

The London Advertiser

Founded 1862.
London Advertiser Company, Limited,
Publisher and Proprietor, London, Ont.
JOSEPH E. ATKINSON, President.
H. B. MURPHY, Managing Director.
CHARLES VINING, 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, 119 Church street.
Montreal, Canada Cement Building.
C. H. EDDY COMPANY, New York, Park Lexington Building.
Chicago, Wrigley Building.
Boston, Old South Building.
The Advertiser is a Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1925.

Hatred Is a Poor Weapon.

W. S. Haney, M.L.A. for West Lambton, has thrown himself into the political fight in that riding on behalf of R. V. Lesueur, M.P., the Conservative nominee. Mr. Haney is young, has a forceful style of delivery, but is causing the Conservatives no small amount of worry about the way in which he gives vent to some of his convictions, if they can be classed as such.

He was a speaker at a meeting at which Sir Henry Drayton was the chief attraction, and at the conclusion of a vitriolic attack on the prime minister turned to the chairman and stated:

"In fact, Mr. Chairman, I hate Mackenzie King."

It is regrettable that Mr. Haney has allowed himself to be so far removed from the field of logic and reason that he seeks to appeal to the electors on the basis of personal hatred. No doubt he felt that he was speaking in the presence of Sir Henry Drayton, who had been minister of finance and had seen much of public life, so it was necessary for him to say something very unusual and very startling. Even that does not excuse the statement, nor does his youth and inexperience.

In this way Mr. Haney has destroyed his usefulness in this campaign. A man who brings hatred into public life and boasts of it cannot possibly reason things out according to common sense. There is a growing desire on the part of electors to have clear facts placed before them; whether or not they agree with a speaker, an audience will listen to a man who speaks with sincerity born of conviction, and who can bring logic to bear on his position. But when he forsakes this ground and makes his appeal in passion and hatred, he forfeits at once his right to a fair hearing. He cannot carry conviction because his outlook is warped and his premises and conclusions are bigoted and biased. Thus, failing to carry conviction, his usefulness in a campaign ceases.

Mr. Haney could very well pause to consider the direction in which he is going; his political friends would be doing the young man a kindness by relieving him of further campaign work until he emptied himself of his venom. We would suggest that Mr. Haney read the last speech given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Western Ontario, when he was speaking to a body of young Liberals. The old chief in his long career had possibly seen instances where young men mistook hatred and bias for candor and logic. Toward the close of his remarkable utterance he said:

"If you will permit me, after a long life, I shall remind you that already many problems rise before you; problems of race division, problems of creed differences, problems of economic conflict, problems of national duty and national aspiration. Let me tell you that for the solution of these problems you have a safe guide, an unfailing light, if you remember that faith is better than doubt, and love is greater than hate."

Two Street Railway Policies

Mayor Wenig's statement of policy on the street railway issue consists of two chief points. The first is that he would have the city approach the street railway company with terms. The second is that these terms should be either purchase or a new franchise, and to choose between the two he wishes the ratepayers of the city to vote in December on a ballot containing the following three questions:

1. Are you in favor of purchasing the street railway at a price of \$1,295,000?
2. Are you in favor of purchasing the street railway by arbitration?
3. Are you in favor of granting a new franchise for fifteen years with the option of purchase by the city any one year during that period?

This is a new statement but not a new policy. With one minor change, it is the same policy which was proposed to the city council one year ago and rejected almost unanimously by that body as contrary to the city's interest. The objections to it remain the same. They may be summarized as follows:

1. It places the city in the unfavorable position of soliciting the company which is admittedly outwitting the spirit of its present contract with the city.
2. It leaves only a choice between purchase or granting a new franchise, with no possibility of action for those who at present wish neither of these courses.
3. It is an open admission that the city's present case is hopeless and a surrender of by-law 916 and the terms which it stipulates.

The alternative to this policy is presented by Ald. Frank McKay, chairman of the finance committee. Ald. McKay believes that the company must submit its proposals to the city and that the city must remain determined to have the company acknowledge the city's rights in the present contract. Until circumstances bring about this condition Ald. McKay would permit the street railway to continue on its present basis of operation, a policy which the railway company is apparently anxious to avoid.

It has been said that by-law 916, the present contract, is full of holes and can not be enforced. This is to be true, and assuming

from experience that the company is willing to take advantage of this misfortune, other means remain. A bus company is willing to provide the service for South London which the street railway should, but refuses to give. The bus experiment deserves a fair trial, as does any other expedient which will strengthen the city's position. In short, the city has everything to gain and nothing to lose by seeking such means. The company, inversely, is likely to find an increasingly unfavorable position as time goes on.

There are probably few people in London who wish resort to violent measures with the street railway company or who wish to see the company receive less than its just and fair deserts. The proper and reasonable attitude appears to be that the company must admit and be governed by its contract with the city, subject to modifications required by present necessities. Not a surrender of that contract but a determination to preserve it is the policy which the city should pursue.

Social Life and Clothes in Schools.

Those responsible for the conduct of secondary education in Toronto feel that it has become necessary for them to curtail the amount of time spent on social activities. One principal went so far as to say that he did not favor even one school dance, "because the preparation for such an event occupied the attention of students for weeks to the detriment of their scholastic progress." So there is going to be a stricter regime in the Toronto collegiates.

No doubt the reason for this is that the social side of school life had been overdone. The same problem, perhaps in a slightly different form, is apparent in London, and has led several of the trustees to declare themselves in favor of a plan that would regulate the style of dress worn during school hours. They have felt that some of the scholars were overdoing it, and that others whose parents were not in a position to maintain a similar standard felt the contrast.

The mother of five children expressed a view on this point that is worth noting. As long as her children went to public school she could afford to dress them, because all the children there were from the same district, and most of them came from average homes where there was the same need for economy and simplicity. When the two older girls went to collegiate she found it necessary to dress them better because the other girls going there from various sections of the city were wearing better clothing than her children had at public school. This meant an added tax on the family purse, because, as this mother expressed it, "perhaps foolishly, I want my girls to be dressed as well as the rest." So she found herself drawn into a competition that she did not desire and which she could not afford.

The Galt Reporter in a recent issue used a very apt phrase in describing what it considered the proper outlook of those receiving secondary education, when it urged them "to remain simply boys and girls while they are in collegiate classes." Teachers know very well what the problem is, but only to a limited degree can they handle it. They can regulate the extent of social activity centered in a school, and keep it within bounds so that it does not obscure the more serious business of training students for their life's work. Parents can do even more than teachers by wise counsel that will eliminate competition in dress and prevent any hurt to the feelings of those whose parents wisely recognize the necessity of economy in the outlay for their children's school clothing.

Come and See It.

The business of promptly and accurately giving the public the news in a graphic way is being well demonstrated at The Advertiser office during the world's baseball series. On a platform in front of the office is erected the back-ground of a baseball diamond. When a ball is pitched the sphere on the board moves; what happens to it is at once recorded on the board; if it is struck the ball goes to the location where it has been hit on the field of actual play.

Discs show exactly where each runner is on the bases; if he is put out it is shown immediately. Radio equipment in The Advertiser office picks up each play as it is announced on the ground where the game is in progress, and the spectators here know almost instantly each play that has been made.

The Advertiser invites its readers to come down in the afternoon, Sunday excepted, and watch this method of reporting these great ball games. The only drawback is that we cannot provide seats, but then the performance is absolutely free here, which is some recompense for the price that would have to be paid for a seat at the place where the games are played.

Note and Comment.

A young man got his first job in London this week, and worked harder than any other person around the premises. This was real fire prevention.

The woman who adorns herself with a string of glass beads no doubt sympathizes with her New York sister who was robbed of a \$750,000 necklace.

Manitoba Free Press: "Some of those politicians who tell us the country is going to the dogs are often just cute enough to own quite a bunch of hounds."

Patrons in a New York restaurant handed over \$12,000 to bandits one night, while they secured only \$200 from the till. You see, the customers had only arrived.

Wasn't it just a trifle contrary that the Massey-Harris Company should select another Liberal, Joseph N. Shenstone, as president to succeed Hon. Vincent Massey?

The manner in which workers and canvassers are coming forward and offering their services for the E. S. Little campaign in London is the best evidence of what these people think of the candidate and the policies he has enunciated. It is this willingness to work that wins elections.

Getting Trained

There's experts in the land today, they're training at our boys and men, a different style than when I dwelt upon lot four, concession ten.

There's experts in the land today who teach us how to jump and run, they specialize in circus stunts and thrill the aged and the young.

And they are telling us likewise how children need such training too, and so they herd them in a row and show them just what things to do. If little Johnnie's kind of weak they make him exercise a spell, and build a muscle on his arm and keep on gettin' strong and well.

Perhaps the way we're living now makes antics needed such to that, to straighten out each crooked spine and stiffen little wobbly knees.

No doubt it's right that we should have these experts camping in the land, to show them how to track their feet and how to run and sit and stand.

Yet I can't help think back a spell to days what's gone to come no more, when I was dwelling as a lad upon lot ten, concession four.

'Twas then we got our exercise in simple ways and plenty too, and on our framework sinew dwelt, great lumps of heavy muscle too. And we took exercise all right to drive the poison from our pores, and most of it as I recall we gathered up when out of doors.

But even then there was a man to give direction to the cause, and see that we observed the rules, and noted all the standin' laws.

And that director was my dad, a kindly soul as boy could know, directin' of me now and then and pointin' out the way to go, and I recall the rules he had, he'd beckon to his little son, and tell him now to demonstrate just how that bucksaw should be run. —ARK.

(Copyright)

25 Years Ago Today

(From The Advertiser, Oct. 10, 1900)

An appreciable difference in the height of the water in the river has been made by the completion of the dam at Springbank.

There are 95 pupils attending the London normal school, which was opened this spring.

The flag on the clubhouse of the London Rowing club is flying at half-mast out of respect to the memory of the late G. D. Sutherland, who was an officer of the club.

Application has been made to the license commissioners by William and James Hunter for the transfer of the tavern license of the Grand Central hotel, corner Ridout and King streets, to F. E. L. Patton.

H. J. Pettypiece, M.P.P., of Forest, was in the city yesterday.

Detroit London old boys had a well attended meeting at the Hotel Renaud there on Monday night to organize for the winter months. The following were elected as officers of the association: President, Dr. F. B. Leys; vice-president, J. S. Jennings; treasurer, G. E. Wilson; secretary, Charles Sullivan; delegates to the international association, J. W. Burriss, A. Lashbrook; executive committee, J. D. McPherson, C. L. Sangman and John Thomas.

The British government has spent \$380,000 in Canada buying supplies for its army in Canada.

To the Editor

Vote On Cadets.

London Woman Does Not Believe That Council Should Decide Matter Without Opinion of the People.

Editor of The Advertiser:

Sir—The reason the council did not allow the vote on cadet training to go to the people was they were sure it would be voted out, and rightly so. If the boys of the city can not be mainly except they have a uniform on their backs and a gun across their shoulders—well it does not appear as if their training in the home and schools was of much value.

Dean Tucker at the meeting of the council made the remark that the Prince of Peace had not yet arrived, and that there was much unrest in eastern countries and it would be a shame if British subjects did not give aid when necessary arose. In the same breath he declared that the cadets are not a militaristic body. How does he reconcile the two statements?

The ratepayers should take steps and have legislation passed by the government that not a dollar should be spent except by the vote of the ratepayers. EAST END MOTHER.

Editorial Opinion

LONDON'S EXPERIENCE.

(From the Peterborough Examiner.)

LONDON is one Canadian city in which fire prevention has been tackled in a progressive manner by means of an organization of businessmen and civic heads known as the fire chiefs' cabinet, which has been doing splendid things in making London safer from a fire standpoint.

Between Jan. 20 and March 18 of this year the cabinet had 1,317 premises inspected, of which 612 were to be found in good condition.

In 705 cases orders and instructions were served on owners or occupants requiring hazardous conditions to be remedied, and subsequent inspection proved the instructions were being carried out.

The inspection work was only a starting point. A thorough survey was made of the community's fire alarms, water distribution and fire-fighting systems, and recommendations made to the council.

As a result of what has already been accomplished, London, which had a bad fire record, is becoming rapidly "fire safe."

POOR LITTLE RICH BOY.

(From the Glasgow Herald.)

IT IS the youthful Duke of Norfolk to whom American visitors have given the title of "The Poor Little Rich Boy." They cannot understand why a youth of 17, who has inherited property valued at twenty millions sterling, should be kept in an ordinary house, instead of a castle, and should be limited in pocket-money and in his recreations. The 17-year-old son of an American millionaire would probably have everything his heart desired. In Britain, however, the holder of an ancient title is brought up to a sense of the responsibility of riches, and the Duchess of Norfolk is, very wisely, training her boy in a way that will insure that he shall be worthy of his honored title, and that the income of the estate shall be carefully conserved until he comes of age.

The City—and Home Again

By Mackellar McArthur

Out on the farm near Appin, in Ekfrid township, where Peter McArthur lived and worked and wrote his wholesome philosophies of Canadian life, his son, Mackellar McArthur, is carrying on in the double pride of being a Canadian and a farmer.

The Farm, Ekfrid, Oct. 9.—Winter with its daily routine of chores, the seed time and harvest slipped by in their seasonal order. Fall with its seeding and final garnerings was half gone before the necessity came for me to pay a visit to the city. All year I had been busy attending to each different day's work. Occasionally I thought that it was about time I spent a day or two in town, but I could think of no particular need for making the trip. A few days ago the necessity did arise and I turned a grateful team out to pasture, boarded the morning train and in an hour I was in town.

Before going many blocks I found myself passing nearly every person walking in the same direction. A farmer is supposedly a plodder, for he is more accustomed to walking behind a harrow or a plow than on a sidewalk. But no matter how often I checked my rate of speed I was soon going again, full steam ahead.

City Has Strange Smells.

Then my nose began to register. I was in an atmosphere of strange smells, and my nose sought to define each one; whiffs of concentrated perfume, of strange tobacco, of cooked food from grills and restaurants, of burnt gasoline, and unnumbered other undefined odors. The country is not without its odors and smells, some fragrant, some flagrant, but I was acquainted with them all. Those of the city were strange and they tended to bewilder me.

I found the city much as I had expected to find it, the same crowd of strange faces, the same bustle, the same interesting store windows.

After my business had been attended to I walked around for an hour before meeting a friend and going to an enjoyed play. Before another two hours had passed I was wheeling the final two miles home. The wind blew in my face and soothed a headache caused, undoubtedly, by too much smoking. Then home

and supper and I stepped out on the land. There was the smell and feel of rain in the warm, southeast wind which made the shadows dance in the moonlight. Over everything there was peace and a wonderful quiet. For a few minutes I seemed alone, then I heard the strident rhythm of the crickets and the soft swish and thud as an apple, "waxing over-mellow," fell to the earth.

What the Country Means.

I saw more clearly why the country meant so much to me. Around me, every day, as I work there is the endless inspiration of growth, and the marvel of the ripening grain and fruit. I see on every side the results of my own labor, and feel the joy and satisfaction of knowing that I am doing something essential to the life of the nation.

I am not so foolish as to think that every man or woman is suited to farm life, or that the city is unnecessary. But I do think that a life on the farm is the heritage of every Canadian, and I know that there is happiness and contentment in the country for those who seek to understand it and who are not afraid of the days of physical labor which are but part of the price we pay for the rewards which are ours.

8,000 FEEDER LAMBS AND EWES

The largest sale of sheep ever held in the province of Saskatchewan will take place at Moose Jaw on the occasion of the third annual feeder show on Thursday next, Oct. 15. About eight thousand head of feeder lambs and breeding ewes will be sold to the highest bidder. There will also be sold by public auction about one thousand head of feeder steers. Railway fare to Moose Jaw, berth and hotel expenses will be refunded by Dominion department of agriculture to purchasers of one or more cars of feeder lambs or steers. Purchasers who cannot attend the sale can, by giving bank reference, write their orders to any of the following bonded commission houses: A. D. Gallagher or Dewey Gardner company, or United Live Stock Growers, all of Union Stock Yards, Moose Jaw.

1924
Policy-holders
in the Mutual
Life of Canada
earn \$369,714,238
on their
investments
&

Mutual Investments Help Men Sleep at Night

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA has had the benefit of shrewd, far-sighted counsel in the placing of its investments. Government bonds, Municipal bonds and debentures and such securities form a very large proportion of the total investments of the Company. Many of these, purchased during the war period and its aftermath, will yield high interest for long terms to come.

The strength of these selected investments means absolute security for Mutualists. The profitable income they assure lowers the cost of Mutual insurance, because under the Mutual principle, the entire net profits are paid back to policyholders.

Let us send you the Mutual Book which explains in full detail.

The MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA Waterloo Ontario

C. E. GERMAN, District Manager.
Rooms 204-5 Royal Bank Building.
— London, Ontario

THOUSANDS OF CANADIANS LEAVE CANADA

FINGAL

Special to The Advertiser.

Fingal, Oct. 9.—Miss Eva Fordham of the Memorial hospital, St. Thomas, has been visiting at her home here for a few days. At the meeting of the teachers' association held in Springfield, Miss Libby McLennon, principal of the public school here, was elected president for the coming year.

Thousands of Canadians leave Canada, but there are still thousands left who are buying blue white diamonds at Johnston Bros. on credit or cash prices. Remember, Christmas gifts may be laid away now if desired. A small deposit will hold any article or it may be taken from the store on the popular credit plan at Johnston Bros., 214 Dundas street—Adv.

Time Payments on General Motors cars

WE take pleasure in announcing important reductions in time payment charges on General Motors cars—notwithstanding the fact that General Motors charges have always been extremely low.

The important thing to the purchaser is the total cost of a car. The time payment charge is a part of such total cost when the car is bought on time. These reductions therefore mean, in such instances, a substantially lowered total cost.

It is the policy of General Motors to pass on to the car purchaser economies wherever effected—in financing as well as in engineering, manufacturing or merchandising operations.

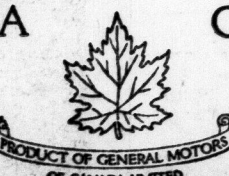
The purchase of a car out of income is a universally accepted practice. Six years ago General Motors organized the General Motors Acceptance Corporation (GMAC) to make credit available at the lowest possible cost to purchasers of General Motors cars.

The standard time price of any General Motors car is the cash delivered price, plus only new GMAC charge.

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA LIMITED

OSHAWA

CANADA

CADILLAC
CHEVROLET
MELAOULIN
—BUICKOAKLAND
OLDSMOBILE