

London Advertiser

Member Audit Board of Circulation.

MORNING. NOON. EVENING.
CITY-Delivered, 15 cents per week.
OUTSIDE CITY BY MAIL—per year, \$5.00;
six months, \$2.75; one month, 50 cents.

3670 TELEPHONE NUMBERS 3670
Private Branch Exchange
From 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and holidays call
3670, Business Department; 3671, Editors;
3672, Reporters; 3673, News Room.

Toronto Representative—F. W. Thompson,
403 Lumsden Building.

U. S. Representatives—New York: Charles
H. Eddy Company, Fifth Avenue Building.
Chicago: Charles H. Eddy Company, People's
Gas Building. Boston: Charles H. Eddy Com-
pany, Old South Building.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY,
LIMITED.

London, Ont., Monday, September 13.

REFORMISM IS LIBERALISM.

Nicolaï Lenine has issued a sort of ukase from his high seat at Moscow to the socialists of France. His commands fall under nine heads. The sixth is one of the most objectionable and is absolutely central. It is that socialists in France and everywhere "must break radically with reformism and free their ranks from elements that do not wish to follow the new revolutionary path."

This path is called "new" not from the standpoint of theory, but of practice. Long ago socialists talked of the sudden, instantaneous, scintillating and contemporaneous comprehensive, universal and complete revolution as the ideal in contrast to the futility of gradual, circuitous and uncertain reform. But suddenly the sudden revolution has become a fact of history in Russia. It seems breaking in Italy. Its leaders at Moscow are now making a tremendous effort to stir world-wide unrest into open revolution. Lenine insists that the time no longer permits words, but is ripe for bombs in every land of modern labor.

It cannot be denied that all Europe is in peril. War-scarred, half-fed, exasperated against the militarist, imperialistic, profiteering commercial classes, regarding them as the bungling, discredited authors of the universal misery, European workmen begin to believe that they can at last count on the help or at least acquiescence of the peasantry or part of it in a bloody uprising against constitutional government. Envy and class hatred have reached a fearful pitch as a result of war, flaunted wealth, starvation and the improved education of the workmen. Stokers, furnace workers, mill hands seize upon aristocratic youth in Italian cities and put them for days together at exhausting and dangerous labors, just to make them understand that hereditary privilege must give way to equality of opportunity and perhaps to some of the same passing around of the back-breaking, eye-glistering tasks in peace as has been experienced in war.

One can not deny that as there is a ferocity and insanity in Lenine's denunciation of "reformism," so there is callousness and insanity in the stand-pat selfishness of imperialists, profiteers, the privileged classes generally and their almost equal opposition to reasonable reform. In these days of suspense, all should be sufficiently aware of the need of disinterested reconstruction. On the one hand you see the Lenine-eager in their "red fool fury" to smash civilization for vengeance on the rich. On the other hand is a band of self-seekers cursing all reformers as wreckers and revolutionaries. Premier Meighen's statesmanship goes just this far. We are happy to think that in America, in Canada, all is well, no danger anywhere. The danger lies in the Meighens, the cabinet with which Mr. Murdock found it impossible to work. What is wanted, in Canada as elsewhere, is "reformism," and that is Liberalism. Meighenism breeds Bolshevism, its opposite and ally against reform and reason; it half persuades even ministers and teachers, intelligent and benevolent men, in sheer desperation amidst rising prices and inadequate pay, to embrace the folly of Lenine.

Referring to the announcement that an American trust had struck a lower scale of prices for the coming season, a commercial man the other day remarked that it might be only a bluff. Manufacturers, he said, would sometimes take orders on a certain scale of prices and then break "contract" by raising them later. The method might be to engineer or even invent a "strike" among their workmen and raise wages a little, on which pretext the "contract" re prices would be declared void.

If this sort of thing is going on, it is imperative to reform taxation in a way to discourage profiteering, to regulate prices fairly to all, and to maintain constitutional government against Bolshevism on the one hand and oligarchic usurpation like that of the Borden-Meighen regime on the other. There is a great opportunity for Liberalism in Canada as in other lands. In the 19th century Liberalism secured the principles of representative and responsible government. It has now to hold fast this gain and to supplement it by using the machinery of popular government for general economic welfare. This the Liberal party in Canada, under a leader who is an eminent economist on both the theoretical and the practical sides, proposes to do, in accordance with the platform adopted in 1919 by a Dominion-wide convention. Reformism menaced by Lenine in Europe is the work that must be accomplished by the overthrow of the sinister ring at Ottawa and by the premiership of Mr. King.

SPOOFING.

We are inclined to think that Dr. Ellis T. Powell, editor of the London Financial News, was "spoofing" the elderly gentlemen of the Empire Club at Toronto when he told them, on the authority of an aged American citizen whom he met before the war, that within the lifetime of the present generation the United States would be making an effort to get back into the British fold.

One can almost picture the sigh of satisfaction that would pass around the Empire Club tables when this prediction was made. But we are inclined to think that Dr. Powell is not quite foolish enough to make the statement that

has been attributed to him, and we hope he is not foolish enough even to hope for it. The future of this world would not be the safer for any such amalgamation, however imaginary it may be. But the world will be a whole lot safer for the future if men and women everywhere will speak and work and act in such a way that between the two great countries, Britain and the United States, there will be such real sympathy and brotherly feeling that petty differences may never become grave differences.

In the meantime we doubt if the cause of British-American friendship is going to be advanced by any man, however eminent he may be, getting up before a body of supposedly sensible men and even repeating such foolishness as that the United States will be seeking asylum under the Union Jack in this generation.

DEPOSITS AS CAPITAL.

Professor Morse of Harvard, commenting on savings banks deposits as capital, writes as follows:

"A large part of the money deposited in savings banks is lent by the banks to the railroads, manufacturing establishments and municipalities, and it is the amount earned by the banks through these enterprises that enable your bank deposits to grow. Your capital enables the enterprises to do more work and to produce more goods, and that is why they pay interest."

"The capital of the country is not owned chiefly by a few rich men; it is owned chiefly by the common people. It is owned largely by those who hold savings bank deposits and insurance policies, and by those who own a few shares of stock which they have purchased by means of saving, often hard and often almost cruel, that you and others like you have made. Of all railroad stocks in the United States, about 82 per cent are owned by holders of few shares only. The stock of one large railroad is held by more than one hundred thousand owners, and almost half of these are women. Of the stock of another, with twenty-seven thousand holders, and nearly one-half women, more than twelve thousand holders are owners of fewer than eleven shares each. The savings banks of Massachusetts alone hold over one billion dollars of investments of capital in business and government enterprises. The insurance companies of the United States have invested four billion three hundred and fifty millions in enterprises, and this is the property chiefly of the rich, but of the thrifty common people. The colleges of the country have about \$550 invested for each student enrolled, and from the earnings of these investments of capital the colleges are in part supported."

Those who rail against capital should remember that the above extract is true, and they are the greatest sufferers by the high cost of living.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir George Foster calling the United Farmers Bolsheviks should cause them to see red.

Somebody has discovered that certain foods tend to drive the masses to anarchy. A more effectual way is to see they don't get any food.

Mr. Carvell asks, us to "cheerfully" pay the increased railway rates. That would be about as easy as for the railways to collect them dolefully.

Conan Doyle says that spirits inform him there is a heating system for domiciles in heaven. But what we want to know is, is there a cooling system for domiciles in the Other Place.

ENOUGH TO FINISH MEIGHEN.

[Brantford Expositor.]
Canadians will do well to remember that Hon. Arthur Meighen, for the base purpose of doubtful personal advantage, deliberately fastened six months more of the run-running era on the Province of Ontario. This is a blot sufficient to mar any hope of political preferment he may have.

[London Daily Mail.]
Great Britain, as a charming French critic once pointed out, ought to possess the best of journalists and the best of novelists, because they alone are born into a world-wide connection and come into daily touch with facts and experiences that preclude narrowness. The delegates to the Imperial Press Conference who are at present touring Canada should help us to appreciate those ideal opportunities that the French author envied. Everyone who attended the last congress, held in London in 1909, came away stimulated beyond his expectations. "It is the vitality of you in London that chiefly amazes us," said one of our visitors on that occasion, and we in London felt very much the same in regard to our guests. The vitality of the British press has certainly increased in the interval; and it has become doubly obvious how much good this press may do both to itself and to its world by common acquaintance, by discussion, by travel, and by the sequel, perhaps, by common action. Yet when all is said, the greatest aim of all may be a knowledge of Canada itself. Canada, a land where hospitality of the finest flavor flourishes, is almost a half-way house for us to the Antipodes; and from both sides we shall find there ideas and inspirations most fruitful for strengthening imperial and human ties when we return to our home countries after some ten thousand miles of most informative traveling.

A GALLANT COMPANY OF WOMEN.

On the streets of all the larger cities of Canada, in many small towns and villages, out on the prairies, and through distant parts where few men live and fewer women, the blue uniform and black cap of the Victorian Order of Nurses are seen every day of the year. Their contribution to the health of the nation has been great, and largely voluntary. While others have talked of the benefits of medical inspection, and the doctor and the nurse, and the pitiful plight of settlers when there was sickness, these women have visited the sick, and carried on child welfare work, and in the larger places have led the way to better public health.

Their field of service is extensive, and it is given in most cases to those who would otherwise be unable to have a trained nurse. Child welfare, medical inspection, baby clinics, public health training, the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and regular nursing service are all carried on by the Victorian Order of Nurses. Since its foundation by the Countess of Aberdeen in 1897, the order has been a great public health agency, standing almost alone until the provinces interested themselves in public health.

It is a wonderful thing that Canada has an organization to provide nursing service for the poorer people in places where there are no nurses. Seventy-five cents is the charge for a Victorian nurse, and most of the time which saves the self-respect of the family unable to employ an independent nurse. The annual report discloses many thousands of visits for which no money, or very little, was received.

"We can never give them the praise due to them, nor can we ever pay them the money they are worth, for theirs is a field of labor where money can never purchase their good work," wrote a doctor about the nurses. He knew the visits they made at all hours and in any weather, while performing tasks not usually expected of the nurse in the house.

The gallant company of women they are, from the chief superintendent to the single district nurse in a small town. What lives they have saved, and what help they have contributed to Canada's health, cannot be told yet. Forgetting the pleasures of life they might otherwise have, they have found their pleasure in service.

Public health is becoming more and more a matter for public concern, since it became realized that the health of one affected the health of his neighbor. Even today the provinces are not ready to tackle their individual health problems. Until they are, the Victorian Order stands in the breach and helps the people.

From Here and There

ONE SIGN IT WON'T GIVE.
[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]
The Meighen Government has recognized that the war is over by abolishing the offices of two parliamentary under-secretaries for which there may have been some excuse under war conditions. Critics of the Meighen Government will not be satisfied till it gives further sign of recognition that the war is over by abolishing itself.

WASTE OF LUMBER.
[Montreal Herald.]
The waste of lumber is deplorable! Take pine: the value of resin, turpentine, ethyl alcohol, pine tar, charcoal, lost in this waste, represents three or four times the value of the lumber produced, but, great as the loss, it is modest compared with our colossal fire waste. We have been prodigal wasters, reckless destroyers, mere skimmers of cream.

A YEAR OF TRAVEL.
[Brookville Recorder.]
Increase of travel is one of the striking features of the present year. Perhaps it is because travel was checked in the war period, and now that the tension is over, there is a general desire to see what is going on in the world. The ships bound to Europe are crowded. The travel at home seems always full. Sleeping car accommodation is in great demand. Many a traveler has to wait for days for the accommodation that he requires. Hotels everywhere are full to overflowing. Buses are filled to capacity. Railway charges and hotel charges are much higher than formerly, but there is no difficulty in finding the people ready to pay. Indeed, it is the higher class of accommodation that is most in demand. The people have the money to spend and are willing to spend it on things which can hardly be classed as necessities, but which evidently add to the sum of comfort and happiness.

WANTED—MORE VILLAGE INNS.
[London Daily Telegraph.]
The number of people who want holidays and have money to spend on holidays was never so great. The accommodation for them was never so scanty. Everyone who knows England can think of innumerable pleasant corners of the country in which the inn, on a charitable and better basis than a tolerable drink shop for the inhabitants, there is surely in the nature of things no reason why such places should not be made at once a good tavern for the country folk and a comfortable inn for strangers. Anything but a good inn or a good house would be out of place and financially a failure, but the homely guest house should be able to hold its own anywhere, and if we could find it everywhere England would be merrier. Let us give Johnson the last word: "There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced as a good tavern or inn."

FIVE CENT NEWSPAPERS.

[Ottawa Journal.]
In announcing the advancement of its selling price to 5 cents per copy and \$12 per annum, the Montreal Gazette prints the following table showing some of its increased production costs since 1914, taking 100 as a unit:

	1914.	1920.	Increase.
Wages	100	300	200%
Paper	100	150	50%
Other supplies	100	200	100%
Delivery	100	400	300%

Making an average percentage increase of 170% in the last six years. The new price to subscribers represents an advance of about one-third of the increased cost of publication.

The increased cost figures given by the Gazette are quite conservative; the returns of the Journal show equal and in some cases larger increases. Three cents per copy is now a very general price for daily newspapers, and seems probable that five cents will be long the prevailing rate.

TRUTH IN FABRIC.

[Farmers' Advocate.]
The trade and consumer generally demand that fruit growers do not include any scabby or wormy apples in a barrel of number ones, and if a dairyman or butter maker should leave more than 16 per cent of moisture in his butter or a miller include more than 10 per cent of bran in his flour, the culprit is arraigned and prosecuted forthwith. Wool is sold on a graded basis, or else the producer is paid a flat rate that is sure to be sufficiently low to provide for lack of quality or undue losses in weight when scouring. How changed is the situation when one goes to purchase woolen goods! What guarantee has a buyer that he is not getting 50 per cent shoddy or an admixture of cotton? Some say they can tell the difference, but we are not all so discerning, and the less skillful ones are often "fleece." There is a "truth in fabric" bill pending in the United States, which, if carried, will compel clothing and cloth manufacturers to label materials with the percentage of shoddy contained in them. "All-wool" clothing is considered a misnomer that is fooling nobody. If we must have truth in the label of a barrel of apples, truth in butter, truth in wheat, truth in wool, truth in advertising, truth in the written and spoken word, then it would do no harm to have truth in the fabric that has been returning such handsome dividends to the manufacturers of textiles and garments.

THE RETURN TO NATURE.

[London Daily Express.]
It is in the summer that we realize most forcibly that man is a creature of the soil. The great cities become intolerable, and the nerve-racked townsmen long for the open spaces and the quiet of the countryside. It is the desire of the race to reassert itself in the individual. Civilization is like the giant Antaeus, only strong when not too far removed from nature. When Antaeus attempted to stop the passage of Hercules through the land of the Pigmies, he wrestled with him and he grew stronger again and again. But each time he bounded up with renewed vigor from contact with the earth, his mother. Hercules, when he changed his tactics, and, holding Antaeus in the air, felt him gradually weaken until he could crush him to death. There is only one way to kill a nation, and that is to cut it off completely from the land whence it ever renews its physical strength and health.

THE NEW HAVEN AND ITS RADIALS.

[Financial Post.]
Speaking to a representative of the Post on the radial railway situation, a retired New York banker, who has followed these matters closely for many years, made two points: First, that there are a number of suburban trolley lines which have had to suspend operations entirely because they could not pay running expenses. Secondly, he pointed out that some years ago the directors of both the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Pennsylvania railroads, being alarmed at the development of radials, persistently advocated the building of a series of electric systems by their respective roads, but their respective general managers and boards of directors were strongly opposed. Meighen was over-ruled, radials were gone into with disastrous results to the New York and New Haven road. Mr. Cassett was a stronger personality, and put his foot down on the demand, and no lines were built. Pennsylvania has today no white elephants to take care of.

The theorists who want Ontario to spend millions on radials without any investigation persist in quoting what the New Haven did, but they don't say that the New Haven became practically bankrupt, while the Pennsylvania is regarded as one of the best managed railroads in the world.

GETTING CLEAR OF IT.

[Edmonton Bulletin.]
Premier Martin of Saskatchewan says the renamed coast at Ottawa does not seem to be very popular, and intimates that he agrees with the prevailing sentiment regarding it. Mr. Martin has not been at all hasty in relinquishing his faith in the system of the government. In fact, he is something of a last ditcher in that respect, and is following rather than leading public opinion in the movement back to political sanity and safety. The coalition has got to the place where its erstwhile friends recognize any other place is a "better ole."

THE ROCKING CHAIR.

[Quebec Telegraph.]
The French Academy of Sciences has approved the rocking chair as the most hygienic of all seats, which convinces us that the members of the academy either don't live in semi-detached houses or their neighbors' wives don't use rocking chairs on the veranda. The rocking chair on the neighbor's veranda usually squeaks, and its effect on the hearer's nerves, when it's rocked steadily, is anything but hygienic. If your neighbors operate the kind of rocking chair referred to in the preceding paragraph, a good way to get even is to install a hammock on your own veranda and carefully refrain from cilling the hammock hoola.

Poetry and Jest

POLITICAL POINTS.
[Life.]
"And whom did you vote for, Miss Sophy?"
"Well, you see, the Republican was simply stunningly good-looking. But the Democrat had always been perfectly splendid to his family, so I marked both ballots, closed my eyes, shuffled them, put one in the box and tore up the other. Nothing could be fairer than that."

ONE WRITER TO ANOTHER.

[In Condolence.]
I know the labor these few hundred pages
Spell. I know the urge, the thrill, the
tedium.
The sticky key, the clacking of the
type,
The hope and pride of family and
friends,
The joy bestowed by the accepting
letter.
And grateful ease after accomplish-
ment.
The too warm flattery of kind acquaint-
ances.

The neat, trim binding, too, and good
black print.
Took many skillful hands.

And yet, my poor dear friend, your
well-made book
Is but the proof of wish and industry.
It lacks the informing spark of pulsing
life.

Yet you will write another. And I,
too,
Cannot resist the urge, though my own
fire
I dim with its futility.

Of making many books, the Preacher
said,
There is no end, my friend, there is
no end.

HE LOOMED SO LARGE.

[Answers, London.]
Just as the train was about to start,
a very stout man struggled into the
carriage and sank into a seat, breathing
heavily.
A small boy who sat opposite ap-
peared to be fascinated. His ardent gaze
eventually began to annoy the fat man,
who demanded angrily:
"What are you staring at me for?"
"Please, sir," replied the lad, "there's
nowhere else to look."

CLEANSES THE BLOOD,

BUILDS UP STRENGTH,

IMPROVES COMPLEXION

As a result of debility, sickness or
improper diet, the blood often becomes
weak and unable to free itself of poisons.
Morbid, unhealthy matter accumulates
and breaks out in sores that discharge
and will not heal.

Washes, salves and ointments are use-
less because they have no action on the
poisoned blood.

But Dr. Hamilton's Pills cleanse and
enrich the diseased blood, drive out im-
purities and fill it with nutriment and
strong building material.
"Cleans, boils and sores heal up."
Likewise all weakness due to impover-
ished blood is cured by these famous
pills, and anaemia, erysipelas and
rheumatism go before it as chaff before
the wind.

The skin grows smooth, complexion
clears, health, vigor and strength are
evident on all sides.
A blood remedy for blood diseases,
the formula of a famous physician—no
improvement can be made on Dr. Ham-
ilton's Pills.

Their use extends to the people of
many nations and thousands have
proved that they cure when all else
fails.

No matter what your ailment may be,
if it has its origin in the blood it is
curable with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Sold
everywhere, 25c a box.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs"
Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs
only—look for the name California on
the package, then you are sure your
child is having the best and most har-
monious physic for the little stomach, liver
and bowels. Children love its fruity
taste. Full directions on each bottle.
You must say "California."

CHILDLESS WOMEN

Please Read This Letter And
See What Normal Health
Will Do For You.

Berwick, Ont.—"I had organic trouble,
and after taking Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound and Blood
Medicine all my troubles passed away.
I was made strong and well and have
been ever since. Now we have a fine
baby boy six months old, and I know
that I would not have this baby and
been still suffering if it had not
been for your remedies. My husband
and myself say that your remedies
are worth their weight in gold, and I
recommend them to my friends. One
of my aunts is taking them now."

Mrs. NAPOLSON LAVIGNE, Berwick,
Ontario, Canada.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound is its ability
to correct sterility in many cases.
This fact is well established as evi-
denced by the above letter and hundreds
of others we have published in these
columns.

In many other homes, once childless,
there are now children because of the
fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound makes women normal,
healthy and strong.

If you have the slightest doubt that
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound will help you, write to Lydia E.
Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential),
Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter
will be opened, read and answered by a
woman, and held in strict confidence.

SENDS POLICE KEY SO THEY CAN RAID HOME AT LEISURE

BATH, Eng., Sept. 12.—(Associated
Press.)—The home of an old man
named Walsh of Dungarvan, Waterford,
whose son was evading capture by the
authorities, has been raided at night so
many times by the military and police
that he has sent them the key of the
door in order to save himself the trouble
in future of getting up to let them in.

CLAIMS CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN DANGER

BELFAST, Ireland, Sept. 12.—(Asso-
ciated Press.)—Bolshevism is eating its way
into the co-operative movement in Great
Britain, and labor has now become the
enemy of real co-operation, declares R.
G. Naish, formerly a member of the cen-
tral board of the Co-operative Union of
Britain. Mr. Naish made his accusation
in explaining his withdrawal from the
labor movement. He added that the

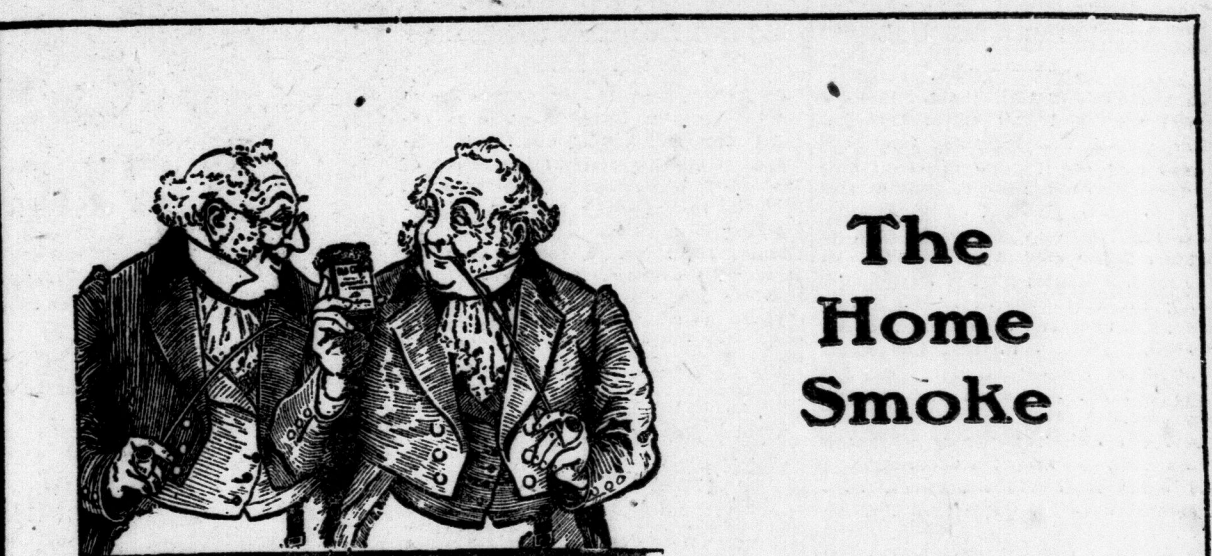
whole co-operative movement is in dan-
ger.
Mr. Naish said that some months ago
the English Co-operative Wholesale So-
ciety sent a cargo of goods to Russia,
but it had not yet been paid for.

SIFTO SALT
IT FLOWS
It's damp-proof,
it never hardens.

In handsome, dust-proof car-
tons, at the better grocers.
Dominion Salt Co. Limited, Sarnia.

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTIC OIL
A SURE, SAFE AND SIMPLE
REMEDY FOR ALL THE COMMON
AILMENTS OF MAN AND BEAST.
ON HAND AS A MORE EFFECTIVE
STOCKING OF FIRST AID FOR SUCH
CASES AS:
CUTS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS,
AND ALL THE PAINFUL AFFECTIONS
OF THE SKIN.
IT IS READY FOR YOU
WHEN YOU WILL NEED IT.

**Ladies Keep Your Skin
Clear, Sweet, Healthy
With Cuticura Soap
and Cuticura Talcum**



The Home Smoke

YOUR wife will welcome your smoking
"OLD CHUM" about the house.

When supper is over, and you settle
down to read or chat, fill up your
favorite pipe with "OLD CHUM" and
puff away.

The mellow fragrance of this choice
tobacco makes it Canada's favorite.

OLD CHUM

Canada's Favorite
Pipe Tobacco.



**O'KEEFE'S
BREWERY CO.
OF
TORONTO
LIMITED**

**IMPERIAL
STOUT**
SERVE COLD

Cool and Refreshing

That weary feeling, the result
of heat and dust soon dis-
appears under the influence
of O'Keefe's—cool, satisfying
and, thirst quenching.

No better, purer or more de-
lightful brews are made than
those bearing the name
O'Keefe.

Try them and satisfy yourself.

Sold at all restaurants, cafes
and hotels, or order from your
grocer.

**O'Keefe's
IMPERIAL
ALE-LAGER-STOUT**

CHAS. S. BUTLER
DISTRIBUTOR

LONDON, 88 YORK STREET, TEL. 4365 ST. THOMAS, 217 TALBOT STREET, TEL. 70.