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The New Premier.

BONAR LAW, premier of Britain, at least for the present, may have been born in Canada, but he speaks with the tongue of a Scot, and thinks as a Scottish iron master. Even his political enemies admit that he is a good enough businessman—in fact, it was the idea of him being a shrewd businessman from Glasgow who had made a fortune that caused him to be favorably regarded as the leader for the Conservative party. The only thing wrong with this was that his fortune was left to him by a relative, a member of the Kildston family.

BONAR LAW came to the head of the Conservative group more through his advocacy of tariff reform than anything else, and his idea of tariff reform was to get free trade England to cease being free trade and cast in her lot with the tariff nations of the world. It is GARDINER, in his "Pillars of Society," who claims his tariff talk caused the Conservatives "to fling the mantle of enthusiasm over him in a moment of enthusiasm." That is about as charitable a statement as GARDINER makes about BONAR LAW. His satire is pronounced as he draws the lesson that a sledgehammer in the hands of a strong man is a dangerous weapon, but in the hands of a child, the child may get hurt by the sledge falling on its toes. Then, pursuing the same idea, he says: "A contest between ASQUITH and BALFOUR was a contest between two brilliant swordsmen—but a contest between Mr. ASQUITH and Mr. BONAR LAW is a contest between a cat and a mouse, a very indiscreet mouse."

The writer of BONAR LAW's sketch is scant in admitting that he might possibly have any good points at all. He speaks in a negative way all through, claiming that BONAR LAW "is as unimaginative as the ledger in his counting-house. His speech is dry and colorless, his voice thin and unmusical." Unlike Mr. BALFOUR, whose movements are as flexible as his voice, he stands at the table stiff as a grenadier, his right arm by his side, his left making automatic up-and-down motions from the elbow, his eyes fixed before him and filled with the sadness of incommunicable things. He is as innocent of humor as a dirge, and has never made an epigram.

GARDINER admits, though, that "he can sting, and number among his qualities an unhesitating fluency, an orderly argumentative progression, a certain businesslike exactness, and an unaffected sincerity."

Likewise, writers are fond of contrasting BONAR LAW with the polished BALFOUR in combat with ASQUITH in previous days. ASQUITH had the faculty of digging pits into which the Conservative leader fell readily. When Mr. ASQUITH tried his familiar arts on Mr. BALFOUR, though, the latter used simply to step on the table and look up at the ceiling with an air of childlike abstraction. It did not mean he did not hear, but simply he was determined not to walk into the ASQUITH interrogations.

It is on this man that the mantle of premiership has fallen. It would be hard to imagine two men more diametrically opposed than BONAR LAW and LORD GEORGE, who has so recently relinquished office. The new premier, the embodiment of the quiet, things-as-they-are type, calculating, and yet none too cautious for a practical politician—the ex-premier, a flaming torch, brilliant, a master of sarcasm, and knowing as well as any man of his time just how to measure the approval or disapproval of the crowd.

The British political situation furnishes a great field for contrasts, and it also furnishes a good example of British speed, for although the resignation of the government took place late in October the election is to be held by the end of the second week in November.

Factories In Canada.

THE secretary of the British Federation of Industries has written a letter stating that many British industries are interested in locating branches in Canada.

This is good news, and it may also imply that they are in a state of mind to pay more attention to the Canadian market. If they do not, the chances are that there will not be much of it left for them to look after in a few years more.

It is not many years ago that British makers sent about the same amount of steel and finished steel into Canada as came from United States. Today the amount sent to Canada from Britain is only a very small fraction of the shipments taken in here from United States. The reason is very easy to trace. The United States steel man has been on the job all the time, studying the Canadian market, and seeing to it that he was well represented here all the time. Geographical location helps him in this, of course. Many British manufacturers have a very vague knowledge of Canada and the possibilities here. Trade commissioners are not backward in telling what they find out on their visits in England, and we had a fair sample of it a few days ago, when they were making arrangements for

a British Empire Exhibition in London, England. Then the statement was made that Canadian wheat was not of a high enough standard to make good bread, and also that Canadian timber was not good enough to do some of the building required for the exhibition.

The unfortunate part of such a thing is that these statements are apparently made in all seriousness, and being made by men of some standing in the country are apt to be accepted as matter of fact.

British manufacturers have not made any great advances so far in putting branch factories in Canada. They prefer to open distributing points here, and take advantage of the preference in the tariff extended to them. Industrial expansion in Canada is largely being carried on by United States firms putting up branches on this side of the line.

The field is open for the British manufacturer to do the same thing, but he has been a long time getting started, and the longer he waits the more will the field be occupied on his arrival.

Get It Over.

THE Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec has been in session in Toronto for some days. The world looks on at such a gathering and expects to see a meeting where men and women will come together and discuss business, and conduct affairs in a manner that is superior to that encountered in the everyday routine of business.

Instead of that the impression is given that the gathering has been turned into a bear-garden on the crumpled discussion of what has happened or what has not happened at McMaster University.

Last year the convention was held at St. Thomas, and although the storm did not break there, as it has in Toronto, the gathering was conducted throughout with the expectancy that something might happen at any time to bring the whole matter to the attention of the convention.

The storm center of the whole gathering is Rev. T. T. SHIELDS, pastor of Jarvis Street Church. He is a man of exceptional endowments, is a forceful speaker and a powerful gospel preacher. Added to that is the fact that he is possessed of a mind that is keen enough to make it advisable for few men to match wits with him on any point in which there may be controversy.

Dr. SHIELDS has turned his own church on Jarvis street upside down, and is making progress, despite the fact that many of the older and well-to-do families have withdrawn their membership from the church. Now he is attacking McMaster University, the theological headquarters of the Baptist denomination, charging that some of the professors there are, or have been, not teaching with an eye single to the purpose of the school in the first place.

Dr. SHIELDS seems to be in a hopeless minority, but as a campaigner he can face the crowd and give as much as he takes.

It may be all very necessary, and there may be a very great deal of good done in the end by all this controversy. At the same time it is not a desirable thing that the annual convention of a large religious body should be marked as having been the scene of meetings where men denounced each other, and where hard words were spoken.

It is highly desirable for the Baptist people that they should get this controversy cleared up and cleared up quickly.

All By Itself.

IT IS quite well worth looking at the stock and financial pages now.

It will be seen that there is a list of the value of the money of the world as seen from Wall street, New York.

They go on to state that the French currency is worth so much, the British, Mexican, Italian, and so on. Even the German mark gets mention sometimes when they have plenty of figures and space to state the rate for the day.

Then in a line all by itself at the bottom is the Canadian dollar, quoted as being the only money in the world that is worth more than one dollar in New York today.

That ought to make you buck up and see to it that we keep these good things at home.

LITTLE 'TISERS

If honesty is the best policy, some men carry mighty little insurance.

Astronomers call it the Milky Way because the stars seem to be condensed.

A chap quite near London is making

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

HERE WE HAVE ITEMS OF DISTRICT AND WORLD INTEREST AS RECORDED IN THE ADVERTISER OF 1897.

October 27.

Weather—Fine; easterly winds; not much change in temperature. Madrid.—The steamer Buenos Aires has arrived at Cadiz from Havana bringing 1,200 troops who were invalided home.

Hon. T. W. Taylor, chief justice of Manitoba, has been knighted.

It is stated on authority that a branch of the Bank of Montreal will be opened shortly in St. Thomas.

The people of Essex County are up in arms against the plans of the Standard Oil Company to pipe natural gas into Ohio. They think the supply of gas is limited, and wish to reserve it for themselves.

Richard Mansfield is about to add

ing money in barrels. He runs a cooper shop.

To be declared mad brings death to a dog which bites, but often life to a man who slays.

But don't forget that one DAVID LLOYD GEORGE may be around when the ballots are being counted in the British election.

THE ADVERTISER has received from Berlin, Germany, a copy of resolutions passed by the Egyptian National Congress. The drift of these are anti-British all through. The strange part of it is that Berlin, Germany, should have been selected as the meeting place for the gathering.

Some people are gluttons for punishment. Now comes CHRY CLEAK BAKER to advocate 40 aldermen as a life-sized city council. Now, then, we are waiting with a club for the one to file a suggestion for a double school board.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK has decided that most Americans who go to theatres have a vocabulary of only 500 words—such as yes, no, listen, radio, love, money, papa, mama, prohibition and say. Maybe it's for the best. Even with a vocabulary limited to 500 words, most of us talk too much of the wrong kind of stuff. What would it be like if we had the whole dictionary at our tongues' tips?

ROBERT CARONE, owner of the March Hare tea room in Boston, gets an order for a 50-plate banquet for college sorority girls. They change their minds. CARONE is "stuck with the cats." He goes out to round up 50 starving unfortunates in Boston parks. The offer of a free meal lures only 15. Hundreds of others, solicited, yawn as they bask in the sun and say they are so full already that they couldn't eat another mouthful. Now the financial writers and statisticians will land on this to prove that hard times and hunger have departed from the bean zone around Boston.

JEST

Light Worker.

Bink: What kind of a fellow is Jones?

Blank: Well, he is one of those fellows who always grabs the stool when there's a piano to be moved.—Prairie Farmer.

Calf Love.

After forgetting about over his tea, the youth suddenly blurted out:

"Can I go out tonight, mother, to see my lass?"

"Yes," said his mother grudgingly, "but come back in half an hour."

At the expiration of that time the youth returned.

"And did you see your sweet-heart?" asked his mother.

"Yes, mother; and she would have seen me, too, if I hadn't bobbed down behind the hedge!"

Just a Formality.

"I want some money, daddy," announced Perry.

"Money!" daddy exclaimed. "I never saw such a boy to want money; well, how much do you want this time?"

"I don't care," Perry replied. "Don't care!" daddy echoed. "Well, that is peculiar. You want money, but you don't care how much or how little?"

"None; don't care," Perry repeated. "Well, I don't understand," daddy announced. "Tell me why you don't care?"

"Cause," Perry explained, "I got to put in it in the Sunday school collection, anyway."

Zeph, the Optimist.

"I see you've got a new boss, Zeph," the mail carrier in a small town said to one of the inhabitants who was brushing a chestnut mare.

"Ye-up," replied Zeph.

"Do you trade often?"

"Ye-up. Saturday I swapped three times."

"You must be doing pretty well."

"Ye-up, pretty good; generally come out second best—that isn't doing very bad, is it?"

Our Own Country.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Q.—What is "The Christian Guardian?"

A.—The Christian Guardian, the organ of the Methodist Church of Canada, was established in Toronto in 1829 and is, therefore, the oldest existing paper in that city.

HENRY HUDSON.

Q.—Who was Henry Hudson.

A.—Henry Hudson was an adventurous English explorer, who, in 1609, made his way up the Hudson River, and, in 1610, navigated Hudson Strait in "The Discovery," thus discovering Hudson Bay. Part of his crew mutinied and put Hudson and his little son and eight loyal followers in an open boat and cast them adrift. They were never heard of again.

"Hamlet" to his repertoire.

At the Church of the Holy Angels, St. Thomas on Monday Miss Minnie Harvey, daughter of Mrs. Mary Harvey, Rose street, was married to Mr. Wm. Leek, conductor on the Michigan Central Railway.

The prevailing price for apples this year is \$2 a barrel.

At the closing session of the world's W. C. T. U. convention in Toronto a protest was made against public temperance advocates who stay at hotels where liquor is sold.

The G. T. R. station has been renovated and much improved inside.

The new organ of the First Methodist Church will be in position by the 1st of November.



H.G. WELLS' FAMOUS OUTLINE OF HISTORY The Romance of Mother Earth

The Civilizing Process in China.

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT—41.

Problems In History

DO YOU KNOW—

What part in the world's history was played by the bridge that once united Australia and the East Indies?

DO YOU KNOW—

What peoples of America preserved until 500 years ago strange customs and rites that were given up in Europe 5,000 years before the Christian era?

DO YOU KNOW—

Where in America are the remains of great stone altars, the sides of which are worn by streams of the blood of human sacrifices?

DO YOU KNOW—

What race first peopled Madagascar?

Answers in tomorrow's installment of H. G. Wells' "Outline of History."

The Chow emperors had become the traditional high priests of the land in the place of the Shang Dynasty and claimed a sort of overlordship in Chinese affairs, but gradually the loose ties of usage and sentiment that held the empire together lost their hold upon men's minds.

The Age of Confucius.

Hunnic people to the north and west took on the Chinese civilization without acquiring a sense of its unity. Feudal princes began to regard themselves as independent. Mr. Liang-Chi-Chao, one of the Chinese representatives at the Paris conference of 1919, states that between the eighth and fourth centuries B. C. there were in the Hwang-ho and Yang-tse valleys no less than five or six thousand small states, with about a dozen powerful states dominating over them. The "age of confusion."

In the sixth century B. C. the great powers in conflict were Ts'ui and Ts'in, which were northern Hwang-ho states, and Chu, which was a vigorous, aggressive power in the Yang-tse valley.

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