

The London Advertiser

Founded 1853.
London Advertiser Company, Limited.
Publisher and Proprietor, London, Ont.
JOSEPH E. ATKINSON, President.
T. R. MUIR, C. A. M. VINING,
Managing Director, Managing Editor.
Morning and Evening Editions.
Subscription rates: Delivered, 15 cents weekly; 65 cents monthly. By mail, in Canada, \$5.00 yearly; in the United States, \$7.00 yearly; foreign subscriptions, \$12.50 per year.
Special Representatives:
J. B. RATHBONE, Toronto, 114 Church street.
Montreal, Canada Cement Building.
C. H. EDDY COMPANY, New York, Park Lexington Building.
Chicago, Wrigley Building.
Boston, 604 South Building.
The Advertiser is a Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1925.

Mr. Meighen's Dangerous Plan.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, in convention at Toronto, favored the idea of keeping the Canadian National Railways out of politics. The reason is that they probably fear that were political influence allowed to do its work it would soon be reflected in preferential being given to men outside the basis of merit and loyal service.

Some correspondence took place between the brotherhood and Mr. Meighen regarding the Conservative leader's statement at Wingham that, if returned to power, he would enforce drastic cuts in current expenditure on the National Railways. His letter of explanation toned that down to mean that such cuts would have to be consistent with the efficient operation of the railways.

Mr. Meighen's explanation tones down his first utterance, which was probably meant for general consumption, but his speeches in the maritimes cannot be explained in any such manner. Speaking at Moncton on September 21, he promised, if returned to power, "to take the Intercolonial Railway and its branches right up to Montreal, and make of them a separate division with headquarters in the maritime provinces."

If that is not the doctrine of plain political interference, then what is it?

No matter if experienced railroad men, who have no other object than making the Canadian National a success, decided that it was better to centralize executive offices and simplify direction, Mr. Meighen would step in over their heads and arrange matters to suit himself because he wants to get votes in the maritimes by his meddling interference.

The electors would do well to see that Mr. Meighen is kept in a position where he cannot get his hand on the Canadian National Railways.

No Reduction Mentioned.

Provincial Treasurer Price has again mentioned his plan for wiping out the debt of Ontario in forty years, and claims that much depends on the stability of taxes. He makes no mention of the province relaxing its grip on any of the sources of revenue it has tapped, nor of allowing any of them to revert to municipalities where they rightly belong.

Mr. Price's plan for wiping out provincial debt carries with it no promise of decreased demands upon taxpayers. The whole burden of the campaign which put the present government in power was that the Drury government was ruining the province, and that it had surpassed any other government in the manner and extent of its taxation levies.

The Ferguson government, after securing power on such pretence, has kept every source of taxation which it denounced the Drury government for imposing. It has gone farther with its increased tax on some forms of amusement, a tax on gasoline and another on beer. Facing what it knew positively would be a deficit, it added another \$90,000 for members' indemnities, and by so doing provided another reason to keep on levying taxes.

Mr. Price's one chance for putting his debt reduction scheme in operation is that the people shall keep on paying more taxes in more ways than they ever did before.

Disposing of Wealth.

When London conference of the United Church was discussing the raising of money, Colonel Beattie favored going directly to the men who had money and placing the case before them, because, he added, "we know they can't take it with them."

Dr. Beattie's view is as forceful as it is unique. Men with money cannot take it with them when they leave this world; they generally make provision for others to get it, and in this way gifts they might have made to worthy objects are never received.

It is often pitiful to note the lack of provision made for some who are left when the breadwinner passes out, but there are also occasions when the amount of wealth bequeathed is almost equally tragic.

Financing Elections.

A correspondent writing to a weekly paper says: "Already the old parties are after the money, trying to sell membership in their political clubs to raise money to fight an election. It is this money business that has brought them into disrepute."

It is difficult to see where such a conclusion is warranted. The fact that political parties have failed to attend to their finances on an open and businesslike basis is the reason why so many candidates have sought subscriptions from those who expect some concession for the money they provide.

A man joins a lodge, fraternal society or a service club because he believes in the things for which these organizations stand. He pays his dues willingly, and it is part of the agreement by which he becomes and remains a member in good standing. The same principle should apply to politics. A man believes that a high tariff is right, so he joins in with the Conservatives; another holds that tariff for revenue is the proper policy, and he aligns himself with the Liberals. These beliefs become the points

at issue in an election. The way to give expression to them is to seek the election of candidates holding one or the other of these views. Elections cost money, and the men who subscribe to these views should be the ones to see that it is provided in a clean, regular manner for legitimate costs. That is why a membership fee in a political organization becomes the logical way and the best way for securing funds.

If it is not done, then the candidate is left to finance as best he can. If he wants to stay in the race, and he generally does, he has to use his own money or get it from others, and the first plan is as objectionable as the latter. When members of political parties come to the point where they contribute and direct their own funds they will have taken a great step toward putting elections on a far more desirable and equitable basis than they have been in the past.

What Is a Lottery?

A case which is of more than local interest has been decided in court at Chatham with a fine recorded against a promoter who was working with local merchants to stimulate trade and aid in the collection of outstanding accounts.

Tickets were given at the stores with purchases and presumably with payments for accounts. These were numbered and at the close of the contest would be the drawing for prizes. The court held that this constituted the operation of a lottery and was therefore illegal.

It is small wonder if the public mind is somewhat confused as to what is a lottery and what is not. When the fair was on in London there was a concession granted for a game called "Bingo." Thirty-six players sat in around the tent and paid ten cents each. Before each was a numbered card and a pile of corn. When the game started one operator started drawing numbers from a box and calling them out. Those having the called number on the card covered it with a piece of corn, and this kept on until some player had completed a row across, when he called out "Bingo" and was rewarded with a cooking dish. The rest of the players got nothing at all.

Comparing the two cases, the Chatham plan seems fairer for those who play at the game. Customers putting up their money got merchandise for the full amount, whereas in the fair game only one out of thirty-six got anything for his ten cents. There was to be a drawing in Chatham for prizes, and there was also a drawing in the tent of the numbers as the game progressed. On the face of it there is something lacking in elementary justice because the tent game was allowed to proceed and the Chatham plan was stopped.

The Pressure of More Business.

The resignation of E. R. Dennis, president of the Western Ontario Conservative Association, comes at an inopportune time for that party, for Mr. Dennis undoubtedly possesses directing and organizing genius of large calibre. He felt that the present campaign was bound to make demands on his time which he would not be justified in meeting.

His resignation was the choice of a sensible businessman who sees opportunities for the extension of his factory. Trade is on the increase in Canada and Mr. Dennis wanted to devote all his time to securing his share of it.

It is a strange coincidence that the same cause is the only barrier that may keep Frank White, M.P., from again contesting for the London seat. Extensions are also under way at his plant, and increasing business demands are making a claim on his time that he cannot easily turn aside. If he said the word there is no doubt he could readily outdistance any other contender for the Conservative nomination. Yet his business interests must be recognized, especially in a period of factory extension.

While Mr. Meighen is busy telling the people how hopeless the present outlook is under the King administration, it is rather gratifying that Mr. Dennis finds business expansion making such inroads on his time that he has to retire from the presidency of the district Conservative association, while Mr. White, the Meighen representative in the last parliament, is also forced to give his acceptance of the nomination due consideration for similar reasons.

Notes and Comment.

One beautiful thing about the fall of the year is that it sees the end of those fat men's races at picnics.

Voters in Atlanta had to choose between a final ball game and voting on a \$2,000,000 bylaw. The ball game won.

It cost United States \$50,000 to deport 256 Chinese, which is charged up to the profit and loss account on export trade.

Autos are taking passengers away from the railways, but the trains still continue to knock a few passengers out of the autos.

A marriage was consummated the other day after a courtship of forty years. The old boy was too weak to battle any longer.

Woodstock officer went to the fair grounds to investigate the games of chance and won \$5, but afterward had his pockets picked. The whole force is out now trying to recover the \$5.30.

Two enormous pike were taken from the river at Ingersoll. It was reported that one of them "was secured with a cheap pole and a ten-cent line." There was probably a hook on the end of it, too.

Official figures on the operation of the Canadian National roads for the first eight months of 1925 make interesting reading. Gross receipts were \$5,511,169 less than the same period in 1924, but operating expenses were cut by \$1,068,497, showing an improvement of \$4,442,672, or a betterment of 65 per cent over the same period in 1923. Figures like these provide an effective answer as to why Sir Henry Thornton has been re-engaged.

Beware

I followed strange advice and grew a Roman nose upon my face, and my friends they pass me by, a stranger in my native place.

I read about a scheme just out whereby folks simply looked and chose, and picked the style they wished to wear, a Roman or a Grecian nose. A man who had a stubby snout could wear some harness for a week, parading then the village street decked with a new and handsome beak.

The book had heaps of letters in that took up quite a lot of space, a-speakin' kindly of the scheme for addin' dignity and grace.

The snout I've wore for sixty years was never pleasin' to the eye, it's barred me out these three score years from lookin' like a handsome guy. And so I writ and sent my coin to see just what this chap could do, advisin' him to send his book, likewise a set of harness too.

I slumbered in a paris cast and spent my evening time at home, determined I should have a beak to decorate anew my dome.

When I got through that course I went and gazed upon the lookin'-glass, bein' much surprised to see in there the changes that had come to pass. For now when I walk out from home, prepared to take a stroll about, instead of my old stubby nose I wear a handsome Roman snout.

But folks they pass me on the street, they snub me on the village green, I am a stranger in my land, a guy that none has ever seen. Kind friends who helped me when in pain, who came to tend my brindle cow, they pass me as a foreign jay, none comes along to cheer me now.

But I can't get my old nose back, nor live those happy days of yore, alas I moon to have my beak recast like what it was before.

—ARK.

25 Years Ago Today

(From The Advertiser, Sept. 26, 1900)

Woodstock young men have organized a social club and have named it the Bohemian. The following officers were elected: Patron, Hon. James Sutherland, M.P.; honorary president, George W. McKee, president, Charles F. Errett, vice-president, Dr. Fitzgerald; second vice-president, Don McLeod; secretary, A. Maybee; treasurer, Percy Thompson.

There is a sudden desire on the part of most of the European supporters of the I should return to their homes as soon as possible.

London poultry fanciers had 84 birds in the Ottawa show in charge of R. B. Millard. Heavy winners at Ottawa included Mr. Millard, Hugh Wyatt, Charles A. Stewart, Thorpe and Scott, Newton Cosh, Kingsmill and Moore, Robert M. Curdy and Harry Tozer.

The decided novelty entertainment in the Jubilee rink last night entitled "The Progress of the Century" was a very successful affair. It was held under the auspices of the King street Presbyterian church and was attended by over 700 people.

The Liberal convention at Glenora tomorrow will be addressed by Hon. G. W. Ross, F. G. Frost, M.P. for Leeds; John Fraser, M.P. for East Lambton; Malcolm McGugan, M.P. South Middlesex, and others.

The Methodists of Glendale have purchased the old farm church from Lambeth Methodists and are having it moved to a lot on Mr. David Nichol's farm, concession 2, Westminster. The Glendale people have held services in the schoolhouse for some years, but with a church of their own they hope to form a part of some circuit. The probability is that they will be annexed to the Askin street church.

Editorial Opinion

WHEN HE FIGURED IT OUT.

(From the Forest Free Press)

HARRY WOODS, editor of the Wellington, Kansas, News, went to a church supper some time ago to which he had been given a free ticket. As he neared the portals he heard one good sister whisper to another, "Here comes one of the deadheads." Reflectively he ate up out of his trusty pencil. He found that he had given that particular supper just \$3.45 worth of free advertising and in returning therefor he had received one chicken wing, and the name of "deadhead." Since that day he has collected cash for all church suppers and other parties, and he also gets the choice part of the chicken, which he purchases for himself with the cash paid for advertising which he used to give gratuitously.

LIFE OF PARLIAMENTS.

(From the St. Thomas Times-Journal)
OTTAWA statisticians report the actual life of Canada's fourteenth parliament, which was dissolved on September 5, as three years, eight months and thirty days. The shortest parliament in point of time was the second after Confederation, which sat for one year and four months. The twelfth parliament established the record for longevity by carrying on its work for six years.

The length of service of each parliament since Confederation follows:
First parliament—4 years, 9 months, 15 days.
Second parliament—4 years, 4 months.
Third parliament—4 years, 5 months, 25 days.
Fourth parliament—3 years, 5 months, 28 days.
Fifth parliament—4 years, 5 months, 10 days.
Sixth parliament—3 years, 9 months, 27 days.
Seventh parliament—5 years.
Eighth parliament—4 years, 2 months, 26 days.
Ninth parliament—3 years, 9 months, 26 days.
Tenth parliament—3 years, 9 months, 4 days.
Eleventh parliament—2 years, 7 months, 28 days.
Twelfth parliament—6 years.
Thirteenth parliament—3 years, 7 months, 7 days.
Fourteenth parliament—3 years, 8 months, 20 days.

Four Canadian parliaments have sat through five sessions, two have held six sessions, and the twelfth parliament (war time government) held seven sessions during its six years in office.

Lighter Vein

A REAL NATURLIST.

Nurse—Willie, dear, don't you want to come to see the sweet little sister a stork brought you?
Willie—No, I don't. I want to see the stork.

HEREDITY UP TO DATE.

"Isn't that a lively child! Why, he's as spry as a goat."
"That's only natural. His father and mother were both pedestrians."

A National Policy

Protection Plan of 1879 Does Not Fit a Greater Canada's Needs in 1925—Neither High Protection Nor Free Trade, But Moderate Tariff Is Truly National Policy Today—Moderate Tariff Means Stability.

This article has been written for The Advertiser by Senator John Lewis, formerly editor of The Toronto Globe. It is the second of a short series which will appear in The Advertiser.

By JOHN LEWIS.

When the tariff was increased in 1879 for the purpose of affording more protection to Canadian industries the name National Policy was used to describe the plan. It was a good name, whether applicable to that particular plan or not. As a matter of fact, the decade 1881 to 1891, in which the plan was in full force, was the gloomiest period in Canadian history. Although during the same period the Canadian Pacific Railway connecting Eastern Canada with the prairies was built, the increase of population was less than in the previous decade.

But apart from that it is to be remembered that in 1879 the words National Policy had a much narrower significance than today. Canada then meant for all practical purposes Eastern Canada. There was little population or production of grain on the prairies. It was not necessary to consider western conditions or western opinion. Today there are nearly two millions of people on the prairies and the region is one of the chief granaries of the world.

Face World Competition.

The market for the huge surplus of wheat in Great Britain and other countries where world competition must be faced. The western farmer has therefore little or nothing to gain from a protective tariff, while that tariff enhances the cost of much that he has to buy. His common saying is that he buys in a protected and sells in a free trade market.

The western farmer cannot expect to have his own way entirely in the framing of the tariff. But he must be considered by any government, Liberal or Conservative. If he cannot have free trade, neither can extremists in the east have a tariff as high as Haman's gallows. The tariff must be moderate. A moderate tariff is the only basis of a truly National Policy—suitable to the agricultural west, to the more highly industrialized provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and to the maritime provinces, where complaint is made that the people receive little or no benefit from protection while they bear its burdens. In order to solve this geographical difficulty, it has been proposed to establish regional tariffs, a different tariff for each section of Canada. Better than that is a reasonable tariff, as fair as possible to all parts of Canada.

Assurance of Stability.

Bear in mind also that a moderate tariff is the only assurance of stability. If extremists have their way, there will be constant agitation for change. Our tariff policy must be National and Rational.

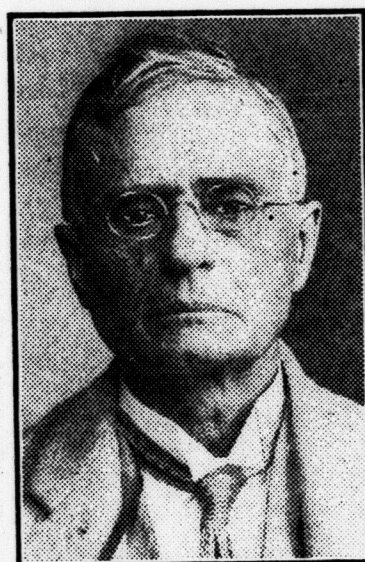
In another way the phrase National Policy means today something different from what it meant in 1879. There has been an enormous expansion not only of agriculture but of manufacturing industry. The home market is not sufficient for either. Markets abroad, both British and foreign, must be cultivated. Hence production must be cheapened so as to enable both our farmers and our manufacturers to meet competition in these outside fields. Hence transportation must be cheapened, by sea as well as by land. Hence also the activity of the Mackenzie King government in negotiating trade agreements with Australia, the West Indies and other countries.

The New Commission.

The new tariff commission ought to make for stability and reasonableness, because it will help both government and house of commons to deal intelligently with the changing conditions of industry on the farm, in the factory, in the forests and in the mines. It will, it is hoped, represent all kinds of industry, represent all the different regions of Canada, represent the consumer as well as the producer. One of its members will be a woman, and this ought to be a guarantee that the interests of the home and the family will be considered. The character of the home is the final test of civilization. We may hope, too, that industries will be considered upon their merits.

Trustee for the Public.

Whoever receives benefit from protection ought to be considered as a trustee for the public, the conditions of the trust being fair treatment of the consumer and fair treatment of workmen. Profiteering may be checked in this way. It is not in the national interest that there should be huge profits or wages which do not ensure a standard of living such as will make good Canadian citizens. Again let it be repeated that we need a real National Policy, such as will build up Canada as an intellectual and spiritual as well as a material sense; such as will develop not only our mines, forests, water-powers and fertile lands, but our men, women and



SENATOR JOHN LEWIS.

children, the greatest and noblest of all our resources.

The Two Alternatives.

On the one side we have a policy of cheapening production, enlarging markets, and careful consideration of tariff changes by a representative commission; on the other side we have a vague, crude proposal for higher duties. Which of these two policies may be found in the fact that Mr. Vincent Massey, a student and the head of one of our largest industries, is now a member of the Mackenzie King government. And there are signs that other manufacturers are doing some hard thinking along the same line. The conflict is not between farmers and manufacturers, but between carefully considered and statesmanlike policies and crude proposals which Mr. Meighen and his colleagues when in office made no attempt to carry out.

HIGH TARIFF WALL MENACE TO UNITY

Minister Says He Always Advocated Lower Duties Policy.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Port Hope, Sept. 25.—"I have never been a believer in high protection; my lack of belief in that doctrine is not due to any sudden conversion, but due to my approaching the problem many years ago as a student, and also my relations today. As a man of business I think it is wrong." This declaration by Hon. Vincent Massey, newly appointed minister in the King government, was outstanding in his opening campaign speech here today.

"In 1911," he proceeded, "I had the honor of polling my first vote on behalf of reciprocity, because I was one of those who believed that our national existence was not imperilled by an old business arrangement with our neighbors. I believe our national sentiment is based on something deeper than the shifting figures of a tariff schedule. High protection, I believe to be not in the interests of this country. I believe the pendulum is swinging against high protection even in those countries having high tariffs, but I believe protection is peculiarly unfitted to Canada. It

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When Your Income Stops

THE wage-earner or the salaried man does not usually have a surplus to invest. He, himself, is his sole capital, his earnings, his only income.

Think! When you stop, your income stops. What is going to happen then? You are not one of a company in business. You hold no stock. You stand alone. Who will pay an income to your family when you cease doing so?

The Mutual Life of Canada will.

The Mutual Life was organized for just such men as you. Mutuality lends the strength of each to the strength of all and the strength of all to meet the needs of each. Let our nearest agent tell you how to insure an income to your family should your own strength fail them.

Write to us today for "The Mutual Book".

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA Waterloo, Ontario

Branch Office,
204-5 Royal Bank Building,
London, Ontario.

Liberals Likely To Name Calder

Canadian Press Despatch.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—R. L. Calder, K.C., former crown prosecutor, has announced his intention of seeking the Liberal nomination in Mount Royal division, in opposition to the Conservative candidate, R. S. White. Tomorrow night Mr. Calder will outline his program to the electors at a meeting. It is understood Mr. Calder will represent the Liberals in that section.

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Which Road Will Your Son Take? It Depends on You.

If anything happened to you, would he have to leave school and take the first job which offered in order to help his mother keep the home together?

"Blind Alley" jobs require little education and offer good pay to start. "Success" jobs demand education and a period of service at a small remuneration.

Your responsibilities should not be transferred to your children.

BLIND ALLEY

THE FIRST JOB THAT COMES