

## The London Advertiser

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### Mr. Meighen Wrong and Right.

Consideration of estimates is supposed to be a time at Ottawa when the members should get down to business. It should give an opportunity for business sense to take precedence over politics. If the various items represent work that is necessary, and if the figures seem reasonable as compared with other expenditures, there should be no need for dragging in politics to any extent.

At a session a day or so ago the House began to consider estimates of the public works department. Hon. Mr. King had given a short statement explaining some increases at Goderich and Port Stanley, when Mr. Meighen remarked:

"What are all these for? Are they new votes, or are they simply the ordinary pork-barrel votes?"

If Mr. Meighen had stopped to think for a moment he would have seen the folly of his remarks. Goderich is in Huron and Port Stanley is in Elgin. The government did not receive a supporter from any of the seats in these ridings; the two members from Elgin sit with the Conservatives, and the two from Huron with the Progressives. The work could not possibly have been taken on the aspect of political reward, but was put down on the program of work to be done because it was necessary.

Mr. Meighen is capable of better criticism when he turns his mind in that direction. A little later on, when an item for dredging was considered, and the explanation was given that it was due, in part at least, to the lowering of the levels of rivers and lake on account of the amount of water stolen by Chicago, Mr. Meighen said:

"... I would presume that we might as well settle this 'a vote to provide water facilities for the city of Chicago'; that is about what it is. Really the thing is becoming appalling. ... If we have to continue lowering our canals, improving our docks, and dredging our rivers and lakes even, year after year, at an expenditure of untold millions, the show-down might as well come first as last. This water which is going to furnish power for the people to the south of us comes out of the lakes that are common property of both the United States and Canada, lakes from which neither has the right to divert any water at all. Has the government really considered the wisdom of calling a halt to this type of expenditure in order that there might be an object-lesson to the world at large as to just what this country is suffering?"

That statement by Mr. Meighen is well put; it has force and logic on its side, and is of the type needed to draw attention to the position in which Canadian water levels are being affected by the unchecked theft of water at Chicago. If it is to be a continuous performance strapped to the necks of the Canadian people, whereby they must go on year after year deepening river channels, changing dock levels and spending huge sums of money then it is time this fact was definitely established.

Mr. Meighen's first criticism, referring to the pork barrel business was wrong; his second statement, in which he raised a pertinent national point, and put it forcefully before parliament, was right and helpful.

### The Passing of J. D. F. Drummond.

The death of J. D. F. Drummond, M.P. for West Middlesex, comes as a shock to the people of his riding and to those outside it who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. It had been intimated in despatches from Ottawa that Mr. Drummond was seriously ill, but his friends believed that his usual good health would enable him to stand the attack and recover.

Mr. Drummond was in a position to serve his constituents by reason of an intimate knowledge of the conditions facing the people who elected him. He was born in the township of McGillivray, in the northern part of West Middlesex, and served as reeve and member of the county council, being also the clerk of the township for 16 years. It was that intimate acquaintance with the district that came to his assistance when he offered his services for the larger field of public service in the Canadian parliament.

Regrets at his passing will come from all classes of the community, regardless of political affiliation, for a man of Mr. Drummond's calibre made friends wherever he went.

### More Progress To Be Made.

The Advertiser correspondent at Newbury calls attention to the condition of an aged couple who have been living in that village for a year. During that time they have done their best to pay their way, but they are old—past the age of remunerative occupation; what little they had has gone in the pursuit of that age-long quest of keeping body and soul together.

From information that seems reliable enough the ambition of the old couple—if there be any ambition left—is that the wife shall be able to return to her old home in Scotland, and that the husband may find asylum in some home for the aged and friendless. Somehow this solution does not seem right or proper. If it were to take place it would not only be a parting but a farewell. That the fork in the road should come in this way when the journey is well spent toward the western slope is not in accordance with tradition or desire.

There is no doubt that the case will receive the attention it merits, but the sad feature is that in this, as in other instances, it should have been necessary to have had actual physical suffering and its accompanying mental torture before the

real conditions came forcibly to the surface.

We have made progress in looking after those who can no longer provide for themselves. At various places there are houses of refuge or industry and other homes built or endowed by private individuals. We have pensions for widowed mothers in order that the passing of the breadwinner should not mean the breaking up of the family, and there is compensation for the injured worker, so that his period of enforced idleness shall not bring his family to want or discount his own future efforts to provide for them. All these things are wholesome and indicate that we have made progress in the very human direction of bearing a share of the burden that would otherwise be too great for some of our citizens.

Cases such as our Newbury correspondent cites remind us that we have not gone far enough. Nearly every community can bring forth its own case to show that some aged person is facing the problem of existence under conditions that are not fair. These serve to remind us that we must keep on making progress—it may come in a pension plan to which the individual and the state will both make contribution. Whatever the solution, we must seek to reach the stage where men and women can face old age unafraid, knowing that in their final chapter they shall at least have a home and subsistence.

### The Laws of the Road.

Two cases are reported from Chatham where autos were struck and seriously damaged, yet the drivers of the cars doing the damage speeded on, and escaped. In both instances the information is that they were cars touring through Ontario from Michigan.

This province is prepared to extend every courtesy to those from the outside who want to come here for a trip; as a matter of plain fact we want them to come, and when they arrive we are prepared to give them all the assistance we can to make their stay a pleasant one. We are willing to accord them a fair share of the road, to advise them which are the best roads to take, and we have even made considerable preparation for them in the way of tourist camps with conveniences for their stay.

Having gone that far we are in a position to demand in return that they obey the laws of the road and also the laws of decency; that they do not mistake liberty for license, and that when they meet with an accident they shall behave as real people and face the music.

This province does not want to regard with suspicion the cars that come through here from outside states; we prefer to look upon them as our guests for a short time, but the visitors must have it made very plain to them that their reception here depends very much on the treatment they are prepared to accord to others who have occasion to use the roads, and who have just as much right there as any other travellers.

There are efficient officers on our highways, and they must not hesitate to hunt these cowards out, regardless of where they come from or who they are. The driver who is prepared to run away from an accident that he has had a share in causing has no business on the roads of this province, and the sooner this point is definitely established the better for all concerned.

### Running Down a Rumor.

The Kincardine Review-Reporter got wind of a fine piece of scandal that linked up the names of three girls of that town as having spent part of the night in the police station because they were drunk.

The paper took the trouble to go and find out if it were a fact that the three girls in question had been in the police station. The result of the inquiry was that it was found that they had not been there on the night in question or at any other time, and also that there was no truth in the report of their intoxication.

The Kincardine paper adds: "The reason we mention this matter is that Dame Rumor has a bad habit of using names that should not be used. It is easy to couple a name with a yarn, but it is impossible to overtake that yarn. It travels fast and far, and many an honest reputation has been injured. Don't start a story unless you are positive you are right. Better not tell it at all, but if you have to unburden yourself of the 'news,' be sure of your ground. We have heard quite often of girls being intoxicated, but investigation has proven it untrue."

The story was apparently given wide circulation by people who had an equal opportunity with the editor of the Review-Reporter to go and find out if it were true or false. Had the paper gone ahead and made use of the story and the names in the same manner in which it was being circulated around town, it would have laid itself open to a suit for slander or libel, or both. Similar proceedings should be taken against some of the scandal-spreaders, whose wiggling tongues are so busy that they never have time left to do any investigating.

### Note and Comment.

The man who makes a good husband is he who catches a couple of sunfish and refers to it as a fishing expedition.

When baseball was played years ago, the team that got 21 runs first won. So there was no room for the 2-0 game.

That tidal waves in the lakes struck on the U. S. shore. It may be that Chicago has set a bad example by draining the water off in its direction.

Detroit man is suing for loss of wife's affections, and places them at \$100,000. Many a man whose wife still thinks he's a jim-dandy must be worth about a million dollars.

Toronto Globe had a picture showing 25,000 "cheering enthusiasts" at the opening of Woodbine, giving further proof of what a hard-up, starving lot of people there are in this country.

Man in Saskatchewan has invented an apparatus that will prevent "listening-in" on rural lines. If the thing is put into general use it's going to spoil many a half-hour's enjoyment in some districts.

## Now and Then

### Just wonderin' how the youngsters fared before the days of health inspectin', before they gazed upon their teeth and did so bloomin' much detectin'!

The speaker declared that the care of the school child was one of the greatest problems to which the society could devote its efforts.—From the news columns.

It is a fact that nowadays the youngster trotting off to school, he is inspected, sprayed and combed and measured by hygienic rules.

One day they take him for a spell and put him on the weigh scales then, and find if he retires at eight or lingers from the hay till ten. They want to know whereof he eats, if he has bread and milk or jam, or if they feed him pickled hocks or rear him on great chunks of ham.

Another day they say to him: "Hi, sonny, come with us a spell, and we see by squintin' in your eyes that you ain't feelin' none too well. Have you been vaccinated yet, or have you had the chickenpox, do you wear flannel on your chest and saunter forth in woolen socks?"

Another day they take a comb, and look around each childish head, and make a list of what they have, the blonde, the touselled and the red. And then there is the deuce to pay when word gets sent 'round the house, that they were pryin' round today, a-looking for a wayward louse.

And then they take and chart him down, and ask if he can chew his beef, a-pokin' at his mouth a spell and countin' up the hollow teeth.

Inspection gets them still once more to keep them from becomin' wrecks, they place their fingers on the gills and weigh the glands inside their necks. And then comes notes once more to tell just what the trouble was about, 'advisin' that he go at once and have his tonsils chiselled out.

They medicate them now at school, they spray them and inspect them too, they tell of diets in the spring and fifteen other things to do.

I can't help wonderin' how it was in days what's gone to come no more when youngsters went to school at nine and then came home right after four, just how it was they got along when all this was educate, before they got this new plan out to disinfect and medicate.—ARK.

## Oxford's Tribute To Milner's Work

### Late Lord Milner An Ardent Imperialist, But Change of Dominion Thought Spoiled His Pet Plan.

By H. SOMERVILLE.

LONDON—When a man like Lord Milner dies, the newspapers print his obituary notice, the events of his career are recalled for one day from the past, and after that only his funeral and his will will have any news value.

Yet Milner will remain somewhat in the minds, at least, of those who are occupied with the unsolved problems of empire relationships. Lord Oxford (Mr. Asquith) said of him: "He was one of the oldest friends I had in the world. We sat side by side through our undergraduate life at Balliol. We were intimate friends in those days and I am glad to say that our friendship survived all the shocks of time, and all occasional differences. Lord Milner chose for himself, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say circumstances chose it for him, a career for which he had many great and indeed brilliant qualifications. Lord Milner was one of the best and most accomplished financiers we have ever had in the public service of this country. ... I will say nothing about Lord Milner's work in South Africa. It aroused great and serious differences of opinion. ... We must not anticipate the verdict of history. ... There never was a man who gave himself with more complete self-devotion to a great task, or who set a higher example of public service and duty than Lord Milner. The empire has lost one of its most gifted and devoted sons."

While the leader of the Liberal party speaks with this generosity of appreciation and reserve of judgment, the principal Liberal newspaper in London resurrects a taunt which its former editor flung at Milner in 1917: "There is not a shred of the fabric you set up in South Africa remaining, and today General Smuts is in our midst as the witness of the virtues of that liberty you set out to destroy." One would like very much a measured judgment from General Smuts himself on the South African work of Lord Milner.

Refused the Easy Task.

When Joseph Chamberlain left the cabinet on the tariff issue of 1903, Mr. Balfour offered the colonial office to Milner. Such a high and colonial office must have been tempting. Moreover, the high commissioner of South Africa was the most difficult and thankless of jobs in that rancorous time. But Milner would not think for a moment of leaving his post in South Africa, and he resisted all the persuasive dialectics of Mr. Balfour. The result was that Milner performed a miracle of reconstruction in South Africa which had been made a desert by the war.

Again in 1909, Milner definitely declared to the Conservatives that he would never accept office in any government which was not pledged to introduce compulsory military service. He saw the German menace coming, and he thought it was the duty of the government to prepare for it, even if it meant courting defeat at the polls. This conscientiousness was regarded as bigotry by more adaptable politicians.

It is true, nevertheless, that Milner's chief defect was his lack of sympathy with minds different from his own. His knowledge of the empire was encyclopedic. His work for the empire has been superb. He has done as much as Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Chamberlain to keep alive in England an imperial consciousness which is always being threatened with extinction by insularism and commercialism. Yet with all his knowledge Milner failed to understand the dominion spirit and the inevitability of what may be called dominion nationalism. His ideal was imperialism; a super-government for the whole empire, which would take from subordinate governments, that of Great Britain among them, the management of the higher departments of public business, such as defence and foreign policy.

Imperial Federation Dead.

At the present time imperial federation is as dead as mutton. No one troubles to debate its merits and demerits because everyone knows that the dominions will not look at it. Milner's ideal was to make the empire a single state, not a free association of different states. It is an impossible ideal because it comes into conflict with the instincts of nationhood in the dominions, especially the larger dominions, Canada and Australia, which have the consciousness of future power. Milner came to see the unattainability of imperial federation. He was content of late years

to stress the need for steady and intimate consultation between different parts of the empire. Though he was willing to make the best of the present situation by improving "consultation" as much as possible, he never pretended to agree with those who say that all's well with empire relationships, and the best thing to do with them is to leave them alone. The present relationships are ambiguous and Milner's mind could not endure ambiguity. He knew, however, he had reached an age when he must leave the new tasks of thought and action to younger men, and he believed that the initiative must come more from the dominions than from the mother country.

## WALES WATCHES DIAMOND MINERS

Prince Is Presented With Sparkler at South African Mine.

By G. WARD PRICE.

Special to The Advertiser and North American Newspaper Alliance, Copyright.

Jagersfontein, Union of South Africa, May 25.—The Prince of Wales today saw his first South African diamond mine. He found it quite as difficult as getting out of a war in interment camp. The mine is entirely surrounded by a high double fence of barbed wire, patrolled day and night by armed guards.

The only entrance to an area of several square miles is by a narrow gate, and a fine of \$250 and three months' hard labor is the penalty for getting in any other way.

As a souvenir the prince received a "small" one-carat stone, still embedded in its matrix of blue clay. The natives who supply the labor for these mines are not allowed to leave the compound during the duration of their contract, which is generally three to six months. Wrapped in old khaki they thronged about the prince today as he walked through their quarters.

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## HEART ATTACK FATAL TO INGERSOLL TAILOR

A. S. Johnson, Aged 65, Has Sudden Death—Born in London.

Special to The Advertiser.

Ingersoll, May 25.—From the effects of a heart attack, A. J. Johnson, one of the town's best-known citizens, died very suddenly at his home yesterday he attended church service. He was 65 years of age and was born in London. He was a tailor by trade and had resided here for a long period. He was a member of Samaritan lodge, I. O. O. F., and for a long period had served as secretary. He is survived by his widow. The funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon to the Ingersoll rural cemetery.

## Are You Tortured With Eczema?

Eczema, or Salt Rheum, as it is commonly called, is one of the most agonizing of all skin diseases.

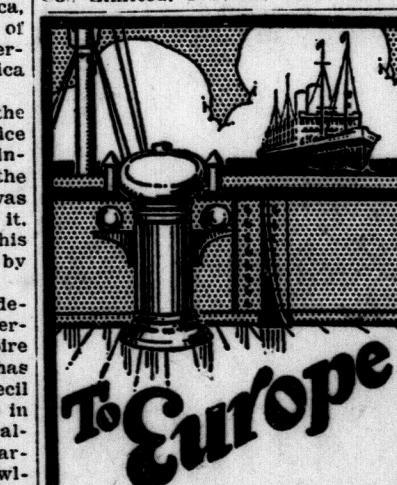
The intense burning, itching and smarting, especially at night or when the parts are exposed to heat, are almost unbearable and relief is greatly welcomed.

The most reliable and effective remedy for this trouble is

## BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Mrs. J. R. Johnson, R.R. No. 1, Oshawa, Ont., writes:—"For years I was troubled with eczema, and had that terrible itching and burning sensation, and could find no relief for it. Finally, I was advised to use B.B.B., and after my second bottle I began to see a great difference, and I can now advise anyone troubled as I was to use this wonderful remedy."

For sale at all druggists and dealers; put up only by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.—Adv.



Travel in luxury on the palatial steamships of the Canadian Pacific fleet. Service to guests perfect in every detail. Accommodation should be secured early.

Apply to local agent,  
J. E. PARKER,  
General Agent,  
Ocean Traffic,  
Canadian Pacific Bldg.,  
Toronto, Ont.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**



A touch of antiseptic ZAM-BUK takes away all pain and danger.

INJURY to the skin means a breaking of the protective layer of epidermis and immediate liability to infection from dangerous germs that cause festering, inflammation and blood-poison.

Therefore, be ready to apply at once a piece of lint or clean rag smeared with Zam-Buk the great first-aid and skin-remedy.

Zam-Buk kills disease germs and takes all immediate danger out of any cut, scratch or wound. It ends pain and inflammation, draws off corruption and poisonous matter,

and quickly ends a peril which even healthy people have to face.

You can always be sure of safe and rapid healing in accident or skin disease with a box of Zam-Buk close at hand. Proved by scientific test to be over 99% herbal origin.

Zam-Buk contains no rancid animal fats, or zinc, mercury, or other mineral drugs found in ordinary ointments and salves.

A box of Zam-Buk should be in every home. Equally efficacious in cases of eczema, pimples, psoriasis, impetigo, rash, ringworm, piles, ulcers, poisoned wounds and other deep-seated skin and scalp troubles. 50c., all druggists.



## Who is Your Skinny Friend, Ethel?

Tell him to take Cod Liver Oil for a couple of months and get enough good, healthy flesh on his bones to look like a real man.

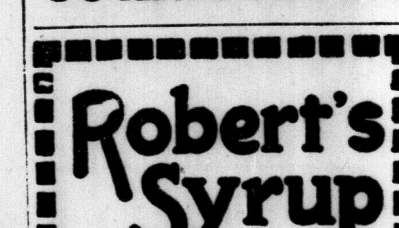
Tell him, it's the only way to take those grave-like hollows from his cheeks and neck.

Tell him he won't have to swallow the nasty oil with the nauseating fishy taste, because the McCoy Laboratories, of New York, are now putting up Cod Liver Oil in sugar-coated tablet form.

Ask for McCoy's Cod Liver Oil Compound Tablets—Standard Drug and every druggist worthy the name, sells them—80 tablets—60 cents. Any man or woman can put on five pounds of healthy flesh in 30 days or your druggist will willingly refund the purchase price.

One woman put on 15 pounds in six weeks. Children grow robust and strong—Feeble old people feel younger in a few weeks.

**McCoy's**  
Cod Liver Oil  
Compound Tablets  
ORIGINAL—GENUINE  
60 Tablets 60 Cents



**Robert's Syrup**  
of the Extract of Cod Liver & Tar  
for COUGHS, COLDS  
and BRONCHITIS

## A Sweet Breath at all times!



After eating or smoking Wrigley's freshens the mouth and sweetens the breath

So easy to carry the little packet in your pocket! So important to have when the mouth needs cleansing and freshening!

Odors of dining or smoking quickly disappear—teeth are burnished and bright—Smiles just naturally come because nerves are soothed, throats refreshed, the stomach relieved, digestion aided.

Wrigley's is more than a sweet—it's a positive benefit.

Many doctors and dentists recommend it.



Sealed Tight Kept Right

Different Flavors  
Same Wrigley Quality