The Free Press,

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Monday, November 2, 1925.

Mr. King Should Resign

The incredible news comes from Ottawa that Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King proposes to hang on to power, reorganize his shattered Cabinet and face Parliament. It is beyond belief that Mr. King, defeated in his own riding, with seven of his leading Cabinet ministers rejected at the polls, with less than 40 seats in the whole of Canada, outside of Quebec, represented by his supporters, and with his Progressive allies routed even worse, should attempt to carry on.

There is no British or constitutional precedent for such action. It is contrary to all the principles of responsible government, about which Mr. King talks so much. One can imagine the language Mr. King would use in regard to tyranny and autocracy if Mr. Meighen should attempt such a thing.

The only precedent in British or Canadian history which exists is that following the defeat of the Baldwin Government in 1923. When Stanley Baldwin went to the country in the fall of 1923 the Conservatives had 344 seats; Labor, 138; Liberals, 60; National Liberals, 57, and Independents, 16. After the elections Mr. Baldwin had the largest group. The standing was: Conservative, 257; Labor, 192; Liberal, 158, and Independents, 6. Despite the fact that he had the largest group Mr. Baldwin, without hesitation and without waiting for Parliament to be summoned, handed in his resignation and advised that Ramsay Mac-Donald be called upon to form a ministry.

If Baldwin should have resigned there is 10 times more reason for the retirement of Mr. King. Before the elections the standing of the parties was: Liberal, 117; Progressive, 1; Conservative, 49; Labor, 2; Independent, 2 and vacancies, 4. The turnover was much ore remarkable in Canada than in England 1923. From being the third group, with aly 49 seats, the Conservatives are easily the gest with 117 or 118. The Liberals have en reduced to less than 100 and the Progreses have been smashed to pieces.

What is more, Premier Baldwin and most of his ministers retained their seats in Parliament. Premier King and seven ministers were rejected at the polls, a slaughter of Cabinet ministers unheard of in Canadian history. Outside of Quebec there are only four ministers with seats in Parliament.

If Mr. King hangs on to office there can be nothing but confusion and chaos. If, according to his own words, he was unable to do anything, or initiate any forward legislation in the old House, where he had a majority over all of one and the support of 61 Progressives. where would he stand with a minority government and with the Progressives only a remnant of a party? It would mean more log-rolling, more compromising, further inactivity, uncertainty and inactivity.

There is not the slightest question what ould be done. The governor-general should sk Mr. King for his resignation and Mr. Meighen should be called upon to form a government. He should summon Parliament and proceed without equivocation to put into effect the policies he promised and which are needed for the restoration of prosperity in Canada. If there is the slightest difficulty about carrying on then there should be another appeal to the country and there is no question Mr. Meighen would be given an overwhelming mandate. The country wants a strong and stable administration; it is sick of coalitions and group governments.

Governors-General and Majority Rule

The Government of Canada is a Government by British connection, plus majority rule. Curiously enough that Government was

chiefly thought out for us and secured to us by the efforts of six of our governors-general, working with the best minds in the country and against the worst influences. The exertions on our behalf of those six men must do away forever with the idea that the position of Governor-General of Canada is necessarily the position of a figurehead. If the man in office is a figurehead then the man and not the office is responsible.

Study the administrations of Durham. Sydenham, Bagot, Metcalfe, Cathcart and Elgin if you want to know how large a share the governors-general of Canada have had in butting down rebellion, uniting the opinion of scattered provinces in respect of the form and administration, of civil government, cutting the political deadlock between the crown and the representatives of the people, organizing the municipal system of the country, opposing patronage for party purposes, creating a national sentiment which resulted, finally, in there being a people called Canadians of Canda, where formerly there had been but a ring of scattered provinces, whose inhabints were given up to feuds and divisions.

A new testing time as to the quality of the position of the Governor-General of Canada is

If majority rule is still the rule of Gov-

ernmental procedure only two provinces of Saskatchewan, have g Mackenzie King Government, and as the other seven provinces have liven their mandate to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meignen, how is it possible that His Excellency Lord Byng could do other

than expect Mr. King to resign office? The governor-general of to-day is in direct official descent from Durham, Sydenham Bagot, Metcalfe, Cathoart and Elgin, each one of whom staked his reputation and his career upon the security of majority rule and responsible government for Canada. Lord Byng knows his history. He will proceed accordingly. Seven provinces against two is a pretty good majority. All this truckling with minority groups, who may vote this way or that way or the other way in Parliament, is beside the question.

this country then, as

of nine, Quebec and

ven a mandate to the

It isn't the mandate of Parliamentarians that counts in Canada. It is (or it used to be) the mandate of the people.

His excellency the governor-general is still to be heard from.

London Grammar School

It is certainly not to the credit of London that it has so long permitted one of its most historic buildings, the old grammar school on King street, to be put to such undignified use as a storehouse for building supplies. Thousands of London citizens pass it each day and possibly a majority have never realized how early in London's history the building was erected. Even to-day, with all the vandalism that has been permitted, it possesses certain lines of old-fashioned dignity and it would not cost much to restore the exterior. What has been done to the interior through the years has probably destroyed all the original character, but here again restoration is possible.

London may do various things to mark its centenary year. Nothing that it could do would be more permant in value than to reclaim that old school, renovate it under careful advice and guidance and establish it for all time to come as a museum of early London history. Miss Harriet Priddis has left the sum of \$1,000 towards the establishment of such an institution and it is quite well remembered by her former associates that she ardently hoped to see the grammar school put to some proper use. It is not a great undertaking surely for a city of 65,000 people or more to do this thing, in addition to anything else it might do in 1926 to honor its beginnings municipally.

The grammar school should be set apart as a museum of early London. It should not be used to house collections of minerals or stuffed birds or anything of that sort whatever, valuable as such collections may be. Their place is in the university museum. The historical museum should be able to exhibit to the boys and girls of this and coming generations those things which would enable them to understand what life was like at the Forks ir the thirties parents lived and enjoyed life. Many pictures of early London and early Londoners should be on its walls. Separate rooms might be set apart and furnished in the style of 75 years ago. Girls would be interested in the spinning wheel, the candle-mold, the old-time fancy work, the costumes, too, while boys would view with interest the utensils and handiwork of their grandfathers. In hundreds of homes in this city there are articles that are exactly what such a museum should display, but no one sees them now and every year sees the destruction of priceless relics of the past.

Older lands long ago learned to treasure the remains of the past. In this country we have a passion for destroying the old and setting up the new. In the matter of buildings we sometimes destroy something of real taste to put up some freakish structure that will torment the eye for generations. It is time that we learned the value of the old, for the new will take care of itself.

The London and Middlesex Historical Society is a small group of men and women who have had small funds and little public support, but the society, among its activities. has published nine booklets that are filled with authentic records of this city's beginnings and progress. The London and Middlesex Historical Society might be given charge of the building up of a museum collection after the grammar school had been made fit to receive such articles as are desirable. The society would doubtless be ready to undertake that responsibility, so distinctly in line with its gen-

NOTE AND COMMENT

The uncrowned King of Canada refuses to

There must be a decision and it must be prompt and final.

If the premier carries on it will be as a King of "shreds and patches."

Potatoes are the finest kind of pot-boilers

on the Michigan market.

Kaiser Bill is still the same old Father William; can't change his spots.

The Progressives have the reverse braka on. They're progressing backwards.

The irony of it: A noted French financial authority is to be the next French ambassador to the United States.

If we have to have another election this one can properly be called Much Ado About

Australia has the right idea; it is going to make voting compulsory. Won't think? Must think!

The Locarno treaties are splendid guarantees that Europe has moved forward along the highway of international peace.

The British firm of Lloyds now is insuring clients against heavy doctors' bills. What next? But this nut is a good 'un.

JUST FOLKS BY GUEST

SPEAKING OF LOSSES.

Speaking of losses, look at these, Which I have suffered through the years. Observe how swiftly fortune flees However guarded it appears: Time was that I was rich and proud

And feared no shadow that could fall, I was with priceless gifts endowed. But somehow I have lost them all.

I've lost my appetite for pie, I've lost the strength I once possessed. I've lost the baseball batting eye With which my days of sport were blest: I've lost that old-time hunger which Made every meal a rare delight, Time was that I was very rich.

Through many a fortune I have run, I've lost the charm in little things, Now winter's cold or summer's sun A fear of dreadful illness brings; No more I mock at warnings grave, Or laugh at hurts which may befall,

Then I had strength, and I was brave,

But somehow I have lost it all.

For I slept soundly every night.

I've lost the care-free way I had, When cares I thought would never come, Instead of being always glad There now are times when I am glum. But still in spite of all I've lost. And all that was and is no more And all that withered 'neath the frost

Life still has charms at forty-four.

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTEBOOK

(Copyright.)

looking at the jokes in the paper without laf- become a warning rather than a guide fing, and I sed, Hay pop, can I have a dime to The garage man, on the contrary, take go to the movies, can I, pop?

to go to, pop sed. Well G wizz, pop, if there had of bin you'd of wunted to go, can I, pop? I sed.

Can I, ma? I sed, and ma sed, Ive bin giving you intirely too mutch money, I don't think I work at the mechanism of human soshould be giving you money out of a blue sky ciety just as he finds it.

Consult your mother, pop sed.

Well G wizz, ma, you havent bin, I sed, and lations, any cure for what he calls the pop sed, Wat your mother meens, Benny, is that its not a good ideer for you to get the notion in your hed that all you haff to do is ask which he terms the "liberation of Infor a thing and have it handed to you on a telligence." Man has got himself to silver tray, or even on an ivory palm. The the point where he now is, pretty much hardest thing in this werld to get is money, as on his own by the use of an everyou will lern by ixperience by the time you get evolving intelligence. He must work to be 60 yeers old or so, and therefore it is out the rest of his salvation from the very kind on our part to give you a little of Robinson's own words, his work sugthat ixperience now wile you are young and im-

din I had a ideer and I went down in the celler haps, enable them to fend off or reand got the ladder and carried it out in the duce some of the dangers which it is yard, being lard as the dickins coming up the celler steps on account of them being so narro on every hand and the ladder being so big, and I climbed up France, which has it that we (individon the little roof outside of the living room ual members of the human race) are and nocked on one of the windows, and pop already very old when we are born,

came and opened it saying, Ye gods. in through the window and ma looked as if she would of fainted if she could and I sed, looked as if she would of fainted if she could and I sed, looked as if savage mind out of which the traditional civilized mind has sprung. Trailing clouds, which not even Wordsworth Now can I have that dime, pop, I certeny properly could call "clouds of glory" werked hard cnuff for it, and if you dont bleeve from all three, the modern mind me wy go down and try it.

it wont be a dime, pop sed. Wich it wasent, with both clarity and conviction being a slap some place with his slipper, and he would of gave me another one if I hadent suddinly decided to get out of the room and ask for a dime some other time.

THE HAPPY DEAD.

When I'm alone, the happy dead Brush me with soft and silver wings-Drop smilingly on hands or head A touch that brings

Suddenest joy, as when, half-heard. An early leaf comes'slipping down, Hinting a brief, secretive word Of autumn brown;

Or when the wild geese taunt my soul Awake with clamor in the night, Desiring urgently a goal Folded from sight.

So come the happy dead, to bless Still hours I hedge about for them, Bringing me peace, or holy stress,

Joy like a gem-Joy like the rosy red that dyes

Old doorstep flowers with just the glow That lit my childish ecstasies

wish the dear and happy dead Might reach me through the heavy noons When, spent with cares for cloak and bread. The spirit swoons;

But they would smother in that haze-They wait beyond that cloudy din, Their feet gleam down the quiet ways

I yet shall win.

-Karle Wilson Baker.

INVITATION. At dawn I wandered forth-invited By the misty meadow, lighted

With the starry fires of dew; By the little lake aquiver By the rippling of the river By the skies of smiling blue:

By an amber cloud, slow sailing Through the eastern gates, unveiling O'er a flashing shaft of gold; By the glory of its glear ing By the story of its dreaming That the dappled morning told.

At dawn I wandered forth, enraptured. All my senses beauty captured; By the sun uprising sweet. By the caroling and calling. By the sea forever falling In soft music at my feet. -R. W. Van Liew, in Christian Science Moni-

THE VISIONARY.

He had a perfect pair of wings Fashioned of deep visionings; Above him was an open sky, But he believed the urge to fly Must wait external energies To furnish a sustaining breezec And lacking a stanch fortitude To prove to men his dream was good passed his days in vague surprise That perfect wings can fail to rise. -Fanny de Groot Hastings, in Christian Scie

He who does not respect confidence will never find happiness in his path. The belief in virtue vanishes from his heart, the source of obler actions becomes extinct in him.—Auffer-

The Book of the Week

Company's popular edition of "The Mind in the Making," Prof James Harvey Robinson's now famous study of the mind of man from the aspect of an effort to relate intelligence to social reform, should meet with a warm re ception from an interested public.

The author avows that his work i not a treatise, merely an essay on the most important of all matters of human concern, a matter which Alexande Pope, so far back as his day, designated "the proper study of mankind"-

namely, man. In this scientific and mechanical age more creative thinking is put by a motor salvager into the rehabilitation o than was put by the whole Senate of the United States into the study of the constitution and make-up of the League of Nations from its aspects as an en-gine of international driving force in the direction of human safety. The rural mechanic thinks scienti-

ically: his only aim is to avail himsel

of his knowledge of the nature and the workings of the car, with a view to making it run once more. The Senator on the other hand, appears too often to have little idea of the nature and workings of nations, and he relies on rhetoric and appeals to vague fears and hopes of mere partisan animosity The scientists have been busy for century in revolutionizing the practica relations of nations. The ocean is no longer a barrier, as it was in Washing ton's day, but to all intents and pur poses a smooth avenue closely connecting rather than safely separating th eastern and western continents. Pop was smoking and thinking and ma was smoking suitable, mayhap, in their day, but now not allow any mystic respect for the Wen I was your age there were no movies earlier forms of the gas engine to interfere with the needed adjustments. Mystic respect for the earlier forms of the gas engine is good! It enables Prof. Robinson to scrap that which is somewhat grandiloquently called "the wisdom of the ages," and get down to

As far as any reform in social re essionable, he sed.

Me thinking, Aw heck, G. And all of a sudthinking on to a plain which may, per-

Under a caption taken from Anatole certain chapters pass in review the wy go down and try it.

| come. Prof. Robinson here recapit| Ill give you a soovenir of the occasion but ulates his biological and historical facts

In the section of the book devoted to a consideration of the beginning o critical thinking, Prof Robinson ignores any and all contributions made toward the making of the mind of man either by the ancient Egyptian's (except as through the Hebrew Scriptures), the Chinese, writers in the Sanskrit guage, the Persians, and, indeed, any of the Asiatic or African group, except only the Semetic branch. In a book hensive enough to consider "the four historical layers underlying the mind, the child mind and the traditional civilized mind"—this would seem to be curious limitation. One is forced by it to ask: Is it the mind of man Prof. Robinson has in view, or merely the mind of European and American man? Prof. Robinson grants "critical think-ing" to the Eleatic philosophers, to Plato, to Plotinus, with their several envictions of the unchanging stability deas...,the comforting conception of the Absolute; then why does he deny

critical thinking to the originators o the Dialetic, the Atomic, the Vendanta and other departments of Hindu ideal-

But Professor Robinson has not in power to develop the mind. So with a mere glance at mediaeval methaphysics he passes on to the thinkers who came is no escape. The unhappy victim can mote: in a word he passes on to the great movement called the "scientific revolution" and its dedication to the

onsideration of natural phenomena. the chief herald of that habit of scienplayed so novel and all important a mind," Professor Robinson pictures the mysticism, supernaturalism and intol-erence of the Middle Ages. He thereupon shows us such men as Bacon, Galileo. Descartes and others bringing into what he calls that "fettered world" a new aspiration to promote investigation and honest, critical thinking about

everyday things. The founders of modern natura cience realized that they would have to begin afresh.

This was a bold resolve, but not so bold as much be that of the student of mankind to-day if he expects to free himself from the trammels of the past.

Always this quarrel with the past. For, just as man had revolutionized his environment, habits of conduct and purposes of life, just as it seemed he was in a position to have some really clear and accurate notion of the world in which he dwells and by such knowlbe enabled to direct his own affairs more intelligently than his ancestors in their ignorance were able to direct theirs: The ancient tribal insolence has

been developed on a stupendous After a laudably satirical outline of

the self-satisfactory presuppostions in-dulged in by the mass of the people of country's position during and after the Great War, Professor Robinson takes war safety and sanity movement as defenders of the "old and sturdy virtues." This in contradistinction to those radi-cal doctrines, adherence to which can to the safe and the sane mean nothing other than the insidious destruction of character, the weakening of the moral fiber of the individual or the destruction of the foundations of society.

In a chapter on the hysteria of repression, Professor Robinson seeks to justify, and to a degree, succeeds in justifying his contention that just as the founders of natural science in the landed.

"The Mind In the Making: The Rela- | 16th century realized that all science tion of Intelligence To Social Reform," by James Harvey Robinson.

The Mind In the Making: The Research from that point must begin afresh, so must the student of mankind to-day realize that traditional ideas and rules as to the constitution of society and of human conduct must be subjected to a thoroughgoing reconsideration. The suppression of so-called "radical" hought is no guarantee that the present system can be made to work factorily on the basis of ideas of a hundred years ago.

In a word the "open mind" is the only frame of mind for one who seeks insight into human affairs. But here

inveterate, prejudices to overcome more inherent and cultivated weaknesses of the mind to guard against than had the student of nature. Like the early scientists he has a scholastic tradition to combat. He can look for little help from the universities as now constituted. The clergy, although less sensitive in regard to what they find in the Bible, are still stoutly opposed, on the whole, to any thoroughgoing criticism of the standards of morality to which they are accustomed. Few lawyers can view their profession with any degree of detachment. Then, there are the now all-potent business interests, backed by the politicians and in general supported by the ecclesiastical, legal and educational classes. Many of the newspapers and magazines are under their influence since they are become the business men's heralds and live off his bounty. Business, ligion. It is defended by the civil Government, even as to the later Roman emperors and the mediaeval princes protected the Church Socialists and Communists are the Walden stains and the Albigensians of our day, heretics to be cast out, suppressed and deported to Russia, if not directly to hell as of old. Conceding that the criticism of

cepted ideas has, is, and long will renevertheless defends the point that there could be no such critcism were it not that through the ages the mind of man has been expanding and has now reached the place where humanity is self-criticism of humanity is actually the promise of better ordered and more intelligent human relations in the

THE MUSES Of old the Muses sat on high,

And heard and judged the songs Of toiling ten, they slightd ten.

'They lightly served who serve us best, Nor know they how the task was We Muses love a soul at rest, But violence and toil we shun."

men say true, the Muses now Have changed their ancient habitude, And would be served with knitted brow:

And stress and toil each day re-So each one with the other vies,

Of those who weave romance or "On us, O Muse, bestow thy prize,

And yet I think I hear the best Come murmuring down from Helicon: be operated at a low cost, enforcement They lightly serve who serve us best, of the law could well be deferred. -

Nor know they how the task was Guelph Mercury.

-Edith M. Thomas. "DANGEROUS DRIVERS."

In the course of time a large number of drivers will certainly acquire good manners on the road, just as they will acquire "road sense." But it is also probable that a minority will remain whose lack of social instincts has prevented them from becoming safe members of the community. Drivers of this complexion are apt to display their nnate selfishness and boorishness on every possible occasion. They clear a way for themselves with indiscriminate otings of so loud a character as to preclude the possibility of their hearing any other warning sound; they "cut in" in the expressive phrase of the road; they are negligent in giving signals of their intentions, and reluctant in yielding their rights to any other user of the highway. These men and women are habitual "dangerous drivers." It should be the business of all motorists, as well as of the police, to report their misdemeanors and so to secure their per-

nanent suppression.-London Times.

THE COMMON COLD It is the established custom to make the common cold a subject of jest and mockery; but such levity is the last any case a high opinion of ancient phil- refuge of despair. To the sufferer there sophy from the point of view of its is nothing comic in the seizure. Like the apon the miscroscope to reveal the only bow to the doom assigned. He can only reconcile himself to the fact that from the first premonitory sneeze or shiver, he must for a fortnight or three weeks endure discomfort, distress and a general lowering of vitality, with a less of taste and smell, and a liability to serious complications. His life will creep with a broken wing until such time as the affliction chooses to depart part in the making of the modern as it came, leaving among other evils a lively apprehension as to how it may return. Surely, here is a field for tireless investigation! - London Morning

WORLD REVOLUTION FLAGS UNDER "NEW" COMMUNISTS

RIGA, Nov. 1.-Cara Zetkin, the "grandmother of German Commun-ism," who, owing to weakness and old age, could not attend the recent com munist meetings in Moscow, has undergone a gland operation. She is stated to be feeling "brighter than ever." of health, who assisted pupil of Prof. Voronoff to perform the operation, is rejoicing at its success.

Communists, he declares, must do everything to preserve veteran and experienced fighters of their cause who are dying off from old age.
"New communists," M. Se states, "have not the experience and cannot fill their places. If the success of these operations continues, the world evolution will take on a new lease of

MAHARAJAH AND RANEE IN SECRET FLIGHT IN PLANE

LONDON, Nov. 1.-The Maharajah of Jodhpur and the Ranee made a secret flight over London a few days ago in

The airplane was taken to a far corner of the Croydon Aerodrome

RAMBLING AROUND WITH OLD DOC, PEP

QUEEN ALEXANDRA SANATORIUM, Nov. 1

ive persuasion may be jubiliant enough ver the election in Ontario and to take imes, east and west, besides seeing all The student has been even more may as well confess that our battle for less has but fairly begun. The great the "Returned Soldier Problem." emergency has produced a man big enough, bold enough, clean enough to true highway of our destiny. That man as we were to ourselves. s Arthur Meighen, Canadian, who needs parliamentary title of "right honorable" to show the dignity of his states-

manship or the steadfastness of his soul The London election was a victory for their party label, want to see politics reed of ruffianism. The defeated candidate. Master Little, showed that there he cleanliness of the campaign. Part of that cleanliness was due to Mr. Little mself. Clean men deserve clean treatment. And as for our good Ironmaster Master White, his modesty in the hour of his overwhelming victory was of the sort that makes a man beloved by a people. His saying "that he was sure that London had voted for a policy rather than a man" was true in a sense But it will not be so hereafter. Indeed, doubt not the cry of that nameles ne of the crowd who shouted "Both!" s already echoed by 12,000 electors of

"And how now," we seem to hear one of our five or so readers asking, "where we are in hospital. But we took part in London's election returns by radio mawhich was so clear that it seemed to microphone range, and I was half afraid hat we might hear some parliamentary language thereon owing to their unconwas no small courage for them that they Alexandra Sanatorium, Lond

do it. Tubercular veterans, during the past year of the Dominion Parliamen have fared very well, even if somewhat late in the day. But no man who voted Liberal here—and there were not a fewdid it through gratitude; nor was there a Conservative vote polled in aught more than high-hearted hopes of the genera

All this is mentioned to show the (Lord's Day) .- Rose and to Canadian veteran is the same topray God's blessings upon as he was in the years from 1914 to our country, which do now 1918. It was a great ideal which took stand in need both of divine our men into khaki, took them to France grace and devoted citizen- and which took 60,000 of them home ship more than at any time to that other Canada which in some since the great warr. For countries is called "heaven." There are a good many of us who receive pensions for one thing and another, but you'll not find one out of a hundred of us who regard it other than as a means to he great end of restored health and a nanner of hope from the Prairies; we man's full part in the work of citizenship. A good many of you solid citizens esponsible managing of the King's busi- were a little alarmed at what you called gains of the election are, however, that bly our marching with bright bayonets he unholy devil of class consciousness down your streets made some of the las been roundly defeated and that this grosser stomached timorous. We couldn't tell you then, but I think that I may speak now for most, that we were never ring us all, in God's good time, to the as great or as grave a problem to you

standing what we couldn't voice ourselves. But from now on will remember that we, like Hamlet, were really, horribly maddened by bad dreams. I doubt if any man who spent one year in France but spent every night war in that land of shadows. Some of was nothing in a name when he, from us are still there, in our dreams. And our Free Press windows, thanked the I wish that I had words to convey to inning party and this Free Press for you the idea of battlefield affections. and to use "love" is to raise, by association, a ridiculous thought of sentifriendship raised to its highest power, often the growth of one furious hour on a soil rich with martyr may come to appreciate the fact that grief's haggard face was to be found in Canadians Corps in France just as it was to be found in Canadian homes after the reading of some "Honor Roll—Killed in Action." And, worst of all, no man went to France and came back again without leaving something there dearer than a son, sweeter than any sweetheart. I mean youth. Sixty thoudid you see so much of the election? sand headstones mark the bivouacs of We thought you were in hospital!" And our heroes. But there is no mark anywhere to honor the memory of the gol years which were wasted in slaughter. You are only reminded of it by hearing of our CJGC station at The Free Press, a veteran talk. Reminiscent, he will say: "When I was a boy" or "When I was oring the whimsical announcer, Master a lad." But you will never hear one Link, to our very bedsides. We could say: "When I was a young man," for even hear him and others rustling in a that he never was.

There are, however, golden hours, For ne they come with the daily mail with the greetings of my friends. If you feel clousness. Our own Sanatorium did the spirit moving you, don't fail to write ote, I am told, most frankly Tory, which to us. The address is "Doc. Pep," Queen

With Western Ontario Editors

Pointed Paragraphs From the Pens of the Scribes of the Garden of Canada.

GRADING UNSATISFACTORY of a man whose life was largely a serv-

grade and date of inspection, and until some such method is devised, that can respond generously to an appeal on be-

CONDITIONAL With some reasonable and equitable

penditure on the part of municipa provincial and federal governments nothing can retard the development and progress of Canada.—Brantford Exposi-MR. McKEGNEY'S TRANSFER. News of the appointment of Rev. S. E. McKegney, B. A., M. C., as a memper of the staff of Huron College, Lonion, and his consequent removal from the border cities has been received with regret. Though a citizen of this community but a few years, Mr. McKegney has endeared himself to all and his

adjustments in the tariff, and sub-

month.-Border Cities Star. THE SANATORIUM ENDOWMENT. The campaign to raise half a million lollars as an endowment fund for the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium, near London, will undoubtedly appeal to the sympathies of the people of Ontario as

place here is one not easily filled. The

best wishes of a host of friends will

follow him to his new duties next

a fitting memorial to the late Sir Adam The sanatorium was established by Sir Adam and Lady Beck and to see its future assured was an ambition very give a decision. close to the hearts of its founders. An adequate endowment will make possible the treatment of many victims of tuberculosis who cannot afford to pay for the benefits of the institution. Half a million dollars is a small

tribute to Ontario's benefactor or as a plans for a campaign for funds when he can say "prejudicially" while standing To carry out the last expressed desire aged.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

The method of egg grading needs to ice for others is as great a compliment as could be paid a great man. Nothing could have pleased him more and it is hoped that the people of Ontario will half of so noble a charity as the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium.-Kitchener Record.

CITY MANAGEMENT.

Mayor Wenige, of London, Ont., is such a large part of the government stantial reductions in taxation and ex- of that city himself that it is no surprise he is a strong believer in the city manager principle. His attitude was made unequivocally clear in his address before the Twentieth Century Club of Alma Presbyterian Church. Although the one-man system is not making much headway, it can claim some very successful results in the United States

After all, running a city is like running a big business. There is much buying to be done, much handling of men, and important decisions to be nade. Most city Councils are composed of men who never bought anythi their clothes or an automobile, and have to depend entirely on the city officials to advise them. What are in fact merely business decisions, smaller in mnay cases than big business men make every day, are arrived at only after a process of circumlecutory discussion by nine or ten men, who refer the matter to a committee, which disc subject over again, probably referring it official, which reports back to the committee, which reports to the Coun

which will thresh the matter out and A city manager is a man who knows about materials and contracts, knows engineering and municipal law, and can give his decisions quickly. The best amount when regarded either as a must be men of unassailable honesty, many times over every year. They proof against bribery by dishonest con donation to a cause that is entirely tractors. And maybe, as a test of men-humanitarian. Sir Adam was making tal caliber, they should be asked if they on one foot and with their eyes band-

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