

## London Advertiser

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THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1924.

### Men and Facts Are Wanted.

If the public accounts committee at Toronto is going to do the work it is expected to do it must make known the fact that it is a body that is not easily set aside by excuses of the police that certain much-wanted witnesses have escaped, or that witnesses appearing there have lost pages out of their books, especially when these pages happen to be the very ones most wanted at the time.

The evidence of Inspector of Provincial Police Cuddy in regard to the whereabouts of C. A. Matthews, former assistant provincial treasurer, is weak and lame.

It was known that Matthews was wanted; it was known that he admitted having split commissions with others; it was known that he was the connecting link between the Drury and the Hearst governments, and that there were dealings there that needed clearing up.

Yet, knowing all these facts, and having men shadowing the home of Matthews and prowling around after him on the streets, he goes from his car into an office building, and that is the last seen of him.

The public would like to know if the provincial police were really very serious in their anxiety to apprehend Mr. Matthews.

The evidence given before the private account committee by Mr. Harris was so foggy and confused as to be valueless. A man who conducted business in a way that Mr. Harris intimated to the committee was in vogue in his office could not hope to keep a concern going a week.

It is not possible to blame everything on a loose leaf system. Pages of this character have a faculty of staying where they are put in other offices. They do not jump out and disappear as Mr. Harris' pages did when they were wanted by the committee at Toronto.

The committee has a perfect right to plain, truthful answers to its questions, and failing these the same course should be taken as was followed in the case of Peter Smith.

### Is Chicago United States?

Lake ports in United States have become alarmed at the results of the theft of water by Chicago drainage canal.

Representatives of New York State and from Ohio are at Washington pressing claims against Chicago taking 10,000 cubic feet per second from Lake Michigan.

That states the case mildly, for Secretary of War Weeks admits Chicago is taking at least 20,000 feet per second.

The deputation represented lake shippers who claim a reduction now of a foot and a half in lake levels was a serious matter.

The eleven representatives from Wisconsin protested against Chicago's theft, one member being certain that the step violated article 2 of the 1910 treaty with Canada.

W. R. Hopkins, city manager of Cleveland, put his finger on the weak spot in Chicago's case when he denounced the claim of the need of a sanitary sewer as nothing short of a fraud. Cleveland had built a system to care for its sewage and Chicago could do the same.

Chicago's sewer plea covers the real plan of a canal away across the country to the Mississippi, from which power can be developed and inland navigation made possible.

Now that large sections of United States are up in arms against Chicago, the voice of Canada should be heard vigorously and often.

If Chicago, without invitation or permission, came into Northern Ontario and started to dig out and take away our mineral wealth, there would be trouble right straight off.

By depleting our water resources he is just as truly despoiling our natural wealth.

It is unthinkable that Washington should allow such barefaced theft to continue for a single day.

### No "Private Files" Now.

The Home Bank investigation is under way at Ottawa, and already the contentious affair of "private" and "public" files has come under consideration.

It is not likely that any man who has served Canada in the capacity of finance minister or any other position of trust will want the word "private" to stand in the way of any and all information being brought out that will throw light on a situation that caused a convulsion in the private and business life of the Dominion.

The commission, if the contingency should arise, would be justified in putting its own interpretation on what are private files and what are not.

When an inquiry of this sort is on nothing must stand in the way of it going as far and as deep as the injury caused to the depositors.

The failure was not a private one. It was public in every sense of the word. The same ruling must now apply to all documents having a bearing on it.

### The Radio Fan's Problem.

The radio fan thinks he paid quite a fair sum for the equipment he has in the corner of his living room. But he argues, there are no records to buy for the machine, and all that is necessary is to tune in to the desired length and pick up the program that appeals to him. The world is his and the entertainment thereof.

But hold. Some of the largest broadcasters are in the business because they make receiving sets. They figure that the sale of these sets provides sufficient revenue to warrant them in including the daily program in their expenses.

That is all right as long as the sale of new equipment keeps up, but it is coming nearer to the point of saturation, and there is practically

no replacement; the radio does not wear out. Once the free program fails to keep on stimulating the purchase of new receiving sets, that work will become plain expense with no corresponding revenue. Then it will cease.

The radio fan bought his equipment thinking that he was through with costs. He did not figure that it was like going into matrimony or the automobile market, where the cost of upkeep must have a place on the family ledger.

Some of the great stations are now using their outfit for commercial purposes or propaganda, but there are limits to this business. This service is paid for by those providing the material, but the fans don't want it; they crave entertainment.

They want concerts, singers and musicians and good speakers. But who is going to provide these items? The broadcasting problem may not be here, but it is on the way. The fans may not know it, but the broadcasting stations do. There is a limit to turning a knob and picking a high-class number out of the air. Will the radio fans be called upon some day to help finance their own entertainment?

### The Pacific Scandal.

The phrase "National Policy" comes to the front every time tariffs are discussed in Canada. When it was first enunciated it served two purposes for Sir John A. Macdonald, (1) to put before the country a policy with an appeal to the manufacturing and farming interests, and (2) to give Sir John a bridge on which to cross over to new land after his career had been so badly shattered by the Pacific scandal.

Sir John A. Macdonald will always be remembered as the man who came back. The building of the Canadian Pacific was made the occasion to receive substantial aid for the Conservative campaign in the election of 1872. It is interesting to note the quiet simplicity that surrounded the bringing before parliament of the charges that in a short time brought the government to defeat. That eventual session opened on the 5th of March, 1873, and things went along smoothly without any hint of the coming storm. It may have been that newspaper reporters were not as aggressive or members of parliament as communicative as they are today, but it was not until, on April 2nd, Lucius Seth Huntington, member for Sheffield, rose in the House and let loose his charges, and asked for a committee of investigation. Another peculiar fact is that Huntington's motion, actually a severe censure on the government, was actually voted down with no debate by 107 to 76.

Again it may have been that scandals and sensations were not seized on with the same avidity that marks their appearance today. This one was slow to take root, but when it did start to work it came like a tidal wave. In vain Sir John fought against it. It was in the week of October 23, 1873, that the Conservative chief made one of his most memorable appeals to the House, reviewing the case and placing his whole record before the people. But it was no use, even some of his best supporters holding that the confidence of the people had departed. Probably the advice of the member for Winnipeg, Donald Smith (afterward Lord Strathcona), was the deciding factor. "For the honor of the country no government should exist that has a shadow of suspicion of this kind resting on them, and for that reason I cannot support the government." Sir John placed his resignation in the hands of the governor-general and on the same day, November 5, 1873, Alexander Macenzie was called upon to form a government. The election showed how quick the Canadian conscience was to rebuke wrongdoing, for Sir John came back with only 45 members in a House of 206.

It was in this atmosphere that the national policy was born. Defeated at the polls, but the leadership of his party never questioned, Sir John set about to rebuild his political fortunes. A depression in 1873, described by Mr. (afterward Sir Richard) Cartwright, the finance minister, as "a commercial crisis, great and almost unparalleled in history," provided Sir John A. and his party with a gloomy background on which to paint a brighter picture. It was on March 10, 1876, that the Conservative leader brought forward a resolution embodying the tariff for protection ideas of his national policy. It is open to doubt who first used that name, for a perusal of addresses by Sir Francis Hincks as early as 1871 reveals the same phrase. Wherever the phrase originated, it was Sir John who carried it to the country, for the first time making use of the political picnic to get to the people. On the occasion of his appearance in London in June of 1877 it was estimated that he addressed an audience of 20,000.

The Mackenzie government went down to defeat in 1878 because Sir John A. Macdonald saw the advantage of having a definite, appealing policy. The Conservatives came back in that election with a majority of 66, the count being Conservatives 137, Liberals 69.

The story of Sir John A. Macdonald's great come-back is one of the most interesting in Canadian history. His party wrecked, he and some of his leaders admittedly guilty of securing campaign funds from companies holding government contracts, he was able, by organization and building his resources for the next great move, to sweep the country that only a short time before had so thoroughly repudiated him.

### Note and Comment.

One way to get the money out of Germany is to loan it to her.

Ottawa Journal says Toronto people can always tell when spring comes by the smell from the Riverdale zoo.

H. E. Lavigne, M.P. for Quebec County, wants total exemption from income tax for families with twelve or more children. The Quebec M.P. has a family of twenty boys and girls. At \$500 each that makes him exempt up to \$10,000, and \$2,000 exemption as a married man brings it up to \$12,000. Unless these Quebec men are more prolific in their earnings than in their producing of families the income tax will not bother them.

## Rarebits By Rex

### IMPROPAGANDA.

(The government's budget proposals will prove fatal to industry.—Hon. Arthur Meighen. Mr. Meighen's cries of "wolf" are having a bad effect on the country.—Hon. Mr. Fielding.)

Page Mr. Meighen,

Harry Drayton, too;

Every good Conservative that wears a suit of blue,

Gather politicians and ye gentle demagogues,

Tell the slumbering citizens we're going to the dogs;

Shriek it to the tree tops and the dear, old legislature;

Rouse the people, stir the latent fires in their nature.

The budget has been balanced and the debt reduced this year,

But that must not prevent us whistling in the public ear,

Denouncing all the measures with severest reprobation

Brought down by King and others who are building up the nation.

Ruin, blue ruin!

Shout it to the moon.

Spread it through the countryside; there's an election soon.

Every time we tell it we may win an extra vote,

What matters if we're causing dangerous rocking of the boat?

Now is the time for Meighenites to make a fearful noise;

So everybody shout "blue ruin." Now, all together, boys!

If we repeat it long enough we may cause such a stir

That people will believe us and make Arthur premier.

This is the season when a man and a maid discover that two can fliv as cheaply as one.

Detectives arrested 25 members of the Klan in Pennsylvania last week. It must give great satisfaction to have so many promising Klus.

Insane asylums are reported filled to overflowing. The overflow may be observed daily driving motor trucks on city streets.

Earned income is what you call the salary you get. Unearned income is what the Klus calls it.

There are many things new under the sun. Did you ever hear of a circus advertising that it is "smaller and more inferior than ever?"

### SONG OF THE DRY.

I am a dry and admit it;

I tell all the wets to their face.

They surely can't think that the stuff that they drink

Is good for the whole human race.

For I am now of the conviction,

Promiscuous drinking's a sin,

And so, I confine inclinations of mine

To drinking naught else but dry gin.

None so blind as those who will not see through us.

The most independent young man we know is a salesman. So far he has taken orders from no one.

The poet who wrote "man wants but little here below" would have made a very successful burlesque show proprietor.

A Boston man stopped the escape of three convicts with a briar pipe. There's a corncob in this very office that would halt a rhino in full charge.

A Paris report says Napoleon wore a night-shirt. Since reading that our formerly high estimation of Nap has sunk below zero.

## How Did They Do It?

Most every parliament there is has been at work both night and day, a-turnin' out new laws and rules for us to read, likewise obey.

The councils now are at the game, in hamlet, town and city, too, they're draftin' things and pointin' out just what folks can or cannot do.

The laws what stood in '32 and on which then we pinned our hope, they've gone and torn the thing in two and left it stranded high and broke.

And when we ask of so and so, a trusty rule of pondrous sound, we find it's got a blister too, and ain't no longer hangin' round.

The laws that our ancestors had, that used to guard their frugal life, they've took 'em on by one each year and cleaved 'em with a butcher knife.

I must feel sorry for them folks who came in here long years ago, and wrestled with a big pine tree to find a spot to strike the hoe—how did they in those trougal years when limbs was young and life was long—how did they on such simple laws behave and work and get along?

For now our legislators work, great drops of sweat stick through their hats, from cuttin' hunks from this here law an' mendin' some strange clause in that.

Our forebears must have been great men, wise men and good, that's what I'd say, to keep a-goin' year by year on what few laws lived in their day.

—ARK.

## It Stopped Sicily

The invention of a new process for mining sulphur has multiplied American production by nine times, and has virtually killed the sulphur industry in Sicily. This has not been entirely a misfortune for the Sicilians, as it means the liberation of thousands of children, previously compelled to work in the mines, under medieval conditions so terrible that many were dwarfed and deformed. The United States now leads the world in the production and consumption of sulphur.

Frasch, a mining engineer, is the inventor of the new process. Three pipes are let down into a sulphur deposit, all contained in a single shaft. Hot water, under pressure, is fed into one pipe. Hot air, under compression, is forced into the second pipe, with the result that soon afterwards hot water, carrying liquified sulphur, issues from the third. The water is drawn off, leaving the sulphur usually more than 99 per cent pure. The economy was so great that it put Sicily out of the running.

When news of the American process reached Sicily it was discredited, and the first man to take it seriously, a Sicilian engineer, was summarily dismissed from his position for giving credence to such a wild tale.

The new sulphur mining method is of great industrial importance, as sulphur is used in innumerable manufacturing processes.

### WORSE AND WORSE.

Original sin seems to be becoming more original and vicious all the time.—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

## Dr. Frank Crane

### The Schoolmaster's Prayer

MY GOD, first of all, let me learn of thee, and to teach them under my charge as thou teachest all thy creatures.

That is, let me lead them to be just because I am just, wise because I am wise, great because I am great.

And, if their keen eyes see that I do fall short in these qualities, let them also perceive that I recognize my shortcomings, that I pretend not to virtues I do not possess and that I honestly strive to improve.

My God, let me study thy methods and imitate them.

As thou dost bring all life to its possible perfection by growth, so let me duly value the element of time in my pupils and endeavor rather to guide them to maturity than to force them to perfection.

Teach me thy noble disdain of force and thy shrewd indirection, that I may always induce and never resort to the weakness of compulsion.

Let me be a gardener of souls and not a mere merchant of facts.

Imbue me with thy patience, that I may thoroughly learn the supreme art of teaching, which is to wait.

LET me see every pupil of mine as a candle of the Lord and know that my business is to light him.

May I stimulate curiosity and feed it.

Show me how to handle fear and turn it into courage, to make the weak will strong, to cure indifference and transform it into ambition, to shame self-pity into self-confidence.

Give me the love of my pupils, for without love there is no teachableness.

Give me strength and that gentleness which is the garment of strength; and preserve me from weakness, and from petulance and tyranny, which are the signs of weakness.

Give me so mature a mind that I shall have a sense of values, that I may distinguish between essentials and non-essentials, and that I may not magnify little things.

Give me a wise blindness to the faults of exuberance and a wise evaluation of enthusiasm.

MAKE me sympathetic with youth, that I may not criticize as evil what is nothing but immaturity.

Teach me never to resort to the folly of reward and punishment but to recognize that every human being wants to learn, wants to be strong and wants to be right, and show me how to uncover and to develop these wants.

Let me never forget the profits of my calling, and that the greatest wealth one can gain in this world is the property right he clears in souls.

Invest me with the true dignity of my office, that I may always have a proper pride in knowing that mine is the highest of all callings, and that no man's business is nobler than his whose office it is to guide and mold the unfolding mind.

Keep me humble that I may continue to learn while I teach.

May I strive not so much to be called Master as to be a master, not to show authority so much as to have authority.

And give me that joy in my work, that exaltation in my privilege and that satisfaction in my service that comes from the knowledge that, of all human occupations, that of teaching is most like the business of God himself.

## THE SESSION JUST CLOSED

The probes being carried on by the public accounts committee at Toronto have taken the public mind off other legislation that has been passed in the session just closed.

The enabling legislation was put through by which the government can bring on a vote on the O. T. A. any time it sees fit.

Liberals opposed this on the ground that the wording of the questions to be asked should have been put in the bill. The Progressives moved a six months' hoist, the equivalent to throwing it out entirely. The temperance forces in the province know the machinery is there to spring a vote, and they should not be confused by all the other issues at Toronto.

The church union bill was withdrawn. An attempt by the private bills committee to alter the conditions in the original bill called forth such a storm of protest that the members of the committee realized their danger. The bill was withdrawn, and will be next heard of at Ottawa. The point was clearly established that the legislature, representing the state, had no right to interfere with terms on which any churches in Ontario might seek to unite.

The extension of the hydro system to rural communities, by the payment of 50 per cent of the cost from the public fund, was good legislation, although somewhat overdue. The rural sections need it, and they should have it at a price they can pay.

Proposed amendments that would have, if passed, made the Compensation Act an involved machine, were thrown out. The act as it stands is doing good work. Its simplicity is one of its strong features.

The substitute for "blue sky legislation" came under the Sale of Securities Act. It covers much the same ground as that to which there was objection when brought in by the previous government. It seeks to curtail the operations of promoters

who have a worthless or doubtful project. The law and its success will depend on the wisdom and strength with which it is enforced.

A salaried legislative secretary was appointed for Northern Ontario, largely because a district there had not been included in the cabinet representation. It was a political move entirely.

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"Fashions new and church bells pealing—The world smiles forth that Kruschen feeling"

## Grandpa Leads the Health Parade

With spring in his heart and "that Kruschen feeling" in his veins, Grandpa steps it out like a two-year-old. With all of the ambition and pride of a boy of twenty, he dresses immaculately. Grandpa knows that good clothes are part of the secret of a happy heart and a tireless spirit, and he dresses his youthful body and sprightly limbs to accord with "that Kruschen feeling."

Do as Grandpa does. Take your daily dimful of Kruschen Salts — your daily dimful of ambition and energy. Every morning, tip into your breakfast cup of coffee or tea just enough of the magic powder to cover a dime. Kruschen contains all of the salts your body needs to keep it

healthful. And in a single 76c bottle there are 160 doses—nearly enough for six months.

If you could