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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.

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London, Ont., Monday, August 15.

THE ARTS OF PEACE.

"We of the British Commonwealth will believe that the interests of no class, no party, no nation, may override the common interests of all."

In these words Lord Byng, the new Governor-General of Canada, summed up Britain's attitude and creed on the occasion of setting foot in the Dominion.

Nothing could be more concise, clear-cut or democratic, and it was well that those entrusted with framing legislation for the people and responsible for its administration were present to hear this policy so fearlessly declared. In it there was not the slightest touch of ambiguity, and no subtle politician can obscure its meaning.

It is to be hoped that the advent of the victor of Vimy as the representative of the King will inaugurate a new era of peace and prosperity in the history of Canada. He voices the democratic spirit which since particularly characterized the British people since the loving process of the great war, and he comes here, as he declares, to co-operate with the people in building up the country by liberal methods, and placing it on the high plane to which its greatness entitles it.

To the duties of peace Lord Byng suggests as a valuable adjunct the comradeship forged in the war. This comradeship is a pearl beyond price if made use of in a true and Christian manner, and may be utilized as a powerful instrument for good. As pointed out by Premier Taschereau, Lord Byng commanded the Canadian army "at one of the critical periods of the war, at the hour when our soldiers achieved immortal fame," and by these glorious bonds he has secured the attachment not only of his comrades in the war, but of every true Canadian.

The arts of peace will now claim the attention of the gallant general, and there is every reason to hope that he will be triumphant in peace as he was dauntless in war. As the premier of Quebec said, "The victory of civilization depends rather upon the farmer and workman than the soldier, and to winning this battle the new governor-general means to apply himself. Every man, woman and child in Canada wishes him success."

A WAR OF ONE BATTLE.

The difference between the late war and all our others before it is that its battles are not remembered. No name stands out like Waterloo or Queenston Heights or Bannockburn or Blenheim or Trafalgar.

The Battle of the Marne may be instanced, but that was a French affair. We know that a tremendous engagement began on July 1, 1916, when in one part of their line the British lost 60,000 men in twenty minutes, but on the whole gained ground. Does any name belong to the German breakthrough or near breakthrough of March 21, 1918? Not many know exactly where it happened, that greatest reverse ever incurred by a British army.

Some returned soldiers remember one battle, some another. Sometimes the survivors were too few to commemorate adequately a victory or defeat, as the case might be. Vimy, Messines, Paschendaele, Festubert, Chemin des Dames, etc., are names of dolorous magic to those directly engaged, and to some extent interest larger circles. But it is the whole horrific business that occupies the general mind rather than the memory of the several battles.

No doubt we are as yet too close up to the War. Later, history will fasten securely upon the salient events and hammer their names into the consciousness of men. Yet even so, it is to be suspected that the German War will always stand distinguished more or less from all others not only by its magnitude, but by a continuity which makes it seem like one long battle in a nightmare.

A WISE DECISION.

"Unwise and economically unsound" is the verdict of the Sutherland investigating committee on the proposal of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to construct a system of radial railways at a cost of about \$45,000,000. In adducing reasons for this finding the report alleges that the data put forward in favor of the scheme was compiled by inexperienced men, and is therefore of doubtful reliability. If this allegation is well founded it is in itself sufficient to condemn the entire project, for to embark on any such scheme without being absolutely familiar with the rocks and shoals to be encountered, and without accurately weighing the cost, would be sheer madness.

Ontario has enough on her hands at the present moment without plunging into an unknown sea of troubles, and it would be well, as the committee suggests, to wait for the safe arrival in port of some of the other ventures which have been launched before setting out on a new trip without chart or compass. The elaborate and costly system of highways which is now in progress has not sufficiently advanced to fully demonstrate its utility, let alone the cost, and in addition to this drawback several of the proposed

radial lines would parallel the lines of the Canadian National Railways and compete with them.

Apart from these weighty reasons, the future of radial enterprises both in this country and in the United States has still to be explored, and the aftermath of the war is yet too heavy upon us for fresh burdens to be incurred which there is any substantial ground for declining.

The argument that the radials would be a municipalities' enterprise, and would entail no burden on the province, will not hold water, for experience proves that the province has to stand behind such undertakings in order to ward off disaster. We therefore think that the committee has acted wisely and in the best interests of the people.

TORY TACTICS.

Out of all their planning and patching together of the elements which they have managed to rescue from the political dust-bin, and finding how the nation persistently refuses to be impressed by such artifices, the Tories are adopting different tactics; they have fallen back on the old devices of vilification on the one hand, and self-glorification on the other. Both the campaign of calumny against all who do not conform to the high-and-dry Tory ideals, and the propaganda for the beatification of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, are being skillfully directed from Ottawa. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson has been appointed hide-hunter-in-chief in Ontario, and now and then emerges from the woods to discharge a venom-tipped shaft at the premier of the province.

Mr. Drury's armor is, however, quite proof against such attacks, and anyone who reads the speech which he delivered at Goderich the other day cannot fail to be impressed by the honesty with which he placed the whole of the Lake of the Woods issue before his hearers, and the strength and lucidity of his defence against the calumnious attacks of his detractors. In traversing the history of the control of these waters, and the part that Backus has played in the matter, he concealed nothing, and there is nothing that he need be ashamed of. There is an old saying that half the truth is worse than a lie, and Hide-Hunter Ferguson is an adept in the use of this weapon.

Premier Meighen ought to exercise more discretion in the choice of his emissaries, if he desires to gain even the smallest portion of the ground he has lost. The propaganda which has for its object his elevation to the stained-glass window standard will not go down. True, he has received the freedom of London and of Edinburgh, but these honors were bestowed on the premier of Canada, not on Mr. Meighen. Their object was to honor Britain's eldest daughter for her staunch help in time of trouble, and this distinction can never be usurped by any individual, no matter how eminent. So the sooner this flood of fulsome adulation ceases the better it will be for the credit of those by whom it is inspired.

A MOTHER'S TRIBUTE.

Lady Bonham Carter, a daughter of former Premier Asquith, has refused an invitation to become a candidate for member of Parliament, which had been extended to her by the Westminster Liberal Association. It is interesting in this connection to note what Mrs. Asquith has to say about her stepdaughter in her recently published and much-discussed autobiography. Her admiration is marked, as the following extract indicates:

"My step-daughter Violet—now Lady Bonham Carter—though intensely feminine, would have made a remarkable man. I do not believe there is any examination she could not have passed, either at a public school or a university. Born without shyness or trepidation, from her youth upwards she had perfect self-possession and patience. She loved dialectics, and could put her case logically, plausibly and eloquently, and although quite as unemotional as her brothers, she had more enterprise and indignation. . . . Her gift of expression was amazing, and her memory unrivaled. My daughter Elizabeth and she were the only girls except myself that I ever met who were real politicians, not interested merely in the personal side—whether Mr. B. or C. spoke well or was likely to get promoted—but in the legislation and administration of parliament; they followed and knew what was going on at home and abroad, and enjoyed friendships with most of the young and famous men of the day. Violet Bonham Carter has, I think, a great political future in the country, if not in the Commons. . . . With gifts as conspicuous as hers she must inevitably exercise a widespread political influence."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

London, thy name is Optimism.

One county constable on the road is worth two in the bush.

Sir Philip Gibbs is of the opinion that Old England is still able to sit up and take a little nourishment.

The movement to substitute the term "beverage dispenser" for "bartender" has failed. What about "barrierist"?

A slight drop in the cost of living is reported for July. This is a drop which is welcomed by all, even the O. T. A.

Although Silesia is in a state of solution the mixture has not settled. It will have to be well shaken before being taken.

Windsor is determined to keep up its reputation for having the "best cellars," and accordingly, it is going to see to it that coal is both cheap and plentiful.

Although Detroit has been willing to pay almost any price for Canada's freewater, it thinks the price being asked by Sir Adam Beck for nature's product is much too high.

It is estimated by Government officials in the United States that approximately \$500,000,000 a year goes into the pockets of bootleggers. John Barleycorn is a very lively corpse in the U. S. A.

"Do you believe in capital punishment?" was the question put to the Ethiopian ecclesiastical dignitary visiting the city. "No, I do not believe in it, but I do not believe in murder, either, and we cannot indulge it." This is a reply worthy of a descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

LETTERS

TRIBUTE TO MR. LANCE.

Re S. A. C.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: Dear Sir,—On reading your valuable paper of yesterday's date, I noticed a letter written by a veteran of the Great War regarding the continuation of the S. A. C. in this city, and I should like to add a small letter to back this veteran's statements.

I may say I quite agree (as many others will) that to discontinue the work of the local branch of the S. A. C. in this district would mean a severe blow to the returned men of this city in general, as the S. A. C. under the secretaryship of Ed. Lance, has done some very valuable work for the veterans, both straightforward and just, without favoritism.

It was stated that in May, 1918, a discussion arose regarding replacing Mr. Ed. Lance by a returned man, the reason for this action being that certain men considered he was not doing his duty fair. A committee of three were appointed to investigate and report on the matter, and myself being appointed chairman of this committee, it was held over for six weeks, to enable any man who had complaints to make regarding Mr. Lance's work to do so, and these were to be scrutinized by this said committee and reported on. Not one single complaint was handed in, in writing, to me during the prescribed time, and so Ed. Lance was allowed to continue in his good work.

In conclusion I may say that during the four years it has been my privilege to know Mr. Ed. Lance, I have always found him to be most straightforward and fair in all his dealings with the returned men, dealing with each individual case without showing any favoritism, and I most certainly will be one to uphold the continuation of the S. A. C. under the secretaryship of Ed. Lance, whilst any veteran needs advice and assistance.

Thanking you for space in your splendid paper, W. E. CAPEWELL.

OTHERS' VIEWS

The Girl Homesteader.

[Toronto Star.]

Canadians have heard with pride of the accomplishments of Miss Mary Hazlett, the Saskatoon stenographer, who went counter to the advice of a brother who would have her farm on the prairies, and leaving the office, became a successful farmer.

Miss Hazlett worked for four years, living alone throughout the period, and is now on her way to be married to a man who will return to the farm with her husband. The people of Ontario join with Canadians generally in wishing her luck. She has the kind of settler that will make good anywhere. Miss Hazlett thinks that governments should offer facilities for settlement to homesteaders.

But governments should not go beyond the permissive stage. There are few girls of the Mary Hazlett type. Were governments to actively encourage single women to go it alone on prairie farms they would be helping to create a number of failures and tragedies that would follow. The prairie is a lonely place at the best, and pioneer farm life makes demands on strength of character. Team work is best on the prairies and for that matter under all ordinary conditions.

VANDALISM.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Possibly the time will come when the hand of the vandal will stay the hand of the vandal wherever social progress is such that the masses go picnicking in automobiles. In the meantime, public roads, and private property abutting on roads, will be littered with corn tans and "leavings" to the sorrow of persons who cannot enjoy a landscape the foreground of which is picnic plates mixed with newspapers and cracker boxes, and the middle distance cracker boxes mixed with newspapers and picnic plates.

MR. BOOTH AND BUSINESS.

[Quebec Telegraph.]

Mr. Booth of Ottawa is acknowledged by all who know him to be one of the most capable and most clear-headed men of business in the Dominion of Canada, and because of this fact and also because of the high esteem in which he is held in Quebec by so many of our people who have had commercial relations with him, the Telegraph made it its business to be the first newspaper to notice his arrival here and to publish an interview with him. Mr. Booth has had many interesting things to say here both about Quebec in particular and business in general, and perhaps none of his remarks are of interest to more people in the community at the present time, than those dealing with the building situation. He refers to the error committed by labor generally in being unwilling to admit the reduction that has already occurred in the cost of living, and to accept proportionately lower wages in consequence, and in this same connection he states that he has already spoken to labor in his own employ pointing out to them that something must be done to help along construction, and telling them that if labor would come down the retailers would come down. He remarks that he has pointed out many instances where the retailers have come down in their prices. But that one article remains high and make this the excuse to maintain their position. In the meantime capital is lying idle, construction is retarded, and unemployment is becoming general. If employment is becoming general, labor won't fall in line to cut down the high cost of things, business will go from bad to worse and become practically stagnant, which will mean no work and no pay for labor, hence hunger and want, for which they will be responsible. This is a great pity for all concerned, but unfortunately it is true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true.

THE SILVER LINING

By Fullerton Walde.

PLAYING THE GAME. One of Leonard Wood's pet phrases, that we often heard from him at Plattsburg, is "playing the game."

No matter who uses it, it means a lot. But from a man of action it has a special significance because the driving force of a life is behind it.

The wounded man who crawled across a field under fire and saved his buddy played the game. The public that let the home-returning hero languish in a hospital and never dropped in to clasp his hand and ask if there was anything he wanted, was not playing the game.

Every deed of courage, especially the quiet, unobtrusive kind, is a star for someone else to steer by. When you see what another has done you are likely to say "I can and I will." You can play the game indoors as well as not. You can play it on a sickbed as well as on a battlefield, and some have played it better there. You can play it in the dismal, distasteful drudgery you have to face today.

Sometimes it feels as though fate plucked you out and me particularly, to lead us knockout blows. But lots of the rest (if we only knew) are being walloped just as hard, and maybe a whole lot harder.

When we were children—do you remember—used to pick up blocks on end and a file, and we tipped the first one over, and the whole line tumbled down. If you or I fall down in the grand game of living we may knock over a lot of others. We live and die not to ourselves alone. For the sake of some who love and many who depend on us we must keep up going and not give up or out or in.

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POETRY AND JEST

OLD ROADS.

[G. S. B.]

If you turn west from the sunken river, And toll through the trees up the mountain side, You will come upon traces of old roads, fashioned.

By folk that long ago lived and died. Here are the stones of their leaf-choked sluiceways, And here are the tracks that their wheels have worn.

And the broken spans of their rotted bridges Amid a tangle of weed and thorn.

They wind on, these roads, past roof-trees fallen; Past candlelike chimneys, forsaken and cold; Past upturned orchards where yet in August

The harvest apples hang out their gold. Where by these roads now the tireless fowler, Seeking for grouse, through the thickets may stray; Men once went trudging with cumbersome flintlocks,

Bound for a muster or training day. Along these roads to the springtime sowing, With a whistle men strode in days gone by. Now the only music amid the stillness

Is a hidden woodbird's grieving cry. There, round the hearths that were warm for someone, Clings lilacs in riot and matted grass; There, where the haymakers passed at sundown,

The shy, wild shapes of the forest pass. NOT DISTANT ENOUGH. [Puch.]

The Escort—Who's that fellow that seems to know you? The Lady—Only a second cousin once removed.

The Escort—Um! Well, he looks as if he wanted removing again. MUST BE. [Buffalo Express.]

Sweet Young Thing—Who is this Saint Salvem everybody's talking about nowadays? Second S. Y. T.—I thought he had something to do with the weather, but I suppose he's the man who invented the office chair.

A MIDSUMMER PARABLE. [New York Times.] A stout alone wall rears high between The dirty road and the garden green; Inside the flowers dance, say and gild, Out in the dust the world runs mad.

Playing at "Ladies" the blossoms fair Curly and nod in the censored air. While the stout stone wall stands high To screen The wicked world from the garden green.

Velvet phlox with tutored grace Sway in this sheltered, scented place, And heliotrope and mimosaette, Thread through a puppet minute.

Graciously, carefully, lest perchance Too abandoned become their dance, Silken, imperial hollyhocks, Tread a measure with four o'clocks.

And all the while the wall stands guard Lest wanton winds should blow too hard. Out by the high road, with eyes askance, A daisy is doing the shimmy dance.

FAMILY SECRETS. [Boston Transcript.] First Innocent—My mamma has a double chin. Second, Ditto—My papa says my mamma's all chin.

TO EARTH. Oh, fortunate the waiting that shall end in wonder, And blessed now the patience that is in thy hiding; For now are the herded clouds and the wild rain's thunder Over the roof of thy quiet seeds hiding.

We too, O earth, shall need thy blessedness of waiting For the green flowering of pastures, Storm shall cease, though blood be the rain that is abating, And men be the seeds of our wild planting.

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TWO WOMEN ASK KING TO GRANT CLAIMS TO SEPARATE EARLDOMS

Countess of Loudoun and Viscountess St. Davids Seek Revival of Titles.

PETITION TO LORDS

Attainders On Both Coveted Honors Recall Beheadings of Noted Characters.

London, August 14.—Two women each claiming the right to an earldom, have presented petitions in the House of Lords asking the King to grant their claims. Edith Maud, in her own right Countess of Loudoun, asks that the abeyance in the earldom of Warwick and the baronies of Montacute and Pole of Montagu be determined in her favor, and her sister, Elizabeth Frances, Viscountess St. Davids, is asking the King to determine in her favor the abeyance in the earldom of Salisbury and the baronies of Montague and Mortimer.

The petitions further ask that if the earldoms and baronies are affected by the attainder of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, or any other attainders that the King direct the introduction of a bill into Parliament to relieve the petitioners from the effects of the attainders.

In explaining the history of these two earldoms the London Times says: "The claims of the Countess of Loudoun and of her sister, Viscountess St. Davids, arise from the marriage in 1532 of Francis Hastings, afterwards second Earl of Huntingdon, to Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Pole, Lord Montagu, son of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter and sole surviving heir of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence and Earl of Warwick and Salisbury by creation of 1471. The duke was attainted in 1478, which extinguished all his titles, but the earldom of Warwick was bestowed on his son, who in turn was attainted and beheaded in 1499.

Won Earldom, But Lost Head. "The earldom of Salisbury was ultimately conferred on the duke's daughter Margaret in 1513, when the attainder against her brother of 1478 was repealed. She was, however, herself attainted in 1539 and beheaded in 1541. Her son, Lord Montagu, had been be-

headed for high treason in 1538 and attainted in 1539. His daughters were, however, "restored in blood" by act of Parliament in 1555, but the titles extinguished by the 1539 attainders were not restored.

"The ninth Earl of Huntingdon's daughter Elizabeth married the Earl of Moira in 1752 and succeeded her brother, the tenth earl, in 1789, in a number of baronies by writ, and when her great-grandson, the fourth Marquess of Hastings, died in 1868 these baronies and any claim which might exist to the attainders referred to above devolved upon his four sisters, of whom the present claimants represent the eldest, who was in her own right tenth Countess of Loudoun in the Peerage of Scotland, through the marriage of the first Marquess of Hastings with the sixth Countess of Loudoun.

"Lady Loudoun is unquestionably heir of line to the Duke of Clarence. The question to be decided by these claims appears to be whether the earldoms are capable of falling into abeyance between co-heirs after the fashion pre-

scribed for baronies by writ of practice.

"Another Record of Violence. "The earldom of Salisbury was granted to the Duke of Clarence's nephew Edward, son of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, even before its late possessor had perished amid the malice. That of Warwick, while given anew to his son, was, after a fresh attainder, conferred on John Dudley in 1547 and again extinguished by his attainder (as Duke of Northumberland) in 1553. It was again created in favor of his son Ambrose, who had been restored in blood 1558. In 1561, on his death in blood 1558, in 1561. On his death in 1590 it was considered to have become extinct and was granted anew to Robert Lord Rich in 1618. His male line failed and in 1759 the earldom of Warwick was granted to Earl Brooke, whose descendant, the present Earl of Warwick, enjoys the title.

"The earldom of Salisbury, vacant after the attainder of 1539, was granted to the ancestor of its present possessor in 1605, and was only merged into the marquessate of the same name in 1789."

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