

The London Advertiser

Founded 1822.
London Advertiser Company, Limited.
Publisher and Proprietor, London, Ont.
JOSEPH E. ATKINSON, President.
JOHN R. BOONE, Vice-President.
H. B. MUIR, Managing Director.
CHARLES E. VINING, Managing Editor.
Morning and Evening Editions.
Subscriptions rates: Delivered, 15 cents weekly; 65 cents monthly. By mail, in Canada, \$5.00 yearly; in the United States, \$7.00 yearly; foreign subscriptions, \$13.00 per year.
Special Representatives:
J. B. RATHBONE, Toronto, 110 Church street.
Montreal, Canada Cement Building.
C. H. EDDY COMPANY, New York, Park Lexington Building.
Chicago, Wrigley Building.
Boston, Old South Building.
The Advertiser is a Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1925.

A Good List of Candidates.

Nine o'clock last night made it certain that London will have but one acclamation, that having gone to Mr. James Gray at the time of nomination for the hospital trust. The mayoralty, as was anticipated, has narrowed to a contest between John M. Moore and Mayor Wenige. Only once in the city's history has a mayor had four terms, and that was in 1861-62-63-64 in the days of Frank Cornish. The late George Taylor had three consecutive terms, 1859-90-91; the late J. W. Little had a similar record in 1895-96-97, and in 1902-03-04 the late Sir Adam Beck was mayor. C. M. R. Graham held the office for 1912-13-14. Dr. Hugh Stevenson had three terms, 1915-16-17, and G. A. Wenige, elected first in 1923, has held office through '24 and '25. John M. Moore has also had municipal experience, serving on the board of control and board of education.

Londoners can have no fault to find with the number and quality of the men who are offering their services as aldermen. There will be 22 names on the ballot paper, among them nine members of the present body. From these it will be necessary to select eight, and next year the number will be further diminished to four. Those who qualified are: W. H. Ashton, J. A. E. Braden, R. J. Carswell, H. H. Bottrill, Thomas Clift, J. A. Croden, V. P. Cronyn, Gordon Drake, Paul Dolg, D. F. Glass, Frank Gray, E. G. Hayman, F. B. Kilbourne, W. J. Kilpatrick, J. McCormick, W. C. Morrison, W. L. Scandrett, Edwin Smith, J. A. Terry, F. J. Timbrell, C. M. Linnell, A. Towse. There is not a man on the list who is not a representative citizen, able to give acceptable service.

Five members of the board of education are standing for re-election, Mrs. J. A. Rose, A. R. Cairncross, B. N. Campbell, George Copeland, Rev. R. D. Mess, and, in addition, new candidates are: Mrs. F. Greenaway, W. A. Martin, F. H. Curran and G. H. Tennent.

For the public utilities, Jared Vining and Philip Pocock, both members of long standing, are in the running, while new men offering their services are J. C. Doidge and C. R. Smith. Ald. Frank McKay, though nominated for mayor and alderman, did not qualify. His retirement is a distinct loss. Elected as a Labor representative, he has given fair and impartial treatment to every matter coming before council. Ald. Douglass will also be missed after a long term. The board of education, as well as the technical school advisory committee, loses a good member in the retirement of J. B. Wright. He gave unfailing attention always to the business in hand, and it is a matter of regret that he will sever his connection with the board.

How It Works Out.

Andrew Papall was given complete vindication following his trial in Toronto. He was indicted on the following counts—stealing funds belonging to the province, false pretence, conspiracy to defraud the province and bribery. These all came from his connection with the purchase of provincial succession-duty bonds in the British market.

Papall has been found innocent of having given a bribe to Peter Smith, former provincial treasurer. Peter Smith was declared guilty of having accepted a bribe and has been subjected to a stiff prison term and a fine so large that there is small prospect of him ever being able to pay it.

Papall was charged with having entered a conspiracy with Aemilius Jarvis, his former employer, but he has been cleared on this point. Jarvis was found guilty, fined, paid the province some \$146,000 and served a prison term as well.

These are the outstanding facts of the episode whose last chapter now seems to have been recorded. They do not tell the whole story; there were many collateral and supplementary circumstances and complications which no doubt make the final results appear logical to the legal minds who are responsible for the administration of justice in this province.

Ald. Bottrill's Demonstration.

Alderman Bottrill took it upon himself to close Ridout street bridge for an hour yesterday. He is chairman of the board of works, and no doubt believed there was some degree of authority wrapped up in that office. He may have been a trifle out of order on his method of procedure, but his idea of direct action is not without its saving features if the bridge is actually unsafe.

The driver who approaches that bridge today faces signs like these:

"Slow—5 miles per hour—4 tons load limit."
"Persons using this bridge shall not drive vehicles at a rate faster than five miles an hour."

"Stop—In the interests of public safety, What would you do if your wife and other members of your family were on this bridge when it collapsed?"

This last touch of mental torture is apparently considered necessary to make drivers slow down as well as having officers stationed at the bridge to insist that they do.

The Ridout street bridge is one of two things—safe or unsafe. There is no middle course. The engineers who made the examination six months ago condemned it as unsafe, and if it was unsafe then it is more so now.

The report that condemned the structure should have been regarded as sufficient authority for the erection of a new one.

The city engineer has no power to close the

bridge unless instructed by the board of works to do so, and lacking that power he has placarded the approaches to the bridge with warnings.

London's Hundredth Birthday.

The proper marking of London's centennial is an event worth all the good effort that is being given to it. When a city celebrates its hundredth birthday it is no small event. It was Governor Simcoe who predicted that London would become the capital of all Canada; he made that claim thirty years before the first tree had been felled on the townsite. Although this city did not come up to his high expectation it is in a very real sense the commercial and distributing capital for the finest section of all Canada—Western Ontario.

It was in 1826 that a survey was made of the town plot by Col. Mahlon Burwell. Those securing lots paid \$30 for them, but the condition was attached that a small house must be erected, so even had the land speculator been present one hundred years ago he would have found his guns spiked. In the next year London received official recognition as the capital of the western district and a frame court house was immediately erected.

Peter McGregor is often named as the first settler in London, he having built a log tavern at the corner of King and Ridout streets; it is also recorded that for the most part he dispensed liquid refreshments on an enormous stump that stood in front of his tavern.

One of the first private residences of note was Eldon House, the residence of the late Edward H. Harris, on Ridout street. George J. Goodhue (afterward the Hon.) was the first merchant in London and also in the county. After moving to London from Westminster a partnership was formed under the name Goodhue & Lawlison and business was carried on at the corner of Dundas and Ridout. John Jennings and Dennis O'Brien were also early merchants.

In 1832 London was a place of 400 population, but the ravages of Asiatic cholera played havoc with the early settlers. Deaths and the flight of those who sought to escape reduced the population to near the point where it started in 1826. Another setback came in 1845, referred to as the year of the "great fire," when the principal part of the village was wiped out.

These early incidents serve to show how London got its start; they are full of human experience, high spots and low. They provide ample scope in character and custom for those who undertake to depict this chapter in the centennial pageant.

The work of gathering names of London boys and girls has come chiefly under the direction of Mayor Wenige. The first move was the sending of 14,000 postcards to Londoners, asking for names and addresses. This brought a response of 20,000 names. Every Rotary club in the world, 4,000 of them, has received a letter asking for addresses and names of Londoners. Four hundred answers have come from France, Holland, Cuba, Mexico, Britain, South America, every state in the union to the south and practically every province in the dominion.

On December 10 ten of the largest broadcasting stations in United States will carry the mayor's invitation to hunt up Londoners. The first week of August, 1926, is certain to be a great birthday party.

Toronto vs. Ontario.

The way is now cleared through a fiat issued by Attorney-General W. F. Nickle for the city of Toronto to sue the province of Ontario for the \$60,000 fine paid by Aemilius Jarvis for irregularities in handling provincial bonds.

Toronto is within her legal rights in suing for the amount; the law provides that fines belong to the city in which prosecution and conviction has taken place, and where expenses for such have fallen on the municipality.

This case presents another angle that has a bearing on the right of Toronto. It was held that injury had been done to the province by the manner in which its bonds had been handled, and although one competent authority has given the opinion that the fine was not intended as a restitutionary measure, still that point will need more clarifying.

The province has strong moral claims to the \$60,000 to make amends for the wrong done to the provincial treasury and to the reputation of the state; Toronto has a legal right based on the letter of the law. The argument of such a case presents fine scope for the competent legal mind.

Number, Please.

Operators at the central telephone station now say "Number, please," when responding to a call.

The efficiency man might argue that the repeating of that word "please" thousands of times in a day takes a great deal of energy and time. It may do that and still be a very good investment.

When a person is confronted with that word "please" it creates an atmosphere that is congenial. The short-tempered telephone user is apt to become good-natured, and the person who regards the telephone as a mechanical device may become alive to the fact that there's something charmingly human about it.

Note and Comment.

A London young lady who spent the weekend on a farm wanted to know which cows gave the buttermilk.

An address was given in a neighboring town on "Canada's Problems." Can't some person rise up and give an oration on "Canada's Achievements?"

The opinion of an expert that France needs a stern dictator will be received with joy by women who have adopted that as their policy of internal management.

The president of the striking miners held a long conversation with the representative of the mine owners. The man with the empty coal hod was not present at the session.

Eggs and Hens

By ARK.

If hens have brains why can't they see that now's the time to do their stuff, when eggs are worth a nickel each and folks who buy can't get enough.

In summer time our hens they laid and yielded then a goodly crop, the way they rolled the eggs out then you'd guess they'd never know to stop. We ate 'em then and sold them too, and likewise gave a lot away, because we knew we'd have some more when I never could just figure out how hens they know when prices rise, or why they start and loaf about, a wicked look upon their eyes.

I moved our hens unto a pen that I built up three weeks ago, and it is fashioned to a turn, a sort of chicken bungalow. And ever since they've walked about as tidy as a new silk shirt, and I'm suspectin' how they be too proud to do a good day's work.

We've fed them on bone mash and corn, and fixed a place for them to dust, we'd fed them oats, sour milk and cake until they're fat enough to bust.

And for a turn we've starved them too and made them scratch for all they got, it doesn't seem to make much odds if they have simple fare or not.

I wish they'd start right in and work and lay like in the summer time, for then I'd have ten bones a week, I'd plant it down in pickle brine. I'd spend the summer in the north, the winter months around Palm Beach, if I could make my hens perform when eggs is worth a nickel each.

(Copyright.)

The Once-Over

One good feature of a nomination meeting is that we learn the full cognomens of a lot of our leading citizens.

Judged by their full names, the list of candidates this year is the most impressive the city has ever had.

A HOPELESS LOVE.

Whenever I tell her how much I'd like to enter the marriage tie.

She takes a glance at the collar ads.

Then looks at my map—and sighs.

—College Humor.

But then, as I gaze at her turned-up nose,

I wonder why I'm her lover.

When she hasn't a feature in common with

The girl on the magazine cover.

SO THAT'S IT.

A New York hosiery firm received an order from a North Carolina woman with the following note: "The reason I get white stockings is on account of fleas, and I don't know where so many fleas come from; I can't see them on black stockings and they are gone before I can see them."

A Tennessee man confessed to the court that his condition was caused by drinking turpentine. "Charge dismissed," said the judge. "That's punishment enough."

Wonder what they drink in Teheran, Persia, from whence arrives the following: "A huge shooting star, visible in the daytime, which had a long tail and made a thunderous noise as it travelled, created a tremendous sensation here."

Just think! While you've been reading this Henry Ford made ten dollars.

E. J. P.

Isn't It the Truth?

Remorse is what you feel just after the neighbors find out about it.

A born gentleman is one who won't kiss a poor, helpless infant on the mouth.

To the pessimist a two-pants suit just means five more pockets to lose a key in.

Perhaps an officer could hit a tie if he would pretend to be shooting at the driver.

There isn't much for a cheer leader to do when he breaks training except to whisper.

Perhaps the most perfect example of proximity is two in a hammock.

Prohibition keeps some people out of jail. The jails no longer have room for all of them.

Why worry? The wild west disappeared; the wild life disappeared; wild women will also.

And just a few years ago those you saw on the street half naked in winter were destitute.

If it is true to life and makes the sophisticated feel a little uncomfortable, it is called "hokum."

Hunger makes all animals savage. Feed him a cup of coffee before he gets up in the morning.

Disarmament should always include splicing the tongues of those who delight to insult other nations.

Modern heating may be better; but there's nothing in a steam radiator to inspire dreaming and hand-holding.

Correct this sentence: "I want your advice, Dad," said the boy of sixteen; "I'm such an ignorant ass."

R. Q.

Editorial Opinion

BIG CITIES TOO BIG.

From the Ottawa Journal.

IT IS confidently predicted that in 25 years from now the population of London will be 1,000,000. The rapidly increasing growth of the world's great cities is not a pleasant prospect. In New York, for instance, the problems of housing and transportation are not being overtaken despite the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars on terecurean schemes.

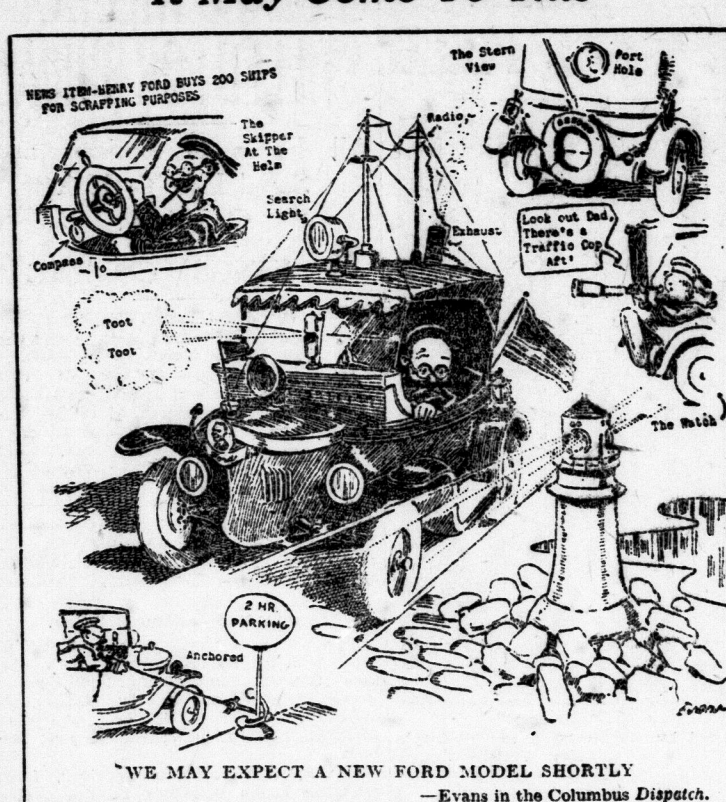
THINKS FAME IS FICKLE.

From the Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

THERE is a story to the effect that seventy-five persons were asked to name the university attended by a football player, and every one of them was able to give the correct answer. The same seventy-five people were asked to identify a certain distinguished educator and economist of international reputation; but not one of them knew that he was a member of the staff of the university attended by the football player.

It is quite possible that it is a true story; but even so it is an old story. Popular fame is not always an indication of solid worth, and it is not always the things of most value that are most eagerly sought. It is possible, too, that football has come to be over-rated as part of the modern university course in some parts of the world.

It May Come To This



Enlisting Children

By "OBSERVER"

THERE are two communist Sunday schools in Toronto, not Sunday schools in the sense that Canada has been used to use the term, but places where mere children laugh when the name "God" is mentioned, and in childish glee cry out for the day when the rebellion shall break, when capitalists shall cease to oppress, and slavery in Canada shall be abolished.

A writer on the Toronto Star attempted one of these Sunday schools. He says "although no definite attack was made on religion, there were references to God which were received with laughter by the children. The audience was about equally made up of boys and girls, and as far as could be judged the ages of those present ranged from six to fourteen years. The children generally appeared well dressed, well cared for, and fairly well behaved. There was among them not a single indication of poverty; without exception they appeared to have been drawn from prosperous working-class homes. But for a sprinkling of foreign children of the usual remark, that one of the Sunday school class of a Christian church."

The attendance on this particular Sunday afternoon was about eighty, and the superintendent, if that is what he is called, took occasion to remark that the attendance was down that day due to the usual remark, that one of the drawbacks to the work was the difficulty in securing teachers who could faithfully and intelligently carry on the work.

Gripping the Children. The reporter tells us that there was enthusiasm among the children for the teaching they received. "The only reference made to religion during the session was a sneering remark about God, and it was received with approval and a degree of enthusiasm. The greater part of the afternoon was taken up with a discussion of politics, and after that there was a play staged in which ridicule was heaped upon Toronto organizations who are engaged in philanthropic work."

At the end of the play the children rose to their feet. Prim little girls with flaxen hair joined the boys in the young communists' yell. In unison they shouted:

Lenin, Lenin, always ready.

Keep the red flag flying steady.

Into battle smash the foe.

Close our ranks and let us go.

Onward, forward, pioneers.

For our Lenin thunder cheers.

It is easy to gather with what deft touch the feeling of martyrdom is being breathed into these young lives. A slip of a boy gave an address on politics in which he said that politicians were parasites that lived on the workers; they were the tools of the capitalists. In conclusion he asked: "Why are capitalists anxious to suppress communist Sunday schools?" "Because they are afraid we shall learn the truth," was the answer furnished by a number of children. "How can we defeat the capitalist and the boss-class?"

"By revolution and rebellion," came the prompt answer from the children. "How can we defeat the capitalist and the boss-class?"

THE business of teaching the children may be new, but the teaching itself is not. Fifteen years ago meetings held in the mining camps of Southern British Columbia told the foreign workers the same thing. They were urged by speakers in their own tongue to prepare for the day when the organization should be sufficiently strong to rise up and take possession of the means of producing wealth.

There they sat, the Ukrainians, from other parts of southern Europe, and also men of English-speaking races, drinking in the oratory of the agitators who told them that their mines were their property but had for the time being been usurped by others. All that was necessary was that the workers should become so powerful that when the day came to use force they should not be found wanting.

During the meeting there would be a few hymns sung, one in particular being a prime favorite, the words of which told the workers that they had a world to gain and nothing to lose but their chains.

was in the interests of the common people.

I was about to suggest that perhaps Mr. Sturtevant might have been a boon companion of the election campaign, the Conservatives. Perhaps he does not care to do this, however, as he failed to secure more than a fraction of the votes necessary to save his deposit, and was thus singled by the electorate in his election to pull the political chestnuts out of the fire for Mr. Armstrong, the Conservative candidate. Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor.

AL. W. CAMPBELL, Farmers' Political Assn.

Alvinston, Nov. 24, 1925.

The Baptist Controversy.

Editor of The Advertiser: Sir,—It seems that the religious controversy between Dr. T. T. Shields and McMaster University is bound to go on until disaster stops it. We had it at the convention in St. Thomas three years ago, we had more of it in London last year, and then the whole convention in Hamilton a few weeks ago was charged with the story.

I notice that police were called on Sunday night to stop students of McMaster who went to Jarvis street church for the purpose of distributing literature outside the church at the close of the evening service. Just what crime there was in doing that I find it hard to see. Dr. Shields had made a definite and miserable attack on Prof. Marshall, an outstanding man on the faculty of McMaster, and had it printed and circulated in his church paper, and the McMaster literature was a reply to this.

The Baptist denomination, outside of Toronto, and even including most of the churches in Toronto, deplores the length to which this controversy has been carried. They would stop it if they could, for they regard it as unchristian and unreason, but they are powerless to interfere. Each Baptist church has within its membership its own governing body, and there is no higher or central authority to step in and say what course shall be taken by any church.

Many of the Baptists in London know Dr. Shields personally and have a high regard for his worth and the work he has accomplished, but they cannot follow him in his present attitude.

LONDON, NOV. 24. BAPTIST.

More Hydro Contracts.

Editor of The Advertiser: Sir,—Although much has been said about getting hydro on the farms some of the methods that are being employed are not going to help in the campaign. Some time ago farmers on the Springfield road north of the village of Lambeth were anxious to secure service, so, with the permission of the hydro authorities, they built their own power lines, and had their places wired to use light or power, and the total cost to each was about \$500.

25 Years Ago

From The Advertiser, Nov. 25, 1900.

The United Irish league of Boston has invited Kruger to visit United States.

The special train on the C. P. R. which took members of St. John's Mission lodge to Toronto made an unusually fast run. The actual running time held its annual banquet at the Y. M. C. A. last evening. The following took part in the program: George E. McBride, N. W. Stock, H. Whitaker, F. S. Dunn, C. B. Chapman, W. Earle, C. D. McLaren, F. Riley, E. A. Russell, Charles Turner, Jack S. Ash, D. A. Sutherland, F. R. Gidley, D. Clark.

London city council and board of education informed Mr. Justice Meredith that no agreement had been arrived at about the suit of the board for amounts by city council, and argument in the case went on.

London defeated McGill in Montreal at rugby, 14-5, and won the intermediate championship of Canada. The London team was full back, Labatt; half-backs, Taylor, Wilson, Sceraton; quarter, Hobbs; scrum, S. Taylor, Lucas, G. Rice; wings, Wilson, Hart, Messes, A. Rice, Kerrigan, Carruthers, Field, Brown.

These places, now five in number, are served from the Lambeth village station and pay on a meter rate the same as the residents of the village.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council, on contract coming, an agreement by which the hydro takes over the line, but no price has been named. There will be a charge of \$2.50 per month on a 50-acre farm, and a higher rate for farms that have a larger acreage. It is also required that the owner of a farm should be carried on in a spirit of not only him but his estate for 20 years, and we have figured out that the new rates will run about \$108 per year.

Now they have been served with notice that the city council