

The Advertiser was established in 1863 and is published four times daily by The London Advertiser Company, Limited.

EDITORIAL PAGE of the ADVERTISER

The Advertiser's subscription rates are: London, 15 cents weekly. By mail: The Canada, \$5.00 yearly; United States, \$6.00 yearly.

London Advertiser

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1923.

The Situation is More Definite.

The coming together of the Morrison and Drury forces is having the effect of causing U. F. O. candidates to draw away from alliances with other groups. In South Wellington on Saturday the U. F. O. representatives who met at Guelph informed the Labor men that the understanding that had existed between them was at an end. This agreement had started when the last Dominion election was held. Unless we are mistaken, the basis was that Labor and the U. F. O. were to support the Progressive candidate Singer (now deceased) and in turn the same combination of forces was to get behind a Labor candidate in the provincial elections.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, in the last Dominion contest, won against Singer, Progressive, and Carter, Liberal. It is a fact that the Labor men of Guelph turned against Sam Carter, they went against one of the best friends they ever had. Mr. Carter has been a public ownership man for years, a consistent advocate of advanced Labor legislation, and is by training and desire well fitted to represent Labor men or Liberals or Progressives.

This latest move, whereby the U. F. O., after receiving Labor support in the Dominion contest, decide to withdraw and run their own man in the provincial contest, may indicate a move that will be general. If it becomes such it means an end to the U. F. O. Labor alliance in the provincial government, which has been more in name than in reality for some time past.

The situation, while complicated, becomes in fact more simple. There are four parties, Liberal, Conservative, U. F. O. and Labor. The dropping of the broadening-out policy by Mr. Drury is taken to mean that he accepts the idea of a U. F. O. group, separate and apart from assistance from any other quarter. If Mr. Morrison's idea is taken as the basis for operation no person who is not a farmer has any chance to play a part in the U. F. O.

These developments should tend to consolidate the support to which Mr. Wellington Hay, leader of the Liberal party, is entitled. There has been so much in common between the supporters of Mr. Drury and Mr. Hay that some independent thinkers were of opinion that support of Mr. Drury was giving support to ideals advocated by Mr. Hay. Now that Mr. Drury has left his support and prestige to occupational representation, many of those supporters will turn to Mr. Hay. There are also Conservatives of an independent frame of mind who do not agree to the leadership of Hon. Howard Ferguson. They do not like his work when minister of lands; they do not care for his quibbling on the O. T. A. neither are they impressed with the motives that made him block redistribution and caused the province to wait another four years before justice can be done to a situation that is painfully out of line with existing population figures.

Mr. Hay's line of action is clear, and his record in the legislature is clean. He goes to the country on a policy that is mapped out to work for the mass of the people, no matter whether they are in the cities, towns, villages, or on the farms of Ontario. If he is not the champion of this sort of legislation then he is not the leader of a Liberal party in the best sense of the word. He stands for the public ownership of our power developments, and for a plan that would make the benefits from this work reach out to the smaller centers at a fair rate; he has stated fearlessly where he stands on the O. T. A., believing that the only cure competent to undo this legislation, or even seriously amend it, is the vote of the people who made it in the first place; he believes Ontario is spending more money than it can afford; he believes Northern Ontario can be a greater place than it is today. Mr. Hay's position, and the position of the Liberal party, becomes stronger every day. It is in the position of having a great chance and of taking to itself a great responsibility. Ontario needs a responsible government, and in the process of fixing responsibility on one government party it is highly advisable that the party called upon shall be one that will carefully and courageously work for all classes of the people. That is the big chance Liberals have today. It is for them to go in and work openly and conscientiously with that end in view.

Should Not Need Any Boycott.

The mayor of Detroit calls upon housewives there to go easy on sugar. He would probably have a lock and key put on the sugar bowl, and make it necessary for each member of the family to sign a receipt when he sticks in a spoon and takes out the portion that falls to him. He urges this as a retaliatory step against the 100 per cent advance in sugar prices during the last six months.

If the people of Detroit or the people of any other American city find that the boycott is the only weapon they have to fight the price of sugar, it is a small commitment to pay to their government at Washington, ought from President Harding down to the man who can do nothing but vote with and for his party.

There has been enough information come out in investigations to show that the public is being swindled and gouged by the sugar manipulators, and they have been enabled to do this because an increased tariff was put on sugar. Artificial means were employed to get the supply down to the point where it could be controlled and handled.

The boycott is a slow and tortuous process. A club in the hands of a courageous administration at Washington would clear the thing up in short order.

Not Interested in Politics.

A prominent London businessman, speaking of the situation in Ontario politics, stated: "I have not read a line of it, and what's more I do not intend to. I am not interested."

It is easy to go back, say 25 or 30 years, and wonder if a similar remark could be made. At that time the near approach of an election was a sign for a movement in the mulberry bushes and every other place. The old philosophers, the sugar-barrel politicians, and the crew that congregated in the back part of the shoemaker's shop were all at it. They talked politics, rehearsed former issues, and went over the high spots in previous campaigns.

In that day political leaders seemed greater than they are today, and they probably were greater because people were better followers than now. The visit of a leader of a party was an event; the coming of a premier nothing short of an epoch.

In one town not far from London, in the days when

Sir John A. Macdonald was holding his political picnic, a tent was put up on one of the lawns. In this Sir John sat and received the stalwarts of the district. The very next day the sod was taken from the spot marked by the four legs of the chair where the Conservative chief had been seated. A maple tree was planted there, and it was with considerable pride that the owner of the place pointed that tree out to all the visitors. Even with that handicap the tree grew and flourished and is a fine specimen today.

The point is this—would it be possible to repeat the incident today? Both Liberals and Conservatives were greater political hero worshippers than they are today; men of today, regardless of political leanings, will not fall in line as they used to. The present tendency may be developing too far in the opposite direction. The generation before us knew their politics better than we do; and as they studied politics they studied the history of their times. The consequence was that they were better informed and more thoroughly versed in national affairs.

Indifference to politics is not a sign of good health entirely, for after all politics is the science of government. Men owe it to themselves, and to their country, to keep an eye on matters of national and provincial management, even if there are times when the multiplicity of parties and interests makes them almost dizzy in their efforts to see the end from the beginning.

"Jack Johnson" Comes Back.

Jack Miner of Kingsville befriended a big Canadian wild goose last year, and when it was time for it to go south he put a band on its leg, called the bird "Jack Johnson," and let it go.

On Saturday it came back to Jack Miner's place, and was quickly identified by the band and other markings. Miner was able to catch it and place it in an inclosure, where it will not be harmed.

How did that goose come back? We don't give a goose credit for much brain power. When we want to show that we consider human beings lacking in judgment it is quite common to use the word "goose." But this big goose was well used the last time he came to Jack Miner's place; he may have been thousands of miles away in the meantime, but eventually he came back.

But how does this man manage to get close enough to this "Jack Johnson" friend of his to put him in a coop? Is it that he goes out and walks right up to shake hands, or has he a welcome sign on the old doormat? The latter guess is probably right, and the welcome is spelled in something to eat when "Jack Johnson" can find it no place else. The goose is not such a goose as we sometimes imagine.

We All Know Who Pays the Price.

The Cleveland Times says that "one of the prices the Pennsylvania mine operators must pay for the last strike is a decreased market in Canada for their anthracite."

By the same token one of the prices the Canadian consumer must pay for the last strike is an increased price for their anthracite.

Note and Comment.

Premier Bonar Law has gone on a sea voyage. Some of the shocks his government has sustained in recent weeks should put him in great shape for a rough passage.

With all the opposition talk about the need for a new postmaster-general at Ottawa during the absence of Hon. Chas. Murphy, it seems strange that no one has mentioned the name of Col. J. A. Currie, the letter-snatcher of Ontario.

"Dehorning" used to refer to the operation of taking the dangerous headgear off cattle, but now experts who cut the top branches off apple trees use the same phrase. It may be that the same phrase will be applied to one of our budding and sprouting politicians after June 25.

Conservatives from South Essex met at Kingsville. The Kingsville Reporter says that "Mr. Hill of Ottawa gave a rousing address and scored the farmer government and the attorney-general in particular." If Ontario's crop of oats could equal the crop of rousing addresses this season what a sheaf of mortgages could be burned.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson may have as an opponent a Methodist minister, who seems to doubt Mr. Ferguson's sincerity on temperance legislation. Mr. Ferguson may yet make a very high-sounding statement in regard to his position, but he has waited so long that the feeling prevails that he is waiting to say the best thing politically rather than enunciate a basic principle.

Despite all that has been said and done; in the face of jail sentences and fines, deaths from auto accidents on the streets of the larger cities continue to increase. The touring season has scarcely started, but the casualty list has made its first notations. The great and ancient order of pedestrians will probably have to take the matter in hand and instruct its membership anew.

Arbitration costs in connection with taking over the Grand Trunk Railway amounted to \$35,880 for one Toronto lawyer, W. N. Tilley, K.C. Other bills were: Pierce Butler, \$69,581; H. A. Lovell, K.C., Montreal, \$42,430. Other lawyers got as low as \$5,830. Some of the bills run up to \$400 a day. The idea of calling for competitive bids for doing a certain amount of legal work may have to be resorted to.

HOW IS THE HORSE TO KNOW?

(Philip Hale in the Boston Herald.)
"Wo" for years has been a call to a horse to stop or stand still. In England it has also been a call to a horse to go to the left. As a call to a horse to stop or stand still, there are curious variations in English provinces and in Scotland; as in calling to a horse at a distance. In West Somersetshire "Wo" was not used to a horse when moving, as a command to stop, but when restless, fidgety.

There are many combinations for the call to the horse to go to the left. In Suffolk "wo-eh" was a call to the right. "Wo cum-huggin" for the horse to come to the speaker and stop. Wo hop, wo hup, wo-cum-harrier, wo-wag, wo-wee are separate commands.

In like manner "Geo" has various dialect uses in this country, England and Scotland. The common one is the call to the horse to turn to the right or off-side away from the driver. In Scotland and some English provinces it was a call to start or move faster.

DIBS AND DABS

—BY HARRY MOYER



TO THE EDITOR.

To Editor of the Advertiser:

Sir:—The undue prominence given to an occasional failure under probation, parole, extra-mural permit or ticket-of-leave is leading to ill-considered criticisms of these methods of dealing with criminals. The fact is overlooked that for every one who fails, from 20 to 40 are fully fulfilling their obligations. A brief outline of the official facts and figures will inform the public of the gratifying results. Probation, parole and extra-mural permits are provincial. The ticket-of-leave is Dominion. Each of these is merely a mitigation and not a remission of punishment, and bears lightly or heavily on the offender in proportion as he lives up to the fairly strict conditions imposed.

When a person is first convicted and it is believed he has learned his lesson and the ends of justice will be satisfied by giving him restricted liberty conditioned on his good behavior, his sentence is suspended and he is placed on probation for a period. In the case of the ticket-of-leave, he is brought back for sentence. Probation as to adults is just coming into operation in Ontario, and we have to look elsewhere for statistics. In most of the provinces for one S. A. it is in active operation and official reports are available. In 1920 in Buffalo 48 per cent of all offenders convicted of felonies were placed on probation and 71 per cent of them discharged improved.

On July 1, 1919, in New York state there were on probation 15,631. The prison population was 12,776. Surplus of probationers over prisoners 2,905. A prisoner costs the state annually \$219.63. A probationer costs the state annually \$21.94. Annual saving of the state on each of the above 15,631 probationers \$197.69.

Parole. A prisoner may be sentenced to an Ontario reformatory for a term not less than three months and an indeterminate term thereafter of not more than two years less one day. The board of parole visits each institution every two months and interviews every prisoner whose case is ripe for consideration on the application of the prisoner or the institution. He is entitled to a definite period and is entitled to his parole then. The chief executive officer and secretary of the board is Dr. A. E. Lavell. His father was surgeon and then warden of Kingston penitentiary for 21 years. Dr. Lavell was brought up in the atmosphere of prison life and is thoroughly familiar with every phase of it. He has, as the results testify, shown most remarkable qualifications for the position.

The following is the result for last year, 1922: Cases interviewed and investigated 1,231. Persons paroled 440. Failures 20. It will be seen that the failures were only 4 1/2 per cent and that 95 out of every 100 lived up to requirements.

Extra-Mural Permits. On a proper case to justify it a prisoner in any reformatory or jail may, while remaining in custody, be granted a permit to work outside and support his dependents, reporting each night. The cases of certain young prisoners who need special control are also dealt with in this way instead of parole. Dr. Lavell has charge of this work and acts in consultation with the parole board. In 1922: Permits granted 276. Failures 4.

Lived up to regulations 272. These men, instead of being with their families a burden on the province, worked outside about 17,000 days, and earned in wages, at least \$40,000, and resulted in a saving to the province of approximately \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Tickets-of-Leave. These are granted on application to the Department of Justice at Ottawa. Notwithstanding adverse criticism, the Blue Book has the following good showing for the year ending 31st March, 1922: Tickets-of-Leave granted in Canada 503. Failures 60. Lived up to standard 443. It will thus be seen that out of 500 over 93 maintained the requirements and less than 7 per cent failed.

Crime Recidivists. Some American convicts last year testified that the three principal crime breeders are: 1. Defective homes. 2. Bad companions. 3. Mixing young offenders with old criminals in prison. It will be seen from this that if we really desire to stop making criminals we must look primarily to the parents and homes. If these can be safeguarded and where necessary supervised by probation or parole officers, many a lad will be saved from taking his first or at least his second step in crime.

Thanking you for the publication, your sincere friend, E. C. WATSON, Member of Ontario Board of Parole. Editor of the Advertiser.

Sir:—Would you please give me a little space in your paper. I wish to comment on the disgraceful way the returned men are located at the present. A returned man, for instance, goes to a hotel, to an office and complains of his nerves, etc. He sees a doctor (maybe). After the examination is over he is no doubt sent to the local hospital, Westminster Hospital, London.

Now in this institution there are quite a number of returned men suffering from the horrors of war, shell shock and neurotic, etc. When the D.S.C.R. gets the man he is locked up and his mail going out is opened and read by the sister, etc. They send out their scouts to his people and question them as to what his father did, or his mother, etc. The returned man is a disgrace and should be stopped. I say if a man is mental or abnormal it is brought on by the war. How dare these people of the government do this sort of thing? Take for instance my own case. I have seen service in India, etc. as an arm in possession of a D.S.C.R. I was in the hospital, 1922, as I was not well. He ordered me into the hospital, but I would not go as I did not like the place. All I wanted was a nerve tonic. Two weeks went by and of course I forgot about the interview with the doctor. One night around 12:35 I was in bed in my room on Dundas St. E., Toronto, when three men of the D.S.C.R. came and knocked at my door. When I opened the door and let them in they told me I was to go to hospital. Now I was more than surprised at that time of the night, so I told them to clear out. They would not go and remained till I got dressed. They showed me no authority to take a letter from my poor old mother, saying she had some lady come to see her and asked her what her husband died of, etc.

Don't you think this is a disgrace? After all my services for my country they go and upset my dear old mother and disgrace me in front of all the people in my rooming house. What chance, I ask, has a man got

when he comes out of a mental hospital?

I must say there are some cases here in hospital that should be kept locked up. But why put other people in there that are not mental?

Yes, Sir, this is the way the returned man is treated. My case is quite common.

EX-CPL J. RYAN, D.C.M., London, Ont.

DR. DOUGLAS AND OMNIBUSES FOR THE CITY.

Editor of The Advertiser:—Sir:—May I ask why this city alderman wants to saddle the ratepayers with more taxation by advocating the purchase of buses to run on the streets of London during rush hours? It seems to me the above doctor has an axe to grind when he and the agent motor to St. Thomas through Lambeth.

Now, I am informed that the said doctor drove the private buses off the streets through his influence. Respectfully yours, RATEPAYER. London, April 28, 1923.

WILL ABOLISH HEAD TAX OF \$500 ON CHINESE

Extensive Restriction on Oriental Immigration Planned By Government.

Canadian Press Despatch. Ottawa, May 1.—Second reading was given to an act respecting Chinese immigration in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon and it was then discussed in committee. Clause three of the bill, which empowers the governor-in-council to appoint officers in countries other than Canada for the purpose of inquiring into the bona fides of Chinese immigrants, evoked some discussion. Hon. H. H. Stevens (Conservative, Vancouver Centre) warned the government that very great care should be exercised in the appointment of men who would exercise this power.

Mr. Stewart, answering a question, said that the bill provided for extensive restriction of Chinese immigration, but there was no promise made of exclusion.

Mr. Stewart explained that merchants and students were practically the only Chinese to be admitted in future. The old head tax of \$500 was to be abolished.

Mr. Baxter wanted to know if there was a provision in the bill limiting the time that a Chinese merchant might stay in Canada. Hon. Mr. Stevens agreed that the definition of the term "merchant" was the crux of the bill. He gave figures showing a very large number of Chinese who were conducting stores of a dozen different kinds in the city of Vancouver.

ANNOUNCE FIRST AWARDS IN MUSICAL COMPETITION

Canadian Press Despatch. Toronto, May 1.—Results are already obtainable from some of the first classes in the first annual competition festival of the Ontario Musical Association which is being held here all week.

In class 67, quick study, open, the first prize was won by Miss Agnes Logan of Peterboro. In class 64, sight reading, open, first was Miss Agnes Logan, Peterboro.

In class 65, sight reading, under 17 years, first was Miss Marion Righmeyer, Picton.

In the French horn solo the first prize of a silver medal was awarded to Alfred Begie, Toronto.

In the oboe solo the first prize of a silver medal, was won by J. A. Laird, London.

The Guide Post—By Henry van Dyke

PERILOUS LUXURIES.

Ivory, apes, and peacocks.—1 Kings 22.

Such strange and useless foreign gear the ships of Hiram, King of Tyre, brought with plenty of gold and silver to his great friend King Solomon in Jerusalem.

Man is prone to value things that are rare more highly than things that are useful. Luxury has very little relation to living.

Ivory is hardly more durable and certainly less beautiful than some kinds of wood.

Apes and peacocks are not particularly agreeable companions. But with these adornments the palaces of Solomon were attractive to the curious, and many strange women were drawn by their splendor to enter his household.

With these to the number of a thousand, and with peacocks and apes we know not how many, Solomon lived magnificently, but less happily, I guess, than David in the sheepfold.

And in the end Solomon's wisdom declined, and his heart was turned away from God, and his power was destroyed, and his kingdom was divided and ruined.

He paid too dear for his ivory, apes and peacocks.

(Copyright, 1923, by The Republic Syndicate)

Your Health

HOW TO MAKE HEALTH AND NOT DISEASE, CONTAGIOUS

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M.D., United States Senator from New York, Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

Why do we not make health contagious? We could do it if we would watch the good habits and life-giving practices of those we meet.

In every office and every school-room, in every group in life, there is at least one person who has firm muscles, a classic step, upright figure, erect and tireless energy—these are the signs of health and vigor which we should try to get.

Evil associations are supposed to corrupt good manners. Why is it that goodness does not have an equal appeal and follow naturally from contact with well-doing persons?

After running the bath half full of hot water, have you ever noticed how much cold water it takes to cool it down to a bearable temperature?

Yes, when a cold tub is drawn, a very little hot water will lift the temperature to the desired degree.

More than half of the population of the world is suffering from disease. In reality they are equals in effect, the latter seems to dominate. So it seems easier to catch badness than it does to get goodness.

Everybody knows that many diseases are contagious and they are avoided on this account. I wish we might look upon health as contagious and then proceed to expose everybody to its beneficent effects.

More than ever before there is popular interest in health-giving practices. Thousands of phonographic records, inscribed with directions for exercising, have been distributed in this country. Books on health, daily health articles, public lectures on how to live, health centers, baby welfare stations, health centers in factories, governmental health departments and a thousand and one other agencies for physical uplift—all these have contributed to good health of life.

No matter how poor you may be, no matter what you lack in initiative, you have it in your power to learn how to live. The more you know, the more you can do. The more you know, the more you can do. The more you know, the more you can do.

There are many people in the world who violate all conventional rules of hygiene and yet, because they inherited powerful constitutions, appear strong and vigorous. There is an occasional man who can chew tobacco, smoke a nicotine pipe, drink of ancient lineage, drink oceans of "hoohoo," sleep with the windows shut, eat like a pig, eat tons of indigestible food and never exercise, and in spite of all these vile habits may be the picture of perfect health.

This apparent selfish indulgence must not tempt you. Anyone who lives such a life will be called in judgment, never to see his own body. The day of reckoning may be postponed, but it will surely come. Don't be misled by such an example.

Find safety in the operation of good-minded, active, sport-loving, good-tempered individual—there are many such within your circle—and follow a

Spoonful for a Penny Brings Quick Relief

Spasmodic laxative properties of Dr. Caldwell's

Laxative Syrup Pepsin proven by test

A SCIENTIFIC test has now proven what Dr. Caldwell of Monticello asserted many years ago, that constipation will slow you up fully 25 per cent. The test was made by Dr. Donaldson of Loma Linda up on four men in the prime of life who deliberately went without a bowel movement for four days. Within 48 hours the men had coated tongue and foul breath, cankers in the mouth, no appetite, restless sleep, nervousness, cramps. The blood pressure was up 28 per cent. It is just this that Dr. Caldwell has preached to his patients in private and to the public through the printed word, since he began the practice of his specialty, diseases of the stomach and bowels, back in 1875.

After observing for years the satisfactory effect of his prescription for constipation, he placed it in drug stores in 1892, a simple vegetable compound of Egyptian senna and pepsin with

pleasant-tasting aromatics, now known as Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin. That was 30 years ago, and today over 10 million bottles are bought annually, the largest selling family laxative in the world. You will find it in any drug store you enter, a generous-size bottle costing you less than a cent a dose.

Every member of the family from the infants to the grandparents can use it with safety. It is gentle and mild. The formula is on the package. Miss Gertrude Steeves of St. Stephen, N. B., says her mother will use no other laxative for her little sister, who is two years old, and Miss Jennie McDonald of Parkhill, Ont., declares it is just what her mother needed. Try a spoonful of Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin for constipation or any of its symptoms. The result will delight you. And the cost is only one cent a dose.

TAKE DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN LAXATIVE The family remedy

ANSWERS TO HEALTH QUESTIONS.

E. M. Q.—I am a boy 14 years of age. I suffer from catarrhes on the soles of my feet. Will you kindly tell me how to cure them?

A.—Bathe at night in warm water for fifteen minutes, apply cotton, dipped in warm linseed oil, to the affected parts and allow it to remain overnight. In the morning bathe the feet again and scrape away the dead skin.

J. S. Q.—My niece, who is 14 years of age, has had epileptic fits on an average of every three or four weeks for the past year. Will you kindly tell me the best treatment for this condition?

A.—First, the underlying cause of the condition must be located before the proper treatment can be outlined. Take her to a neurologist or to a neurological clinic of one of the large hospitals for an examination and advice.

"The Ten Books I Have Most Enjoyed"

By Lord Charnwood.

Godfrey Rathbone Benson Charnwood was created baron in 1911. He was a member of Parliament, 1892-95, and has held other offices in Britain, but is best known in America as the author of "Abraham Lincoln," which biography was included yesterday in Edward W. Bok's list of the ten most enjoyable books.

"Westward Ho" (Kingsley). "The Water Babies" (Kingsley). "Lays of Ancient Rome" (Macaulay). "Antony and Cleopatra" (Shakespeare). "Agamemnon" (Aeschylus). "Prometheus" (Wordsworth). "In Memoriam" (Tennyson). "Epistle to the Philippians." Gospel according to St. Matthew. Saga of Burnt Njal.

The order of the above is accidental.

Tomorrow—Harry Houdini.

(Copyright, 1923—U. S. and Great Britain—Newspaper Syndicate Press Alliance. All rights reserved.)

A Dream Come True

By ANNE CAMPBELL.

For years he's visualized this day. Somehow it always seemed That it was centuries away. The hour on which he'd dreamed.

Since first he went to school he set His mind upon this time. And if perhaps he might forget, Ambition soon would climb.

The lovely dreams he's always had Of such a day have come true. Since he was just a little lad He's pictured perfect bliss!

And now, hurrah! his dreams are fulfilled! His pulses leap and dance! He wears his fine long pants! (Copyright, North American Newspaper Alliance, 1923.)