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London, Ont., Thursday, November 25.

RESULTS OF GOVERNMENT "EDUCATION."

Mr. Meighen and Mr. Guthrie say that the general election must be postponed until the people are educated into understanding the Government policy. Well, there was surely plenty of education of that kind in East Elgin. The constituency was kept open for six months after the death of Mr. Marshall, kept open until almost the last moment allowed by law, while elections were held long ago in constituencies where the vacancy did not occur until last summer. During the greater part of the period East Elgin was vacant Mr. Meighen was prime minister of Canada, so that he had ample time to carry on his educational campaign.

The entire organization of the Conservative party, with a huge staff of writers and speakers, was moved into East Elgin. Local newspapers were flooded with heart-to-heart talks and other advertising, with a total disregard of expense. One would have imagined that a general election was in progress, judging by the huge posters, in which Mr. Meighen was pictured as the safe man at the helm. (Was this on the famous Port Burwell dredge?)

The prime minister spoke twice in the riding, once at Aylmer. Aylmer gave Charlton 537 votes, while the Government candidate received only 97. The result in Aylmer was a great triumph for Mr. Charlton, and for Mr. King, who addressed two big meetings there on Thursday night.

The general result of the Government's "education" was a crushing defeat, an emphatic repudiation of the Government and all its works. The vote for the Government was less than 2,000; the vote against it nearly 5,000. In Yale, B. C., the Government majority was reduced from nearly 2,000 to 300. Such are the results of "education." They show how the general election will go when the Government plucks up courage to bring it on.

THE LESSON OF EAST ELGIN.

The people who are behind the Government at Ottawa are too wedded to their own interests to properly interpret East Elgin. The Montreal Gazette, organ of high protection, tells the premier to go right ahead, maintain the policy that he has been enunciating of late and let the future take care of itself. But there are few so blind as this. The majority of the people are interpreting the result in this Ontario by-election as indicating a very deep-seated dissatisfaction with the Government and with its policies. The most extraordinary efforts were made to keep this seat Tory. A small army of speakers and organizers were there for weeks and money was spent like water. "Anything to win East Elgin" seemed to be the cry, but the people of East Elgin showed that they had minds of their own, and that they were not to be cajoled or flattered into voting for a candidate whose election was so clearly backed by all the selfish interests in the country today.

East Elgin ought to have a very deep meaning for the administration at Ottawa. The constant flouting of the public interest contrasted with extreme solicitude for the class represented by the sugar barons has not passed unnoticed by the country, and there would be more results just like East Elgin were there opportunities for the people to express themselves. There can be no crying on the part of the Meighen administration that they did not have a fair show in the by-election. As a matter of fact, everything was in their favor. The riding had been Conservative in the past, the Government's organization was complete in every particular, there was the inducement to elect a candidate belonging to the party in power, and the three-cornered contest operated distinctly to the advantage of the Government candidate. With Mr. Stanell as a candidate no fault could be found, save that the advertising experts of the Government placed him in a rather foolish light before people who knew him. Yet, despite all the advantages in their favor, the Government lost and lost badly.

CHURCH UNION.

(By Charles Jenkins.)

In this installment of Mr. Jenkins' article he deals with the objects and aims of the Canadian Church Union.

I would call your attention to the extreme importance of these resolutions. The Provincial Synod is composed of representatives of the entire church in the districts named. Its members are elected by the diocesan synods, and without public agitation, or any so-called party action, both houses of that synod, composed of bishops, clerics and lay representatives, put themselves on record in their conviction that the present system of Canadian Church administration is defective, and that the time had come for consideration of measures to reform that state of matters. In so doing, they were only carrying out one of the objects set forth in their declaration of 1861, viz.: To promote the further consideration and united action of the whole of the dioceses of British North America.

The Provincial Synod of 1888 having passed these resolutions and appointed its committee, adjourned for three years.

One of the drawbacks of the present Pro-

vincial Synod system at once showed itself. A reference to a Provincial Synod committee of a thoroughly general representative character has this difficulty, that the various members of this committee are so far apart that the kind of inter-communication required for a subject of this magnitude is virtually impossible, and any discussion of the subject in Provincial Synod to give it full value must have an intelligent movement of the whole mind of the church accompanying it. It became evident that some kind of organization was required to work specially in furtherance of the movement, and in the city of London a few earnest-minded sons of the church organized "The Canadian Church Union." Special societies to achieve special ends within the church have been called into existence from time immemorial as circumstances required, and as there are special temperance, purity, mission and other societies or guilds, in full working order—today, under the authority of the church's spiritual ruler, so a society for church union in Canada was exactly in the path of church custom. The moral authority for organization was derived from Provincial Synod action, and it would not have existed without that action. Voluntary service for the cause of the church is one necessity of its earthly position, and the call to this work was none the less legitimate, that it proceeded from internal consciousness of church necessity, instead of external official appointment.

The Canadian Church Union has no connection with any other society. Its qualification for membership is being in full communion with the church, and its aims and objects are as stated in its constitution.

The better union of the Canadian Church called it into existence, but in considering the declaration of its aims and objects, it was felt that some other necessities of church life might be profitably dealt with, if the union grew into sufficient strength and influence to enable this to be done. Its aims and objects then are:

1. To unite the various dioceses of the Church of England in Canada, so as to form a purely Canadian branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, owing allegiance to a metropolitan and a provincial synod, as the true head and governing body of the Canadian Church.
2. To sustain and strengthen the church by all means in its power, by a hearty and liberal support in all church work, to aid the bishops and clergy in maintaining and enforcing her doctrines and discipline.
3. To maintain the Prayer Book of the Church of England in its integrity.
4. To disseminate information as to the Scriptural origin and general history of the church, as a means of holding her members to a faithful and intelligent allegiance to her principles and teaching.
5. To promote meetings of church people for the informal discussion of the matters above, which men's minds are not yet sufficiently informed for serious synodical consideration.
6. To encourage the laity to take a more active part in the work of the church, both general and parochial, and especially Sunday school work.
7. To form a bond of union for all lay workers, affording a medium of communication, and for consultation on the various phases of their work.
8. To aid and foster by all means in its power a desire for Christian unity.

The first work the Canadian Church Union began to do was to further the union of the Canadian Church, and so far, with the exception of some work done by a few of its members, under clause 4, giving lectures on church history, its efforts have been exclusively in the direction of the federation of the Canadian church. The first thing done was to communicate with members of Provincial Synod committees and others in the various dioceses to take notice of Provincial Synod resolutions, and episcopal synod committees to consider. Nearly all the diocesan synods have had the subject up, and the education of the general mind of the church is thus going on in a way not otherwise possible. Communication was opened up with some prominent churchmen in Manitoba, and at the Provincial Synod meeting of Rupert's Land, held in August, 1897, a full and favorable response was given to resolution of our Provincial Synod. British Columbia is most anxious for union with the Canadian Church, and a branch of our society has been established there. Throughout the whole of the Dominion of Canada has this question been brought up in the church's own constitution, and the Canadian Church Union has been to hold up the question to the church. The Canadian Church Union promulgated no plan, but simply in the scattered state of the various dioceses of the Canadian Church it gave the initiating movement whereby church lovers, workers and thinkers, did the work through their own channels for themselves. According to present appearances it will continue to discharge this duty; it knows no party, but according to its ability has worked with singleness of purpose in calling attention to this want of the church, and rousing the efforts of those who alone can supply it, and Provincial Synod committee, which met recently, acknowledged the Canadian Church Union had given service to the church. Everything shows that the church is ripe for action in the question, and the serious consideration is: How to set about it? This brings us to the report of the Toronto Synod committee, which was adopted at its last session by the synod, and as the Canadian Church Union has no specific plan, I must discuss the report individually.

FROM HERE AND THERE

A GOOD TIME TO STOP IN EAST.
(Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec state that large numbers of men are out of employment, and that the prospects for the winter are far from promising. In Montreal and Quebec there is little demand for unskilled labor, and this class of workers may find it hard to tide over the winter unless they can be absorbed in lumber and construction camps and in pulp and paper mills. There has been a considerable change since last winter, when politicians and others were talking about the necessity of more production. Now the difficulty is to obtain opportunities to produce.

RUSSIAN TRADE.

(Stratford Beacon.)
Russia must have trade with England to feed and clothe thousands of population. England needs the Russian market to keep her factories and industries and her ocean trade up to normal. But the shrewd diplomacy that has always characterized Great Britain is illustrated in the conditions laid down to which Soviet Russia must comply before trade will be resumed. All military operations against Persia and India must cease, as will also Bolshevik propaganda throughout the British Empire.

A SERIOUS HARDSHIP.

(Toronto Globe.)
A lighthouse keeper in Georgian Bay watched over the dead body of his wife for three days, the heavy weather preventing a trip to shore. Lighthouse keepers should be provided with signals so as to summon help in emergencies. In the present case the woman's life might have been saved if a passing steamer could have been signaled.

A GREAT DISCOVERY IN EGYPTOLOGY.

(Manchester Guardian.)
In the underground necropolis under the ruined temple at Deir Medineh, the French savant, M. Lacau found thousands of mummified bodies of the sacred ibis. Each bird was in an elaborately decorated vase of earthenware, embedded in a sort of cardboard formed by a conglomeration of papyrus, which totaled hundreds of thousands of papyrus. The subjects of these are naturally of the widest character, and M. Lacau, in his speech yesterday to the French Academy of Sciences, was loudly applauded by the assembled professors when he said that the find was one of the most important, if not the greatest, of the discovery in Egyptology of our day. The work of deciphering these documents will take years. "It is the waste paper basket of ancient Egypt," said one of those charged with the work.

REDUCE MILK DELIVERY COST.

(Kingston Whig.)
The proposal to form an organization which aims to establish a central milk bureau in Kingston is one that has much to commend it. It will be helpful in at least two important particulars: It will materially assist in reducing cost of delivery. At present a score or more producers or dealers are delivering milk to all parts of the city, necessitating a great deal of overlapping. Not infrequently five or six wagons enter a city street, each carrying having only from one to three or four customers. What a waste of time and money this system—our shall we say, lack of system—involves is very apparent. When the business is properly organized, as it will be under the new organization, definite routes will be laid out, and this useless overlapping done away with. The saving in horse, wagon and drivers' salaries would be itself amount to a considerable sum per annum.

HONORING LORD BURNHAM.

(Westminster Gazette.)
The honor paid yesterday to Lord and Lady Burnham by their colleagues of the press was a fitting tribute to the services rendered by the late Lord Burnham to the cause of journalism. He discharged the functions of leadership in the Press Conference in Canada. On these occasions the lions of the newspaper world lie down with the lambs, and we can all appreciate Lord Northcliffe's story of how George Augustus Sala said to him, "Young man, get out of Fleet street. It's no place for you. You are not a journalist, you are a leader of a generation of journalists to his successor, but the glamor of writing remains, and youth decides to take its chance, makes good, and then was its finger at the recklessness of those who venture into the hazards and uncertainties of Fleet street. In the press world, the foundations of which are always crumbling, and upon which the pillars of journalism stand unshaken, and Lord Burnham happily represents a phase of journalism which has endured in an era of change, and remains as sturdy and as unmovable as when it was confidently challenging the world.

IS HOME BREW CRIMINAL.

(Quebec Telegraph.)
This is the weighty question that a number of the people, newspapers and officials of the United States are engaged in discussing. Mr. Kramer, the prohibition commissioner of New York, says that "the man who makes home brew in his northern home is just as much a lawbreaker as the illicit distiller who uses the Canadian frontier as a base for his operations." The New York Herald, commenting upon this declaration, says that though these are sorry words for sinners, it fears they will not turn the hearts of the wicked, and by way of illustration our contemporary adds: "More than a quarter century ago it was written into the constitution of the United States that no law shall be passed which shall authorize or permit the sale of liquor for private use, and that the legislature must pass laws to prevent gambling. There probably has not been one single second since gambling has been prohibited that gambling has not gone on. Every night there are more poker and bridge games in this city than there are trees in Central Park. There has been professional gamblers here for centuries. They have been punished for speaking a living of gaming, just as the moonshiners are locked up for making a living out of their stills. But the man who makes beer in his cellar has no more compunction about it than his wife has about the poker game she is playing in the dining-room."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CHICKENS AND BETTER LIGHT.

To the Editor of The London Advertiser:
London is said to be the best chicken town in America (not merely Canada). We'll say it is, for the sake of argument; but if the recent exhibition under the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association is any criterion, I should say that they ought to change the name to the London Owl Club. I visited the show one evening. There appeared to be a good showing of birds, but unless the management provides flashlights, there is not much good in bringing these birds together. The upper pen in some places were fairly visible, but in the under pens one was at liberty to guess whether they contained Belgian Hares or Barred Rocks.

YET JAPAN IS SUSPICIOUS.

(Chicago Tribune.)

The proposed anti-alien legislation in California does not even mention Japan or the Japanese. It is directed primarily against aliens ineligible for citizenship, and secondarily against their offspring. It applies as much to Hindus, Chinese and some others as to the Japanese. It expressly preserves the present treaty right of all such people. It seeks to confiscate none of the lands or other property owned by them, but by such means as to prevent the extension of such and hold lands, much of which has been gained by subterfuge, which has made the present law practically inoperative. It intends to prevent continuation of such subterfuge. It withholds no privilege or rights from citizens of the United States.

WORKERS AND WORK.

(Calgary Herald.)

It is not true that Canada does not furnish enough employment for all its people. There is plenty of work in this country. If people leave to find work elsewhere it is because they are too particular as to what they work at.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—Alberta's annual output of furs totals between two and three million dollars.
- 2—The first victory won by French-Canadians for the British flag was the fight in the woods of Chateauguay against the Americans in 1813.
- 3—Canada's water power is controlled by the Federal Government.
- 4—The population of Canada at the time of the British conquest was 70,000.
- 5—Sir Gordon Drummond was a Canadian who was appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada in 1813 and because of his military experience was a great assistance in the war against the United States.
- 6—Canada has 24 condensed milk factories.
- 7—Canada's voluntary contributions to various funds for war work totalled \$98,391,376.
- 8—Ontario's dairy school is at Kingston.
- 9—Prince Edward Island was formerly called Isle St. Jean.
- 10—The most valuable deposits of sodium sulphate in the world are in Saskatchewan, south of Calgary.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—Where is the monument to Montcalm and Wolfe situated?
- 2—Does criminal law and procedure come under the jurisdiction of the federal or provincial governments?
- 3—Where are the Pelly Lakes and river?
- 4—How did the British govern New France after the fall of Quebec?
- 5—Who was the first British governor of Canada?
- 6—When did the first Legislature meet in Nova Scotia?
- 7—In 1919 what acreage in Canada was planted with alfalfa?
- 8—Who were the first young Canadians to give their lives in the great war?
- 9—What Ontario counties raise the most tobacco?
- 10—What was the beginning of Edmonton?

Poetry and est

KEEP THY DREAMS.

Keep thou thy dreams—though joy should pass thee by;
Hold to the rainbow beauty of thy thought;
It is for dreams that men oft-times die
And dream of the passing pain of death as naught.

Keep thou thy dreams—through all the winters' cold
When weeds are withered and the
Dream thou of roses with their hearts
Of gold,
Beckon to summers that are on their way.

WHERE, INDEED?

"No, sah, ah don't neder ride on dem lookin' in on the merry-go-round. Why, here I is, sah, and I sez to him, 'Rastus, I sez, 'yo' spent 'yo' money, but what you been?'"

AT THE SPRING.

Where the gentle spring flows down
Into the waiting pool,
Gather the village women,
And the men and boys and the fool,
And the men on their way to the harvest field,
While yet the day is cool.

The women and girls bear water-jars,
The men the big-eyed calf,
And the knobby dusty buffaloes
For their long blisful bath.
The men and her rider clutch their
And the fool! Oh, he makes them
laugh!

EXPENSIVE BOTH WAYS.

(Detroit Gateway.)
The Elder—You should begin to save up for a rainy day.
The Younger—I will as soon as I get through saving up for a dry day.

IN THE CITY YARDS.

(Mary F. Labaree.)
They were being hounded.
They fell, ran, hid and crawled.
But fifteen thousand found a place
Within mid-nation walls.

PUSSY, PUSSY.

Kitty—My dressmaker says it is such pleasure to fit a gown on me.
Edith—Consider it a sort of artistic triumph, I suppose? The true artist delights in difficulties.

BILL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(Jin Loquax.)
In the Abbey they'd buried poor Bill;
And what will the old chap do there?
Perhaps, like the others before him, lie still.

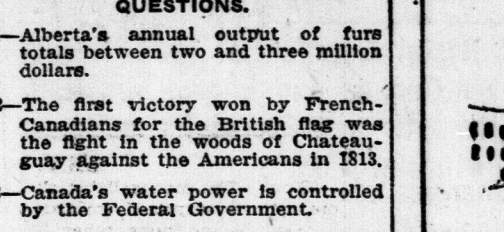
AUTHOR OF JACCUSE.

(Exchange.)

When "J'accuse," the most sensational attack on Kaiserism made during the war—appeared anonymously in 1915, there was much speculation as to its authorship. It was ascribed to several eminent writers who were bitterly opposed to the Hohenzollern regime. Many people still do not know that it was written by Dr. Hans Grelling, leader of the German Liberals. During the war Dr. Grelling, escaped to Switzerland, where he helped to prepare the plans for the German revolution. When his work became known in Germany his property was confiscated and he was charged with high treason. After the revolution he returned to Germany, but he was not taken into consideration as a revolutionary, but as a so-called "revolutionist" in power, he was obliged to live in exile. German publishers refused to print his books, and German audiences and newspapers deny him a hearing. His life was threatened during his visit, and several of his fellow-workers have already been assassinated by imperialists in the uniform of the new republicanism. The Yale Review (New Haven) for January will publish the first article from Dr. Grelling's pen to appear in America since the war. It is a powerful attack on the pseudo-revolutionary party now in the saddle, ending with a warning against a counter-revolution.

I'VE LOST MY PURSE!

KEEP YOUR SHIRT ON!
IT ONLY HAD A TWO DOLLAR BILL AND SOME CHANGE



LUCKY!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!

AND THEN SOME

I JUST LEAVE

A TWO DOLLAR BILL AND SOME CHANGE IN IT!

The husband recovers his wife's purse

father owed the butcher \$72.25, the bootmaker \$35 and the milkman \$51.30, and the coalman \$213.88—
Dolly (confidently)—We should move.

BETWEEN URUMIAH AND SAIN KALA.

(By Mary F. Labaree.)
Friend, we are done with dying.
Now we drop down to die.
We are weary of this long dying.
My little one and I.

The cruel sun was enough to kill.
How the hunger wolves can tear!
The drowning dust and madhouse thirst.
The curse, shriek, groan, and prayer!

If only the kindly dagger
Hour torn our burdened breasts,
We had long since, on downy stones,
Found our paradise of rest.

Friend, we are done with dying.
Now we drop down and die.
We are weary of this long dying.
My little one and I.

LOVING THINGS.

[Modern Persian—Author Unknown.]
I am only a man, and yet sometimes
I feel like a god, when I love a woman.
Or the rose and gold of a naked heel
Take hold of my heart and make it feel.

And then I'm a god that tints and blends
Loves and laughs and comprehends;
Hunger and honor are my creed,
And the splendor of a windy speed.

And then I'm a wolf, that glares and runs
After the soft four-footed ones;
Moonlight is shattered on my track
Ere human voices call me back.

Every Man For Himself

BY HOPKINS MOORHOUSE.

He broke through into the tote road
Just as the girls' fleeing figure loomed
dimly in the twilight.
"Here, Cris!," he shouted. "This
way. The Saucer! Make for the Saucer!"
"Yes," she panted. "Oh, Philip,
Svenson—Call Svenson! Neither of
them have been in the game for
other under the stress of the moment.
The big Swede swept the girl over
by which they addressed each other
under the stress of the moment.
"Jimmie has something to say that
you should know at once," she explained
hurriedly, averting her gaze. She
seemed very much recovered from her
stump. The chase which had ended
thus had no match for the experi-
enced woodman in the latter's own
environment.
(To Be Continued.)

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