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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.

Circulation audited by A. R. C.
Report furnished advertisers on request.

London, Ont., Saturday, August 6.

THE CORNFIELD LESSON.

Three months or better ago the farmer examined a
kernel of the seed corn he was planting. Its shiny,
yellow sheath indicated vitality, but the grain itself
seemed so small that a chick might swallow it. Pro-
tected within lay the minute germ, one end ready
to shoot upward, the other to form a rootlet. About
it was a little store of nourishment to sustain the
beginning of the adventure of growth. No revealing
microscope has ever yet penetrated the mystery
of that tiny life germ, nor has any biologist dupli-
cated it. In some incomprehensible way, a touch
of pollen dust, falling silently, awakened a new life.
Six weeks since the stalks were only at the knee
of the man with the hoe. This week they were ten
feet high, tossing like the plumes over some vast,
ancient army, every tassel scattering fertilizing pow-
der on the silks of the swelling ears below, while
the dark, broad leaves rustled the music of growth,
growth, growth, and assembled food for the herds
of a province. Repeated in ten thousand fields,
this mighty process becomes so commonplace we
forget the Divine miracle, and only measure it in
terms of milk and beef and bacon. The growth of
man is conditioned by its nature upon a suitable
soil, not rocky or too shallow, nor filled with weeds,
but containing plant food in plenty, moisture and
warmth, light and darkness alternating, and a favor-
ing atmosphere.

Without drawing analogies too rigidly, the corn-
field illustrates spiritual life in respect to origin,
condition and growth. The Master Teacher, when
He wished to impress a great multitude with the
truth, turned for an example to the seed-sower. He
makes it clear that the seed is the revealed Word
of God. In another account it is the Word of the
Kingdom of Heaven or of the Kingdom of God.
Otherwise expressed, this is The Gospel Message.
Like the farmer's seed, it should be pure and clean,
for there may be spurious teaching by false teachers,
blind leaders of the blind, both falling into the ditch
of error and unbelief. Both in impulse and process,
the spiritual life manifests the Divine element. The
corn germ may not be comprehended, but no one
questions its reality nor hesitates to venture in the
enterprise of the field. It is an act of faith, and it is
so in the spiritual realm. But growth and fruitage
are dependent upon compliance with conditions, not
blind chance. Heart and mind are the receptive soil
into which the good seed of Gospel truth falls. The
Divine spirit supplies the fertilizing touch. Divine
grace furnishes the germinating warmth and moisture.
Without these in the cornfield, the miniature plant
could never acquire strength to push its way out
of the seed, nor could it start without the small
but vital store of nourishment attached, nor continue
without what is furnished by soil and air. The
giant corn plant will not spring out of nothing;
neither can a spiritual organism. There must be
food of truth from The Word, not "profane and old
wives' fables," but as St. Paul puts it elsewhere
a nourishing "in the words of the faith." Lacking this
spiritual anaemia and torpor will assuredly develop.
As with vegetation, light is imperative. Thy
Word is a lamp to the feet, and a light to the
path. One might enlarge upon the callisthenics of
the cornfield. The battalions of green have their
daily drill, growing strong of root and stalk and leaf
thereby. So with the spiritual plant. If it is to
assimilate its food and develop vigor there must be
Christian activity. The inspired Paul understood this
thoroughly, and when giving Timothy directions for
the better ordering of his life he put particular care
to say, "Exercise thyself unto godliness." He means
something more than physical drill, because, as one
revision puts it: "Bodily exercise is profitable for a
little, but godliness is profitable for all things." So
if the spiritual life is frail and ineffectual, the
individual would do well to take a course in New
Testament callisthenics. Among the conditions under
which this is to be pursued there is one of first-rate
importance frequently overlooked, viz., the atmosphere.
The free air of heaven in its purity surrounds and
contributes to the luxuriance of the corn plant. The
spiritual life requires a pure and tonic atmosphere,
free from the blighting miasma of the vulgar, we-
basting and sinful. Strong moral fibre fortified by
grace may withstand the airs of slumdom, but Chris-
tian sociology recognizes the peril, and works to
better the conditions of youth and adult. Comparing
spiritual life and the cereal of the cornfield lies
one impassable chasm, viz., the Divine-like faculty
of choice. A multitude of influences contribute, but
man initiates the way he shall grow, and St. Peter
suggestively adds, "But grow in the grace and
knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ"—a
wonderful epitome of the profoundest teaching.

CANADA AND U. S. EMERGENCY TARIFF.

The effect on Canadian trade of the United States
Emergency Tariff Act is very marked, as shown by
the decrease in exports from this country for June
of this year, as compared with those of June, 1920.

One of the most remarkable of these decreases is
shown in connection with the trade in sugar. In June,
1920, the quantity of sugar exported from Canada to
the United States was not less than 14,075,784 pounds,
of the value of \$1,675,225, while last June only 20

pounds were sent across the border, of the value of \$8.
This \$8 worth of sugar, when compared with the value
of the product sent into the United States for the
corresponding period last year, is a striking illustration
of the part that a tariff wall plays in shutting
off the flow of commerce.

There is also a notable reduction in the exportation
of tobacco in its various forms. In June, 1920,
there was sent from Canada to help to furnish smokers
for Uncle Sam not less than 8,655 pounds of un-
stemmed and stemmed tobacco, which was worth
\$11,726, while last June only \$38 worth crossed the
border.

The dairy industry has also been hard hit by
the new tariff. Last year during the month of June
716,973 pounds of butter and substitutes therefor were
exported to the United States, the value of which was
\$381,122, and this year it had fallen to 14,767 pounds,
realizing \$4,759. The decrease in the value of cheese
and its substitutes was not so marked as that of
butter, but nevertheless there is a notable reduc-
tion; from 12,680 pounds in 1920 it dropped to 6,700
in 1921, or a little more than half. In the same
period, however, the quantity of fresh milk rose from
155,235 gallons to 166,787, although the value received
for this was \$3,062 less, owing to the fall in the price
of the product. There was also an increase in the
quantity of cream sent south of the line, as compared
with last year, the figures being 184,031 gallons for
1920, and 202,488 gallons for 1921. The low duty on
milk, namely, 2 cents a gallon, accounts for this im-
portant commodity being practically unaffected by the
tariff, and indicates that the Americans are dependent
upon Canada for the augmentation of the supply.

The United States also apparently wants our
wheat, for, in spite of a duty of 35 cents per bushel,
there were 552,233 bushels exported in June of this
year, in comparison with 41,253 bushels sent across
the line in June, 1920.

The 30 per cent ad valorem on each head of
cattle, the \$2 per head on sheep one year old or over,
and the \$1 per head on sheep less than one year old,
has led, however, to a considerable come-down both
in value and quantity. There were 14,240 head of
cattle shipped in June of last year, of a total value
of \$576,083, while this year the figures for the same
period are 3,059 head, which were worth \$57,267. The
number of sheep fell in the same time from 2,996
to 1,807. There is also a great decline in the amount
of fresh and frozen meat, although the import is
only 2 cents per pound, there having been 3,338,500
pounds exported in June last year, whereas this year
it had fallen to 1,411,800 pounds.

One noteworthy feature of the returns is found
in the figures relating to flaxseed. These figures
indicate that the United States cannot nearly supply
the demand for this product, and that there is a
profitable field for Canadian growers in making up
the deficiency. Notwithstanding the duty of 30 cents
per bushel for flaxseed under the new tariff, the
quantity dispatched across the international boundary
in June, 1920, amounting to 24,550 bushels, valued
at \$101,093, had increased this year to 156,276 bushels,
worth \$281,895.

The effect of the emergency tariff, as indicated
by these returns, goes to show that while the measure
is meant for the protection of United States farmers,
they are themselves hit in certain directions, and
are unable to cope with the demand for commodities
which are vital to the welfare of the people. The
boomerang effects of all protectionist devices often
surprise their most ardent advocates. Canada's present
remedy is to seek fresh markets elsewhere.

THE REVIVAL OF CRICKET.

We recently referred in a short article on the
revival of cricket to some of those who took part
in the well-remembered match with the English eleven.

We mentioned the fact that Charlie Hyman caught
out W. L. Grace, the best bat of his day, but we
unintentionally omitted the circumstance that Jack
Gilleen bowled the ball that Charlie Hyman caught.

Jack Gilleen was the best bowler London ever pro-
duced, and in the first inning of that famous match
took five wickets. There appears to be a desire to
revive the game. Its revival will depend largely on the
Collegiate Institute and the Western University. The
first cricket set brought to London from England was
brought by the late Henry C. R. Becher, Q.C.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Spanish hopes are bound in Morocco.

There has been a sudden drop in Paris skirts.

They are now only six inches from the ground.

With snow in Australia and hailstones in Manitoba,

the British Empire is in no danger of excessive heat.

Pussyfoot Johnson hopes that Britain will go dry

in three months. He is the world's champion optimist.

The man who was fined \$65 in Zion City for smoking

a pipe is Stockstill. This is enough to paralyze anyone.

Chief "Red Hawk," president of the Ontario Grand

Council of Indians, is out after the scalp of the Indian department.

Canadian fish may be barred from the United

States by the passing of the Fordney bill. Why

not retaliate by barring American fish-stories?

There has been a storm in Brandon, Man., where

hailstones fell as large as hens' eggs. The real winter

out west is not expected for some time yet, however.

Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson was washed over-

board while yachting, and very nearly drowned. We

understand that he has already received the Order of

the Bath.

The British West Indies are not in favor of feder-

ation with Canada. Well, this is not surprising, after

Canada's barring Jamaica rum, one of the principal

products of the country.

Although there are no Woods in the new Alberta

cabinet, there is a Greenfield and a Brownlee. These

names are in themselves sufficient to give the U. F. A.

ministry a truly rural tone.

The ex-kaiser has threatened to return to Germany

if the Prussian republic does not send him money to

buy the house in Doorn. This form of frightfulness

is not likely to have effect.

Besides a large quantity of cattle and sheep, the

German Government is called upon to deliver 29,400

horses to the reparations commission within the next

six months. There is just about this number avail-

able in Mesopotamia at fertilizer prices.

OTHERS' VIEWS

EUROPE'S TASK.

[Westminster Gazette.]

M. Briand says that the French Par-

liament "will never consent without

amendment to ratify the treaty of

Sevres, which is opposed to the

French interests." He says also that

on the Silesian question France "will

press to the last for the integral ex-

ecution of the treaty of Versailles." We

are uncertain whether the French

Government desires, and what exactly it

means, the integral execution of the

treaty of Versailles in Upper Silesia. But

both uncertainty and delay go to the

disadvantage of France, and must be

cleared up before the Washington con-

ference takes place. Europe cannot

present herself in America in such dis-

order and perplexity as to the Silesian

question, and the matter of policy there-

fore, we shall have other conferences

before the Washington conference, and

we may reasonably hope that they will

be quickened and clarified by the ap-

proach of the great armaments debate

to which they must contribute.

JUSTICE IN THE NORTH.

[Edmonton Journal.]

The accounts which have been un-

der the first trial by jury in the

case of the Indians charged with murder at

Fort Providence, are full of dramatic

interest. The sending north of such a

judicial party is a large expense, but

it is worth it to have the aboriginal

inhabitants properly impressed

with the seriousness, as well as fair-

ness, of British administration of the law.

Others, however, in the north, be-

lieve that the natives, who have brought

home to them how long is the arm of

the law. The system that was pre-

viously adopted of bringing prisoners

charged with a capital offence to the

monition for trial was lacking in one im-

portant respect. In the administration

of justice not only must the punish-

ment of guilty persons be considered,

but also the deterrent influence of their

trial and punishment on others. This

can only be properly exercised when a

case is heard near the scene of the

crime.

AN ARMY OF GENERALS.

[Vancouver Sun.]

At the present time Canada has a

standing army of about 4,000 men,

headed by 478 officers, including some

twenty or thirty of the rank of gen-

eral. There is a commissioned officer for

roughly, every eight men. Some of

these officers are paid as high as \$6,000

a year, while few of them receive

salaries which are regarded as high.

In Ottawa alone are stationed

enough highly-paid officers to command

a force as big as the army of the Mar-

ne. It would appear from the figures that

the army of Canada is not too

put too fine a point on it, somewhat

misanthropic.

This year \$11,000,000 is being ap-

propriated to train Canada's soldiers.

For many years the spending of

this huge sum are the men who are just

now defending the Dominion with 478

officers and 4,000 other ranks. The

army does not look very bright. To be

perfectly consistent the military de-

partment should round out its program

by putting a few more generals on its

pay roll, and the very chance of econ-

omy would be expedient to strike off a

few of the privates. This method would

not give us a very large force, to be

sure, but think of the intensified effi-

ciency which the general would be able to

achieve on that \$11,000,000.

MR. BIGGS' REPLY.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

Mr. Gordon (Wilson, M. P. for Went-

POETRY AND JEST

THE WHEEL THAT TURNS EVERY-

THING ROUND.

[The Children's Newspaper.]

Question.

How comes it our bodies aren't painted

with wood

And we've brushes for parting our

hair?

How comes it that motor cars buzz on

the road

And telephone wires in the air?

Such a civilized world was not made in

one day.

But how was it ever begun?

I shall truly be glad if you kindly will

say

How on earth the whole business was

done.

Answer.

In those days when the wilderness

was so new

And your ancestors shinned up the

trees,

When nobody knew the declension of

nouns,

Or the rapture of duck and green peas,

There was someone who said: 'I know

better than that!'

And went forth to fulfil vague de-

mands.

And that's how a bishop wears strings

to his hat,

And Marconi needs none for his wires.

Life must always feel fine to be fruitful

and sound.

So rebel when it's stagnant and dull,

And learn that the wheel which turns

everything round

Is the little grey stuff in your skull.

WHY THEY WERE THERE.

[The Governor of the prison was escort-

ing a party of visitors through

the prison. They entered a room

where three women were busy sewing.

As they turned to leave, one of the vis-

itors said: