Condon Advertiser

Published by
THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED,

London, Ontario

3670 TELEPHONE NUMBERS 3670

From 9 p.m. to 8:30 a.m., and holidays, call 76, Business partment; 78, Editors and Reporters; 1174, Composing om; 76, Circulation Department.

ADVERTISING BRANCH OFFICES.

Toronto Office—F. W. Thompson, 100 King street west,

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES Charles H. Eddy Company. New York—Fifth Avenue Building. People's Gas Building. Old South Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

15 cents per week; \$3.90 for six months; 65 cents per Mail, Outside City-\$5 per year, \$2.75 for six month 50 cents per month for short-term subscriptions. To the United States—\$6 per year, \$3.50 for six mon

oreign subscriptions, \$13.80 per year. SUBSCRIBERS, PLEASE NOTE.

All subscriptions are payable in advance and at full price. mittance by using postal note, i order or registered letter. Subscriptions are started only with current issue. Three days notice required to make change of address. Be sure to give both old and new es. Renew promptly and sign your name plainly Subscription remittances are not acknowledged unless requested. Receipt of remittance is shown by your label being changed inside of six days.

ADVERTISERS, NOTE. Circulation audited by A. B. C. Report furnished advertisers on request

> London, Ont., Saturday, August 6. THE CORNFIELD LESSON.

Three months or better ago the farmer examined Akernel of the seed corn he was planting. Its shiny, yellow sheath indicated vitality, but the grain itself emed so small that a chick might swallow it. Protected within lay the minute germ, one end ready to shoot upward, the other to form a rootlet. About 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 duplicated 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, ncient army, every tassel scattering fertilizing powder 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 erms of milk and beef and bacon. The growth of naize 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 cornfield 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 to reality nor hesitates to venture in the enterprise of the field. It is an act of faith, and it is unintentionally omitted the circumstance that Jack so in the spiritual realm. But growth and fruitage Gillean bowled the ball that Charlie Hyman caught. are dependent upon compliance with conditions, not Jack Gillean was the best bowler London ever prothind chance. Heart and mind are the receptive soil duced, and in the first inning of that famous match tation of his charges may into which the good seed of Gospel truth falls. The took five wickets. There appears to be a desire to be a des 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 They are now only six inches from the ground. vives' 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 rath. One might enlarge upon the calisthenics 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 ing a pipe is Stockstill. This is enough to paralyze assimilate its food and develop vigor there must be anyone Christian activity. The inspired Paul understood this thoroughly, and when giving Timothy directions for the better ordering of his life He took particular care Council of Indians, is out after the scalp of the Indian ite say, "Exercise thyself unto godiness." He means department. omething more than physical drill, because, as one revision puts it: "Bodily exercise is profitable for a little, but godliness is profitable for all things." States by the passing of the Fordney bill. Why So if the spiritual life is frail and ineffectual, the individual would do well to take a course in New Testament calisthenics. Among the conditions under which this is to be pursued there is one of first-rate Amportance frequently overlooked, viz., the atmosphere. out west is not expected for some time yet, however. (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, ue understand that he has already received the Order of basing and sinful. Strong moral fibre fortified by the Bath. grace may withstand the airs of slumdom, but Christian sociology recognizes the peril, and works to tetter the conditions of youth and adult. Comparing spiritual life and the cereal of the cornfield lies Canada barring Jamaica rum, one of the principal one impassable chasm, viz., the Divinelike faculty of products of the country. 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 names are in themselves sufficient to give the U. F. A.

CANADA AND U. S. EMERGENCY TARIFF. the decrease in exports from this country for June is not likely to have effect. 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 of the value of \$1.675.25, while last June only 80 able in Mesopotamia at fertil

wonderful epitome of the profoundest teaching.

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 smokes for Uncle Sam not less than 8,655 pounds of unstemmed and stemmed tobacco, which was worth \$11,726, while last June only \$36 worth crossed the

The dairying 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 reduction; 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 important 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 and frozen meat, although the impost 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 the figures relating to flaxseed. These figures indicate that the United States cannot nearly supply 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 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 few of the privates. This method would not give us a very large force, to be 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 mentioned the fact that Charlie Hyman caught out W. L. Grace, the best bat of his day, but we 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.

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

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

Chief "Red Hawk," president of the Ontario Grand

Canadian fish may be barred from the United

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

Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson was washed over-

The British West Indies are not in favor of federation with Canada. Well, this is not surprising, after

board while yachting, and very nearly drowned. We

Although there are no Woods in the new Alberta cabinet, there is a Greenfield and a Brownlee. These

ministry a truly rural tone. The ex-kaiser has threatened to return to Germany The effect on Canadian trade of the United States if the Prussian republic does not send him money to Emergency Tariff Act is very marked, as shown by buy the house in Doorn. This form of frightfulness

Besides & large quantity of cattle and sheep, the German Government is called upon to deliver 29,400 horses to the reparations co the United States was not less than 14,085,784 pounds, six months. There is just about this number evailof the value of \$1,675,755, while last June only 80 sale in Mesopotamia at fertility prices.

[Westminster Gazette.] M. Briand says that the French Par iament "will never consent without ress to the last for the integral execu uncertain what the amendment is to he treaty of Sevres which the French means b, the integral execution of th reaty of Versailles in Upper Silesia. But leared up before the Washington con order and perplexity as she now is abou before the Washington conference, and we may reasonably hope that they be quickened and clarified by roach of the great armaments debate which they must contribute.

JUSTICE IN THE NORTH

[Edmonton Journal.] beyond Great Slav Lake, that interest. The sending north of such party means a large expent aboriginal inhabitants properly impress ed with the sureness, as well as fairness British administration of the law Others now in the north, besides natives, may also need to have brought home to them how long is the arm of the law. The system that was previously adopted of bringing prisoners harged with a capital offence to nton for trial was lacking in one im portant respect. of justice not only must the punish ment of guilty persons be considered out also the deterrent influence of their can only be properly exercised when case is heard near the scene of the

AN ARMY OF GENERALS.

[Vancouver Sun.] At the present time Can standing army of about 4,000 men, beaded by 478 officers including some hard headed by 478 officers, including some twenty or thirty generals. That is to ighly, every eight men. these officers are paid as high as \$6,000 Will happen—who knows—to you a year, while few of them receive And it won't be in us to calmly In Ottawa alone are stationed nough highly-paid officers to command would appear from these figures that affairs of Canada are, not

This year \$11,000,000 is being appropriated to train Canadian soldiers. The men who will have the spending of way. this huge sum are the men who are just now defending the Dominion with 478 officers and 4,000 other ranks. The prospect for the future of the Canadian rmy does not look very bright. To be perfectly consistent the military de-partment should round out its program putting a few more generals on i pay roll. In the interests of economy i sure, but think of the intensified efficiency all the generals wor achieve on that \$11,000,000 erals would be able to

MR. BIGGS' REPLY. [Hamilton Spectator.]

Mr. Gordon Wilson, M. P for Went-worth County, recently challenged Hon. Frank Biggs to a public debate in Dunourted, when Mr. Biggs spoke at length in answer to the accusations which had been brought against him. It is a pity that Mr. Wilson did not avail himself of that chance, for it would have been nteresting, to say the least, to seen how he would have acquitted himself in face of the very complete refuister of public highways.

the provincial highway system, has been held up on account of the criticisms made in the Federal House by the member for Wentworth. No one can save what further mischief may not result from this prejudiced attack, which Mr. Biggs characterized as a "lot of bluster that is not founded on fact."

that is not founded on fact."
A telling point of the minister's speech was that which explained the specially heavy cost of certain sections of the highway: "Then Wilson singled out one of the Hamilton and Brantford highway, and was horrified at the terrific cost. But in doing so he was not fair. On that mile of road—and the only le of the entire highway-we were forced to use a steam shovel to cut away the escarpment and do other ex-pensive excavating, all of which should and will be charged up to the remainder of the twenty-five miles built." This passage is commended to the attention of other opponents of the road policies who, for political or personal reasons are seeking to create capital out of the fact that particular stretches of the roadways are of a specially difficult and

BUSINESS AS USUAL. [Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

ostly character.

England, realizing that the indemnity if paid at all would have to be raised by the sale of German manufactured goods the sale of German manufactures of the in competition with her own ,was not keen for a hard settlement. Getting as she does a much smaller share of the Beyond the reach of noisy noons; reparation payments than France, it is not at all improbable that the cost to her will be out of proportion to the The whole of life's epitome. amount she receives. France; on the other hand, sells abroad but few manu-factures in which she is likely to meet German competition. She could afford And from the scattered dusts that sleep much better on that account to hold out for the largest possible sum. It is not surprising that there is still in England a group that favors a reopening of the reparations issue to reduce its amount or to make other concessions to Ger many that will facilitate her economi

more serious than that of any other allied nation.

THE VACATION-MINDED.

[Concord Monitor.]

[Concord Monitor.]

THE VACATION-MINDED.

[Concord Monitor.] [Concord Monitor.[It is unfortunate that every individual

cannot have a real vacation away from his business. But for those who cannot, to be vacation-minded and to keep that way as long as they possibly can, is the next best thing. Few businesses are so active in the summer time that a little let-down in hours and attention will do any great harm. So why not showen hours and let down a bit, performing only such part of the day's labors as are absolutely necessary to maintain the existence of the undertaking, and letting every other detail go? The time gained should be spent like any vacation time, in the coolest and pleasantest spots possible. Nothing is surer than that work will be there when we get back. The Lord saw to that when he sent man forth to earn his bread in the

error of the face

THING ROUND. [The Children's Newspaper.]

Question. it our bodies aren't painted And we've brushe

And telegraph wires in the air?

a day. How on earth the whole business was

And your ancestors shinned

better than that!"

And that's how a bishop Life must always feel fine to be fruitful

and sound, rebel when it's stagnant and duil, 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 women visitors through the building. They entered a room where three women were busy "What

capable of committing any crime."
"Well," slowly replied the governor,
"you see, they have no other home,
and they are my wife and two daugh-

[By Nan Terrell Reed.] Don't say to the fellow who's down and

And say: "I'm sorry-I understand."

while few of them receive And it won't be in us to caimly smil which might be regarded as Or put it aside for a little while.

with sympathy, for he needs a lot.

For many a heart that's tried and
broken Longs for a word that is never

him a wholesome, friendly "I'm sorry-I understand."

ADVENTURE. Marguerite Wilkinson in The Forum.]

If the luck change tomorrow,
Our sun may be seen
Purple, fantastic,
In a wide sky of green;
Or waves, flowing outward
Away from the shore,
May bring us no music
To fear and adore.

Our hodies may be broken

Our bodies may be broken
As stones are in quarries,
Our thoughts ground fine
As grain in the mill
By the passing of hours.
Since fate never tarries
For the heat of the heart
Or the flint of the will.

The day may be filled With impossible things— Saints without haloes, Angels without wings— O my spirit, be ready For the hazard, the mirth— Who can tell the path Of the turning earth?

CIVE OR TAKE [Exchange.]

The church collector approached certain citizen and held out the box. "I never give to missions," whispere the citizen.
"Then take something out of the tray." whispered the collector, "the money is for the 'eathen."

SECOND GROWTH.

[Winifred Welles.]
Men know that the birch tree always
Will grow where they cut down the

pine—
This is the way of the forest,
And the same way shall be mine And shadow in me is done, too, shall have years of laughter And dancing in the sun.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY. MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

[From the Khaki Call.]

"Cap'n, suh," explained the unbleached motorcycle courier who had unsuccessfully attempted to navigate a French highway in night traffic, "everything was just goin' along fine, and den Ah see mah chance to dodge in between two motorcycles."

"Well, what of it?"

"Dat's all dey was to it, Cap'n. Dem two motorcycles was a truck,"

THE PRODIGAL. (Louise Ayres Garnett.)
God has such a splendid way
Of launching his unchallenged yea;

Of crooning April rains that we

And by and by, of letting death Draw into space our thread of breath.

A VAIN WISH. [Exchange.]
"I wish," murmured Mr. Meekton.
"What do you wish?" inquired his

ALONE IN SPRING. [Caroline Giltinan.]
[never met the Spring alone before:
The flowers, birds, the loveliness of tres. For with me always there was one And love is shield against such gifts as these.

bering.

Did other Aprils that we shared possess
The hurting beauty of this living

BIG CANADA

"Little Trip" to Vancouver is a joke Canadian who lives thousands of to the east, but it is a worth one, be the journey from far or

while one, be the journey from far or near.

It is a tonic city in its hopefulness, brightness and confidence in itself and its future, as it is a city of sunshine—between showers. It makes, moreover, along with Victoria, a delightful end of a cross-continent trip.

Beautiful for situation is this gateway to the Orient—facing the sea on the west; the picturesque Burrard's Inlet and the coastal mountains on the north; and a background of farm and garden and forest, or remnants of one, along the other boundary lines. The visitor should lose no time in viewing the city and its unique setting from an elevation, such as the roof of the Hotel Vançouver, while a similar outlook at night re-Or the rapture of duck and green peas, ver, while a similar outlook at night reveals a fairyland of firefly lights mark-

ing the radiating thoroughfares. Stanley Park next. What other city in Canada or any other country has such a natural asset at its doors as this—a cool retreat, sub-tropical in its character, under the towering forest monarchs hundreds of feet high their trunks carbonal distribution of the story and another Little Trip. (Copyrighted by British & Colonial Copyrights) peted with myriad ferns. These Doug-

naggardy beautiful (all mineries wantage, only possible to twenty-two she will have queered her chances o "haggard beauty" before ten years have past.) She can cry—sob—and all bu hiccup, looking lovelier with every gulp Her conversation flashes with such brill Her beautiful head beautiful lead to the lead to be the see the lead to the lead liant wit that she can keep three

ing "men of the world" so enthralled that they forget business, pleasure, previous engagement, and food itself. At least, so Mr. McKenna assures us. Her conversations, as he writes it, seems much like that of other up-to-date girls

goad—a prick—a barrier—a lure—a base of sensations—operations—with Eric Lane. She hangs around his neck, kisses his ear, faints in his arms, weeps into his pocket—kneels at his feet, and cries to per" (Hodder & Stoughton). His

NO. 13-VANCOUVER; THE GATE- las giants dwarf man into insignificance of size, but men is their guardian and possible destroyer. Hidden in a cloister

possible destroyer. Hidden in a cloister of shrubbery and trees is the boulder that marks the last resting place of Pauline Johnson, our Indian poetess. In my Little Trips to Vancouver, I find the keenest delight in motor and trolley trips—over the famous and super Marine Drive, with its glimpses of ocea and mountains that enthrall and inspire to Steveston, with its salmon cannerie and its quaint and odorous fishing vil lage, to the neighbor-city of New West minster, with a history and individual ity all its own, and across the harbo to Capilano Canyon, crossing on its swaying suspension bridge, and furthe swaying suspension bridge, and on to the Lions that guard

and city.

The marine importance of Vancouver strikes one on the return trip with vessels from the other side of the planet and all along shore from San Francisco to Alaska, interspersed with yachts an Press, Limited.)

"Take me if you will-but my sou

What's In a Book?

By Kathleen K. Bowker.

Philomides says that if you liked "Sonia" (I did) and "Sonia Married" (I was ready to part from her a page ahead of her husband), and "Lady Lillith"—then you like Stephen McKenna's style. Contariwise I suppose, if you didn't—you don't.

Personally I do like his style—from a literary standpoint—but I am becoming bored to extinction with the superegoists in female form that he portrays. I long to set them all to a little useful necessary work, without frills or gloves. If they had been brought up on bran I had been brought up on

Had she been born in a lower spher Had she been born in a lower spliete she would have come up to scratch after her lover had "knocked 'er abaht" and sworn that she had hit her own face on the doorknob. Lady Babs could stand black eyes or broken bones—anything black eyes or broken bones—anything on earth, rather than be ignored. Clothed in an asbestos suit, she pre-"The Sensationalists" may be a reset. But why not leave them setting? For Excitement.

"No Clue," by James Hay, Jun. (Mc-Clelland & Stewart, Toronto) is a de-tective story that opens with a midnight murder; and the discovery of the real criminal comes as a complete surprise in the last chapter.

By Fullerton Walde.

MANUAL AND MENIAL Manual labor need not and should not e done in a menial spirit.

wages came to me one day and said to me: "Won't you please use your influence at the city hall to get me transferred to a better job?"
"What's the matter with the job you've got?" I asked.
"I have to dig."
"We all do." I answered.
"But I have to dig in a ditch," he complained. "And I've told them I ain't going to any longer. I says to them: "Wadda you want me to do, dig my own grave and lie down in it?" Nix on the digging for me."

And so, at a time when men were swarming like flies to get paying work he was chucking up his job on the mistaken supposition that it degraded him



Kill them all, and the germs too. 10c a packet at Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.



will enter your home soon.

The Fire Ranger His Job

> $D_{
> m of forest, 1,000\,men, organized}^{
> m OTTED}$ in the employ of the Government of Ontario, are, this summer, passing back and forth over the canoe routes and along the railways, watching out for the tell-tale smoke which is the sign of fire. Regardless of hot weather, black flies, mosquitoes, discomfort, loneliness or monotony, the Fire Ranger makes his rounds, preventing, quenching or fighting fires in Ontario's forests, paying his own living and traveling expenses, and receiving \$3.00 per day for his services.

All in all, the Ontario Fire Ranger is entitled to the help and co-operation of everyone. He deserves all the support the people of Ontario can give him. His work is of vital importance. Heed his warnings. Do what he asks.

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

The Ontario Fire Ranger, during the danger period of the dry summer, is constantly on patrol to catch fires while they are small. He cannot prevent them starting, as a rule. He is at the mercy of all types of carelessness. Thanks to his vigilance, however, two-thirds of the forest fires in the last four years did not spread beyond five acres and of these, half did not exceed one-quarter acre. Most of Ontario's Fire Rangers are northern woodsmen. Contrary to common belief, only five per cent. of them are

students, and these are experienced Fire Rangers or returned Rangers travel chiefly by canoe and in pairs over a definite

"beat", the length of which varies according to the degree

Others travel up and down the forested railway sections on hand velocipedes, following trains to put out fires set by steam locomotives. In all, 2,100 miles of railroad are patrolled steadily all summer.

Two men devote their whole time to examining locomotives to see that screens and ashpans will not permit the escape of sparks and live coals. In the clay belt, a large force of Rangers supervise settlers' fires in land-clearing operations.

Don't blame the Fire Ranger if he asks you to be careful. Don't think he is too particular. He knows the risk. Ontario is poorer by untold millions of dollars through forest fires in the past. Help the Fire Ranger save the increasingly valuable forests that

> Ontario Forestry Branch Parliament Buildings

Toronto