for Kidney Troubles. They have relieved many thousands of people—they will relieve you. Order a box (50 cents) from your druggist to-day, and say goodbye for ever to your sufferings.

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