

FOLKS ARE ALWAYS BEING SO KIND TO US.

London Advertiser

Published by
THE LONDON ADVERTISER
COMPANY, LIMITED,
London, Ontario.

MORNING. EVENING.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
3670 PRIVATE BRANCH 3670
From 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and holidays
call 16, Business Department; 18, Editors
and Reporters; 174, Composing Room;
16, Circulation Department.

London, Ont., Wednesday, Sept. 6.

The Retired Farmer.

IN A VOTE taken in a village north of London a few weeks ago on the building of a new school, the verdict was against the project.

It was common talk in the village on the day after the vote that the retired farmers had gone against the idea of the new school, as they had no children to send to school, and were interested only in keeping down the rate of taxation in the place.

AN ADVERTISER representative happened to be in the place at the time, and in order to find out where some of the retired farmers stood in the matter, asked one or two of them what they thought about the matter, and what their attitude was toward the expenditure of money for the new school.

One of them stated the case fairly well, and there can be no doubt that many others of the same class have had the same experience as this one.

He stated, in brief, that he had retired from the farm nine years ago, and figuring on what it had cost people to live for some years previous, he thought when he had a certain amount of money in the bank, and more on first mortgages, he could get along on the income from his means, and live comfortably for the rest of his days. This man is now 72 years of age, and has his wife and another relative living in the house. For the first two or three years all went well, and he was able to get along very comfortably on his income, but starting around 1915, toward the end of the year, he had found that the cost of living had been going higher and higher. His income, being derived from interest payments, was a fixed quantity, and there was no way in which he could go ahead to better himself. The only thing he could do was to cut his living expenses as much as possible. This he found it difficult to do, as he claimed his home had always been conducted in a very modest way, and there were very few items that could be eliminated. He had secured some vacant land not far from his house, and had done what he could to grow his own vegetables, but he had figured on this in the first place when he left the farm.

The result of it all was that he found that he had on a number of occasions had to cut into his principal to help out of his income, and by so doing he had, of course, cut down his income. He claimed that right now, under present price conditions, he was paying out more for his living than he was earning from interest, and that he thought was sufficient to keep his home going for the rest of his days.

"If I persist in living long enough," he said with a smile, "it may be by the time I am 80 years of age I shall have to go to work again."

He admitted that he had voted against the building of a new school because he could not afford to pay his share toward the enterprise. He stated frankly that had he been in a better position he would have been glad to cast his vote otherwise.

There must be numerous cases similar to this one all over the country. The retired farmer in question stated that right in his village there were a number of people in the same position as he found himself. They found after they had retired that they had not enough to live on.

It is easy enough to say that the retired farmers are interested only in keeping down the tax rate, but honestly, what would you do under similar circumstances?

Paragraphs.

WRITING paragraphs is getting to be quite a business. Every second mail nowadays brings in a suggestion from some U. S. syndicate that we can brighten up our pages by the use of this material.

No doubt there is room to brighten up the pages of this, or any other paper.

But here's a sample from a batch turned out a couple of days ago by one of these syndicates:

"The Allied countries don't appear to be in so much of a hurry to 'come across' as we did in 1918."

Now, we don't suppose for one single minute that this viewpoint represents solid American opinion.

There are many things that might be said about "coming across in 1918," the last year of the war, but they are not being said.

Then, here's another one that has a peculiar slapstick touch to it:

"When anything goes wrong in Europe they just pack up their troubles in their kit-bags and bring them to the United States."

No particular harm in the remark, perhaps.

But one might ask, in all seriousness, just what the European nations get when they pack their troubles up and bring them to the United States.

Has there been anything in the way of serious attempt or positive accomplishment that would lead one to believe that the great American republic had earned the reputation of a very enviable one—of being a



place where European ridges can be ironed out?

Seriously, we rather like good paragraphs, and will make our bow to the man who can produce good ones, but we fear this particular syndicate is going to be sadly out of luck when it seeks to peddle its stuff in the Canadian market.

Farmers in Alberta.

SHALL we go forward or turn back?

Such is the question discussed by H. W. Woon, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and of the United Farmers of Alberta, in the current issue of the U. F. A., published in Calgary by the United Farmers of Alberta.

Mr. Woon deals at some length with the method of selecting and electing candidates, and touches on the ticklish point of whether a representative, after election, should be subject to the direction of the organization electing him. At the end of his article he comes nearer to a candid discussion of this point than he does in his opening remarks by saying that "it is said that some of the members (Farmers) who received nomination and election at the hands of farmers' organizations are seriously considering dissociating themselves from those organizations, and at the same time continuing to hold office that they accepted as representatives of those organizations. If this be true, then bitter indeed are the first fruits of the young tree of democracy. How badly have we chosen, and how herculean is the task before us! It will be only fair and just to assume that these members accepted nomination and election in good faith, believing in what they were undertaking to represent, and that after getting in a different environment, and under a different influence they changed their minds, and now think they were wrong and that after all the political party system is right. This, of course, they had a perfect right to do, and the process might be perfectly honest and honorable. But is it right, and square dealing, to continue to hold office after they have withdrawn from their electors, and are representing no one but themselves? Should they not, when they find that they can no longer conscientiously represent what they undertook to represent, lay down their commission and seek re-election on the basis of their new-born convictions?"

With this belief there can be little fault found, unless it be in the school of blind politicians, and fortunately the ranks of that institution have been sadly decimated in recent years. We have had in Canadian politics several instances of members resigning when they found themselves out of sympathy with the policies of the party they were chosen to represent.

Mr. Woon also claims that there is no difference between a group and a party, and in that he is quite right. In his own words he holds that there are those who "believe in a form of organization in the interest of politicians, but which is not in the interests of the people," and from that point argues that any political movement must find its guidance and direction from the bottom up, rather than from the top down. It is a fact, he claims, that years of party schooling have created a sort of political autocracy in the land, by which we have built up a machine for the glorification and benefit of a few professional politicians.

It is hard to justify such a statement by the rule of political history, especially of recent years. Whether citizens organizing in groups, or parties or anything else, the very fact of organization carries with it the necessity of leadership, and political leadership can very easily run into an autocracy, no matter whether those concerned are Liberals, Conservatives or Progressives. Mr. Woon can hardly claim that any one party has a monopoly on the pe-

culiar brand of virtue that will eliminate this tendency.

APPARENTLY Mr. Woon has given heed to the charge laid against the U. F. A. of being sectional, and representative of only the agrarian class, for he says in one place:

"But, without discussing the merits of democratic organization itself, they tell us that the farmers are organized on the wrong basis. They say that organized on this basis we are narrow, selfish, Bolshevistic, etc., etc. All of this seems to have a pleasing sound to the ear of the autocratic and the professional politician, but it doesn't prove anything, mean anything, nor get anywhere. If it is wrong for citizens to organize, tell us so and tell us why. If it is right for them to organize, and the farmers are organized on the wrong basis, tell them what the right basis is, and how they can organize on that basis. They will listen to reason; they desire wise counsel."

To the last of which we may say nay, nay. If Mr. Woon is indulging in some fine form of sarcasm, well and good, but if he is seriously bidding for all and sundry to come forward, each with his separate quota of advice on how to run the farmers' organization in Alberta or in any other province, then we can hardly take him seriously.

Mr. Woon is a man of wide experience, a hard-headed businessman, and on his appearances at Ottawa he created a favorable impression. He is in a position to state plainly what the Progressives of Alberta have in mind. It would be interesting if he would continue his discussion, and depart entirely from generalities. He starts a real discussion on a real subject, but furnishes only half an answer. In dealing with politics it is well not to leave too much to be read between the lines.

Our Hindsight.

NOW that we have no coal in sight, a great many people are beginning to think what a fine thing it would be to do more research work in Canada to see what can be found at home.

This notion is neither shrewd nor helpful.

For years there have been a few public-spirited men in the Dominion who have given of their time to the carrying on of research work in the Dominion, but their efforts have been poorly recognized and scantily appreciated.

Now that we run our heads into the stone wall of a cold winter with no coal, we begin to rub our eyes and look around.

Not until we are half-way down a steep hill with a gully at the bottom do we look around to see if our brakes are working.

Not until our house is on fire do we look through the old tin box to find out whether we have any insurance or if it was allowed to lapse a year and a half ago.

Likewise the county council has a meeting at the place where a heavy load went through the bridge and killed the driver and drowned the horses.

So also the fire chief goes around to find out why it was that the asbestos curtain was not working in the theatre, or how it was that the sprinkler system was out of order in the factory when the fire started.

Of 99 out of every 100 people it can be written that they do things when they have to and not one bit before.

So right here in Canada we have been running over to the United States year after year with our scuttles. And year after year we have seen that we were living in a fool's paradise.

Each succeeding strike has been more deadly than its predecessor, and every time transportation has been crippled in United States we have known for positive fact that our

coal supply was endangered.

And yet, in the face of these certain facts we have each year dusted off the old coal bucket, and packed off to the United States coal fields, apparently quite secure in the knowledge that we could get what we needed for the immediate present.

Now that we can't get it, we become wonderful investigators, or researchers, or home-talent expounders. All this feeling that is created now toward finding or developing something in Canada that we can burn to keep us warm is simply a passing notion, and as soon as it is found that the old nag will draw up at the side door with a load of United States anthracite, we will forget all about our desire to investigate and our passion for research will become only a foolish memory.

The men who have tried to carry on research work in Canada may have been formally thanked for their efforts, but that is where it has ended. The mass of the people are not interested, nor will they become interested in the problem. If we are going to solve our fuel problem in Canada it will be the few "cranks" and "faddists" who will some day hand us the solution. And after it has been done we will wake up and make the discovery that we are indeed a very remarkable people.

A Generous Move.

EDUCATIONAL authorities in Hamilton have been compelled to restrict school attendance to children more than ten years of age, owing to the outbreak of infantile paralysis in that city this summer.

When public and separate schools of Hamilton were opened Tuesday morning, classes were limited to senior grades, this action being taken on the advice of physicians of the city, who pointed out that the majority of victims of the dread disease were less than ten years old.

While the infantile paralysis situation at Hamilton is well in hand now, the authorities believe in taking no chances on a new outbreak. Other municipalities of the province, where the disease has been detected are waging a similar battle, for the children.

London has fortunately escaped an outbreak of infantile paralysis. This good luck is no doubt due in the first place to the excellent measures taken by the medical profession in the affected cities to prevent the disease from spreading, and secondly, is the result of precautions exhibited by the health authorities and public in London.

Co-operation of this nature is of benefit to all concerned. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to continue the school-closing regulations in Hamilton much longer, and that the much-dreaded infantile paralysis, with its terrible results, will become a rarity in municipalities of Ontario.

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

HERE WE HAVE ITEMS OF LOCAL AND DISTRICT INTEREST AS RECORDED IN THE ADVERTISER OF 1897.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1897.

Weather—Fine and warm, then showery.

The first pumpkins of the season came into Thamesville on Thursday.

Joseph H. Woolley of Windham at his threshing had 900 bushels of wheat from eighteen acres of land, and another field of sixteen acres yielded 40 bushels to the acre.

Dr. J. H. Gardner, who attended the British Medical Association meeting in Montreal, returned home on Saturday evening. The proceedings, the doctor asserts, were most interesting and instructive.

Mr. J. H. Chapman has returned home from a buying trip in Europe. Miss A. Parle Rogers, organist of Talbot Street Baptist Church, has

LITTLE 'TISERS

Next winter's coal will be hard to get.

When a man tries to pat himself on the back he finds out that it's much better to let some person else do it.

Some folks live to a ripe old age, while others try to make their car get to a narrow culvert first.

Second thoughts are often best, but trouble is they don't come first.

No wonder a lot of people have to stand when a seat on the New York curb sold for \$70,000.

Health hint—when you go duck shooting this fall let the other fellow carry the gun. You stay to home.

Even if an undertaker is pleased to get business he can't afford to look happy.

One half the world wonders where the other half gets its automobiles.

The Waterloo boys' band made a very creditable showing at Toronto Exhibition, getting fourth place. This organization is composed of some 45 young men, many of them scarcely being able to qualify for anything more than the title of plain "boy" yet. It's a great idea and a splendid work. As now they have gone in for the business of teaching part singing in Waterloo and Kitchener schools. The Twin Cities are to be congratulated on their efforts to make a musical center from home talent.

TO THE EDITOR

SLAUGHTERING THE TREES
Editor Advertiser:

Sir,—With much that Mr. Bapty has to say on the above subject we are in hearty accord, as the way our trees are mutilated calls for the severest remonstrance, and it certainly is high time the care of our parks and trees was placed in the hands of someone who understood them. But when he mentions the name of W. E. Saunders we must protest with all the earnestness of which we are capable. Why, had it not been for the timely intervention of General Manager Gaultz in 1913, nearly one-half of the finest maple and spruce trees in Springbank Park would have been sacrificed just to satisfy a passing whim of this parks commissioner, acting with another by the name of Emory B. Hamilton. Even today, visitors to Springbank may see for themselves marks made by an axe on hundreds of trees, put there in order to indelibly distinguish them for being felled the following winter. Let it be said to the credit of Mr. Gaultz that directly he was apprised of the intention of these parks commissioners he gave orders for the holes made in the maple trees to be filled up with a mixture of cow manure and clay, which was immediately done, and, to some extent, healed the wound made. But in the case of spruce trees doomed for removal, where a branch had been chopped off of one side, and consequently disfigured, orders were given to have all these trimmed up, that is, all the lower branches removed, and so today one may see what might have been beautiful stately evergreens so mutilated as to be hideous to behold. Our parks system is the laughingstock of the horticultural world, and Mr. Bapty does well to call for a change. Yours truly,

London, Sept. 5. WM. GILES.

CARING FOR CANCER

Editor Advertiser:

Sir,—I do not know whether it is permissible or not, but was wondering if there would be space for a few suggestions of mine.

Almost all the papers one gets hold of these days have some reference to the prevalence of cancer.

One sees figures quoted of legacies and donations to be given to the finder of some cure for the dread disease. I have not noticed anywhere any reference being made in regard to the prevention of cancer. To make clear my meaning, I am compelled to state my own case. I am living on a farm with an aunt and my four boys. My aunt is in the last stage of malignant cancer. When the cancer had got a fairly good hold of her we tried to see if there was a hospital where she could be taken care of for a price we could afford to pay, but all the doctors we consulted had the same to say. They could not do the cancer patient in the hospitals unless one was prepared to pay heavily for the care and necessary attention.

In the hospitals are sanitation, quiet, and all necessary conveniences for sickness, in marked contrast to home treatment.

The doctor draws flies, and try as one will to keep the pests down there are still some who will escape even the most vigilant person. No one needs

telling that flies are a house-to-house caller, and there are no means of telling where the pests have come from.

Now, another menace—out on the farm all refuse has to be either burned or buried. Well, where one man might bury his refuse, the next tenant might possibly turn in his hogs, and no one needs any lessons on how hogs will uproot everything. Our private physician says that out of 38 cases of cancer under observation all the females who had care of the patient developed cancer.

That, to my way of thinking, is a direct contradiction to the physician who insists that cancer is non-contagious.

Now, what I want to suggest is: Could not the interest of some of those donations be applied to the founding of some hospital where afflicted persons could have sanitary treatment and care? Could not some of those funds now lying idle be used equally well for prevention of cancer as the cure?

For a new, growing country the fatalities from cancer are remarkably high. Would it not pay Canada in the long run to help those afflicted by finding some place whereby they might have sanitary treatment and thus prevent any possible contagion?

My own personal experience is that it is very hard to keep everything sanitary where there are children and where there are no conveniences at all for sickness.

Trusting that I have not asked for too much space, your valuable paper, and thanking you for the kindness in bringing this little matter to the front, I remain,

A GRATEFUL SUBSCRIBER.

READ YOUR CHARACTER

By Digby Phillips.

NO. 315—HOW TO OUTFLANK OBSTINACY.

Yesterday's article explained that, in the practical use of characterology by salesmen, it is easy to observe whether a prospect has a convex profile and to draw valuable general conclusions from it.

It is equally easy to observe whether he has a concave profile: that is to say, a "dishd" one, with projecting forehead and chin.

Nor is it hard to keep in mind that, if he has, he also has a slow, deliberate, reflective and plodding nature, and that he is most likely to be amiable instead of peevish like the convex.

You can rush the convex, providing your story is well ordered and properly emphasizes the high lights. But you mustn't try to rush the concave, or you will probably bring to the surface that fund of obstinacy which balances his good humor.

Give him details, appeal to his reasoning power, and be prepared to spend a great deal more time with him than you would with a person of convex profile. Give him plenty of time to deliberate, and if this involves a second waiting for this than to press him unduly for a decision at once.

Tomorrow—How to Treat Mixed Profiles (Copyright, 1922 by Public Ledger Co.)

Our Own Country

BLIND IN CANADA.

Q.—How many blind are there in Canada?

A.—There are over 3,500 registered with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

SUB-TROPICAL FRUITS IN CANADA.

Q.—What sub-tropical fruits are grown in the open in Canada?

A.—Tea, olives and figs are among the sub-tropical fruits and plants grown in the open air in Canada—on Vancouver Island.

The Greek church employs two rings in the wedding ceremony, one gold, the other silver.

Paris is said to possess more sun-dials than any other city in the world.

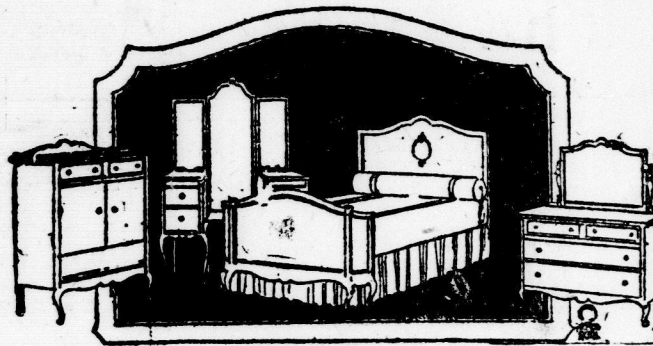
FURNITURE of Quality With Economy

AT

Wyatt's

LONDON'S NEWEST HOME FURNISHINGS STORE

AWAY FROM HIGH COST DISTRICT.



See our large display of Furniture in this bright store at extremely low prices.

BEDROOM SUITES

In Walnut, Mahogany, Ivory—Bed, Dresser, Chiffonere, Dressing Table, Vanity Dressers and Bench.

DINING-ROOM SUITES

Walnut, Old Oak, Fumed Oak and Golden Oak, in many designs.

CHESTERFIELDS

In rich Tapestries, Velours and Mohairs.

Make Your Home Beautiful and Comfortable At Lowest Prices

OPEN EVENINGS EXHIBITION WEEK.

Wyatt Furniture Co.

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS.

349-351 TALBOT STREET.

Between King and York. Phone 7082.

COWAN'S REMOVAL SALE

ALL ARTICLES REDUCED

CARLING STREET.

PHONES: 3461-3462.

"That is the true cocoa color."

It's Baker's Cocoa

THE problem in making cocoa is to preserve the natural flavor, aroma and color of good cocoa beans;

to eliminate the excess of fat, so that the cocoa may be easily digested by the most delicate stomach, yet not to take out too much and materially impair its nutritive quality.

By the exercise of great care in the selection and blending of beans, and by the employment of the most highly developed machinery and processes of manufacture we believe that we have solved this problem and produced a



PERFECT FOOD DRINK

MADE IN CANADA BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED

Established 1780

CANADIAN MILLS AT MONTREAL

Dorchester, Mass.

Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free