RANEY EXPOSES TORY DUPLICITY OF TARIFF PLEA

Shows Political Fallacy of Virtues of "Meighen Protection."

ASSAILS FORD PROFITS

Wants To Know True Source of Premier's Campaign Cash.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WINCHESTER, Ont., Nov. 18.—In an arraignment, bristling with figures and concrete examples, Hon. W. E. Raney, at a political meeting here tonight, exposed the political fallacy of the Meighen party.

At the outset the attorney-general made it clear that there were many important issues before the electors, although for very good reasons, the Meighen party was trying to keep the tariff in the foreground.

Then, turning to the tariff, Mr. Raney analyzed its workings as applied to the Ford Motor Company, quoting exhaustively from official figures to show where the tariff had built up a monopoly that is waxing wealthy at the expense of the Canadian consumers.

Many Issues Now.

Going direct to the issues of the campaign Mr. Raney said:

"It is quite idle to say, as Mr. Meighen does, that the tariff is the only issue in this election. There are other issues of vast importance about which Mr. Meighen says scarcely a word—some of which he never mentions. Let me enumerate some of them.

"There is the question of the national debt grown from $336,000,000 in 1914 to more than $2,500,000,000—more than seven times what it was in 1914, chargeable against eight and a half millions of people, about $1,500 for every family in Canada, and with an annual interest charge of more than ten times what it was in 1914.

Rail Deficit Growing.

"There is the railway deficit averaging more than $1,000,000 a week for the past two years.

"Sir Joseph Flavelle says we can't pay it unless we get more population.

"What does Mr. Meighen proposed to do about immigration?

"There is the necessity to raise upwards of $35,000,000 a year for our disabled soldiers.

"There is the dwindling farm population; a loss to the rural parts of Ontario of between one-quarter and one-half million people in 40 years, and with this depopulation of the country places, an increase during the same time to the city population of Ontario of nearly a million persons.

210,000 Out of Work.

"There is the unemployment in the cities—210,000 persons, it is said, now out of employment in Canada—and a scarcity of labor on the farms.

"There is the question of the prohibition of the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the provinces that have declared for prohibition of sale and importation.

"There is the scandal of the recent legislation at Ottawa, under which professional gamblers and betting-house politicians are exempted from the penalties of the criminal code and the minister of agriculture and the Dominion police are charged with responsibility for the regulation of the gambling devices of these men by means of which the betting-houses of Ontario alone handled more than $56,000,000 this year.

Gives Vice "Fair Trial."

"On this subject Mr. Meighen makes the rather startling public announcement that he will give the present licensing system which his government is maintaining a "fair trial" on the theory apparently that the licensing of commercialized vice is still a fair subject for governmental experiment.

"Mr. Meighen does not say whether or not his government has it in mind to submit any of the other commercialized vices to a "fair trial," as they do in Germany.

"These all are great national questions, but Mr. Meighen does not wish to talk of any of these things. No one is putting up any money for an argument about them.

Who Puts Up Money.

"Somebody is putting up money for this election, because for months past tons of protectionist propaganda have been issued every week from the publicity offices of the National Liberal and Conservative party at Ottawa, and from the offices of the Canadian Reconstruction Association at Toronto, devoted to the laudation of the virtues of protection to Canadian industries.

"According to this literature, protection will do almost everything for us but make hair grow on an old buffalo hide. Then at an expense of many other thousands of dollars the billboards of the cities and towns have been pre-empted for dramatic representations of Mr. Arthur Meighen saving Canada from the rocks.

"Well, he who pays the piper calls the tune and the gentlemen who are paying the piper for this election are beneficiaries of the present tariff and they have called the tune and Mr. Meighen is playing it and the tune is of course the virtues of protection.

Tariff Issue Important.

"Though the tariff is not the only issue it is an important one and it is a good enough issue on which to judge the record and the policy of the government, and the people are accepting the challenge of Mr. Meighen's wild pibroch call to battle on this issue. So let us look into it.

"The country has to raise a revenue and whether a customs tariff is a scientific method of taxation we cannot now stop to argue. Our revenue needs are so enormous that however desirable free trade may be, theoretically, it is not now and will not for a long time be on the horizon of practical politics. So that a customs tariff is common ground of all the three parties now contending for domination of the Parliament of Canada.

"Then what is the controversy? It is this—Mr. Meighen's theory is that the customs tariff is a good thing for both the producer and the consumer, that in short it is so good for both that you can scarcely have too much of it.

Fears Tariff Oppression.

"Mr. Crerar's theory, on the other hand, is that the present customs tariff of Canada is undoubtedly a great boon to certain manufacturing interests, but that it is correspondingly oppressive in many of its features of the consumers of Canada and that the tariff ought to be revised on the basis of the country's revenue needs, with due regard to the interests of both the manufacturer and the consumer, and that the revision ought to be by a government representative of all the interests and not of a particular interest.

"The point in controversy will be easiest understood if we get down out of the clouds and deal with real instances.

Cites Automobiles.

"Take, for instance, automobiles.

"The tariff on automobiles of all grades is 35 per cent.

"In other words, the Ontario man who buys a Detroit car that is listed f.o.b. in that city at the equivalent of $1,000 Canadian currency, pays a customs duty of $350, which goes into the revenues of Canada.

"But 35 per cent customs duty is a strong inducement to the Detroit manufacturer to establish a branch in Canada. When that is done the tariff ceases to be a tariff for revenue and becomes a tariff for protection, and the United States manufacturer with a branch in Canada is able to add to his profit on his Canadian sales a sum approaching or perhaps quite equalling the Canadian duty.

"Now let us see what follows:

Takes Ford Case.

"Take the case of the Ford automobile, of which there are more in Canada than of any other make.

"Mr. Ford has a great plant in Detroit for the manufacture of this car, and about the year 1905 he started a factory at Ford City on the Canadian side of the Detroit River within seeing distance of his Detroit plant, and at that location he has built up a great Canadian business now employing between 2,000 and 3,000 hands, and during the past fifteen years the people of Canada have bought many thousands of Mr. Ford's Canadian-made cars, with what consequences we shall now examine.

Tailor Bought Car.

"Last summer a Toronto tailor bought a Canadian Ford Sedan car made at Ford City at $1,000 round figures. Looking into the matter later, he found that he could have bought the corresponding Ford Sedan car made in Detroit, laid down in Toronto, for $750—had it not been for the Canadian customs duty of 35 per cent.

"Speaking to a friend, the Toronto tailor said: 'What I want to know is, who stole my $250?'

"I have looked into the matter, and I find that the present price of the Ford Sedan car made at Ford City, Ontario, is $1,014.50, plus freight from Ford City. I find that the American Ford Sedan car can be had for $1,014.40, plus freight, from Detroit city—a distance of three or four miles more.

Differ Ten Cents.

"The additional freight from Detroit would, I presume, be enough to eat up the ten cents in favor of the Detroit car. But omitting the Canadian customs duty, the Ontario purchaser could buy the Detroit-made car for $263 less than the car made in Canada.

"Without accusing anyone of theft, I propose to tell you where this $263 went.

"But before doing so, let me give you the figures in respect to the Ford car in which the average man is more interested. I refer to the Canadian Ford five-passenger touring car.

Notice Fine Touch.

"The price of this car without starter made at Ford City, Ontario, is $578.98. Notice the fine touch of the 98 cents.

"It gives you the idea of close figuring.

"You get a bargain.

"But the Michiganer can buy the corresponding car at Mr. Henry Ford's Detroit factory across the river for $355, plus a five per cent U. S. war tax. And but for the Canadian customs duty of 35 per cent, you could buy that car for $404 in Canadian money, including the Dominion of Canada sales tax of four per cent.

Costs $175 More.

"In other words, the Canadian Ford touring car costs the Ontario purchaser $175 more than the corresponding Detroit car would cost him but for the Canadian customs duty.

"Different figures apply to the Ford roadster, which is the cheapest Ford car, and to the Ford coupe. But in a general way and roughly speaking, the Canadian purchaser of a Ford car of one type or another pays from $150 to $250 more than he would pay if there were no protection to Ford automobiles made in Canada.

Claim Car Better.

"It is only fair to the Canadian Ford Company that I should say that it claims that some of its cars, notably the touring car, have some minor points of superiority over the corresponding Detroit cars, such as one-man tops and demountable rims.

"The Detroit salespeople, on the other hand, contend that their car is as good as the Canadian car. I am inclined to think that there is something in the Canadian Ford Company's contention.

"If not, there ought to be, because I find the Detroit touring car can be laid down, duty and all other charges, in Toronto, for about $30 less than the Canadian-made touring car.

"Now, let us see who gets the benefit.

Doesn't Cut Taxes.

"In the first place, it is obvious that it does not go into the treasury of Canada. It does not go to reduce our taxes. When the Ford plant was established at Ford City the importation of Ford automobiles from Detroit ceased and no customs duty was collected.

"For the first five or six years after its establishment at Ford City the Canadian Ford factory might fairly have been described as an infant industry, though as early as 1910 it paid a dividend of 100 per cent.

"The next year, 1911, it paid another cash dividend of 100 per cent, besides a stock dividend of 5 to 1. Since then, thanks to the Canadian tariff of 35 per cent on automobiles, the dividends of the Canadian Ford Company have been for the most part in multiples of 100 on the investment.

Rivals Arabian Nights.

"Let me go into some detail because the story rivals the Arabian Nights tale of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp. The only story that out-rivals it in successful finance in this country is that of the race track betting houses which are under the distinguished patronage and protection of Dr. Tolmie, Mr. Meighen's minister of agriculture, who appoints members of the Dominion police to regulate their pari-mutuel betting machines.

"The following statement shows the Canadian Ford factory output of cars from the beginning in 1904 down to the 31st of July, 1921:

1904 and 1905	117
1905 and 1906	99
1906 and 1907	327
1907 and 1908	324
1908 and 1909	486
1909 and 1910	1,290
1910 and 1911	2,805
1911 and 1912	6,388
1912 and 1913	11,584
1913 and 1914	15,657
1914 and 1915	18,771
1915 and 1916	32,646
1916 and 1917	50,043
1917 and 1918	46,914
1918 and 1919	39,112
1919 and 1920	55,616
1920 and 1921	46,832
	329,001

Doesn't Include Tractors.

"These figures are exclusive of the tractor business. There were 2,335 tractors made the year before last and 3,063 during the year ending July 31st last, and I call attention to the fact that a business that had an output in 1905 and 1906 of one automobile in three days, now has a maximum output of 185 automobiles and ten tractors daily.

"This is a great and creditable showing to which Mr. Meighen may point with pride as the fruit of protection, provided the cost to the people of Canada, who have been buying these automobiles and tractors, has not been too high.

"It is a business proposition.

"Now let us examine the figures.

"The original investment in 1904 and the only investment ever made outside of the profits left in the business, was the modest sum of $125,000. Now note the dividends:

	Cash	Stock
1905	$ 7,488	$
1908	12,500	
1909	31,250	
1910	125,000	
1911	125,000	625,000
1912	150,000	250,000
1914	100,000	
1915	1,100,000	
1916		6,000,000
1917	350,000	
1918	350,000	
1919	350,000	
	700,000	
	700,000	
	700,000	
1920	1,050,000	
1921	1,050,000	
	1,050,000	
Totals	$7,900,000	$6,875,000

Get Investment Back.

"Please note that since 1910, when the shareholders received back as dividends every dollar they had invested, and when the infancy stage of the industry may, I think, fairly be said to have come to an end, down to the end of the company's last fiscal year on the 31st of July, 1921, the gentlemen who invested the original $125,000, or their successors in interest, have received the sum of $7,900,000 in cash dividends.

"In other words, they have received back all the money invested by them 63 times over. And it appears to be getting better all the time.

"The market value of the stock is perhaps the best evidence of the present financial standing of the company, and adding the dividends paid since 1910 to the present value of the stock of the company, we arrive at the amount that has been earned for Mr. Henry Ford and his associates by their Canadian business, thus:

(1) Dividends	$ 7,900,000
(2) 70,000 shares of stock at $326	22,820,000
	$30,720,000
Less the original investment	125,000

Grows to $30,000,000.

"In other words, $125,000 has grown in about twelve years to about $30,000,000.

"The directors of the Canadian Ford Company are Mr. Henry Ford, president; Mr. G. M. McGregor, vice-president and general manager; Mr. Edsel B. Ford, son of Mr. Henry Ford of Detroit, second vice-president; Mr. W. R. Campbell, third vice-president and assistant general manager, and Mr. E. C. Kenzler of Detroit.

"I am not blaming these gentlemen too much for taking what the Parliament of Canada has handed them on a golden platter. The blame is with the government and parliament of Canada.

Rivals Arabian Nights.

"I told you the tale of the Canadian Ford Company would rival the Arabian Nights entertainment. Ford City has been a valley of diamonds for Mr. Henry Ford, eclipsing even the diamond mine which he has been working in the city of Detroit, because there he is subject to much keener competition than he has to meet in Canada, thanks to the Canadian tariff.

"In Canada the only limitations have been the sky and his conscience, and the sky was high, and his conscience does not appear to have troubled him very much.

"Now, we know what became of the Toronto tailor's $250. Thanks to the Canadian tariff, it went into the pockets of Mr. Henry Ford of Detroit and his associates, along with similar contributions paid by other purchasers of Ford automobiles, including those of, I suppose, some scores of persons who are listening to me tonight. And these contributions all went to make up the $8,000,000 profits made by Mr. Ford's company for the two years down to the 31st day of July, 1921.

"In support of his argument in 1911 for a reduction of duties on agricultural implements, Mr. Meighen made an elaborate argument based on the fact that the agricultural implement people were doing a large export business, and he argued that the fact that they were able to compete in the markets of the world was strong evidence of their ability to compete here in the home market with foreign countries.

Same Situation Exists.

"As I have pointed out, the same situation exists today in regard to the automobile industry; but the government literature is entirely neglecting the obvious argument that if Mr. Ford's Canadian Company is able to compete with the American Company and with all other automobile companies in all the other countries of the world, there is no reason why it should not compete with those companies in Canada.

"The farthest Mr. Meighen will now permit himself to go is to promise a revision of the tariff. In a speech made in Winnipeg in October of last year, Mr. Meighen promised that there would be a revision of the tariff before there would be an appeal to the people.

"Let me quote Mr. Meighen:

"'I do not see how to find out what is necessary except by the most careful and thorough inquiry that can be made. That is the course the government is pursuing, and before the electors of this country are asked to decide between our course and the vagaries of our various oppositions they will have a definite tariff from us in black and white.'

Drayton Made Inquiries.

"In the inquiry to which Mr. Meighen referred was presumably the inquiry then being conducted under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, Sir Henry and his committee, you will recall, went up and down the country and took hundreds of reams of evidence and then parliament at the last session did a little patchwork in the direction of increased duties.

"And what use was made of these reams of evidence?

"Booklets have come to me containing extracts from the evidence to prove the virtue of a high protective tariff in utter and complete reversal of Mr. Meighen's argument made on the floor of the House of Commons in 1911, when he condemned the Laurier government for maintaining too high a tariff on agricultural implements.

"But not only did Mr. Meighen promise a revision of the tariff last year before the election, but in the speech from the throne this very year he promised a revision.

Quotes From Speech.

Let me quote from the speech:

"'My advisers are convinced of the necessity for revision of the customs tariff. In order to secure the most complete information a committee has conducted an extensive and thorough inquiry, and has secured the views of all parties and interests in every province.'

"Mr. McIsaacs, who moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne, definitely promised that the revised tariff would be presented during the session.

"Then Mr. Meighen's government brought down a bill which made some increases in the tariff and instructions were given to customs officials which have greatly increased the already heavy burdens of the people. From these things we may infer the spirit in which the tariff will be revised if the revision is by Mr. Meighen.

Refrained From Revision.

"Did the government deliberately refrain from bringing down its full revision? Was it influenced by the consideration that a revision such as its friends, upon whom it would have to rely for a campaign fund, would consent to, would have meant certain annihilation at the election?

"If Mr. Meighen cannot be more specific than he was at Welland, let us see if we can be specific for him. Mr. Meighen has twenty colleagues in the government and he must of course be guided by them.

What Will Advice Be?

"Now what do you think his colleagues in the government, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, the head of the Sherwin-Williams Corporation and a director of the Max Aitkins cement merger, with $13,500,000 watered stock, will advise him to do when it is proposed to reduce the tariff on paint or cement?

"And what do you think Sir Edward Kemp, another of his colleagues in the government, and president of the merger known as Sheet Metal Products, Limited, who, it is said, has an income of $200,000 a year from his company, will advise him to do do when it is proposed to reduce the tariff on pots and pans?

"And what do you think Hon. Edmund Bristol, another of his colleagues, and a director of the Canada Steamship Lines, another merger, the gentleman who says he will resign if any lawyer not a Tory is appointed by Mr. Meighen to a judgeship, will advise him to do when a reduction of the tariff is proposed on anything?

"And what do you think Mr. Stewart, his minister of railways, the head of a big drug corporation, will advise him to do when the tariff on drugs is under consideration?

Should Stand Together.

And so on down the line of the other sixteen members of the cabinet. Those of them who want the tariff kept up on one thing will have to stand by the others who want it kept up on something else. Is there one of them you would trust to revise the tariff in your interests, in the interests of the consumers, as well as of the manufacturers?

"So we are not left wholly to conjecture as to what Mr. Meighen will do to the tariff if he is returned to power. We are told officially by the National Liberal and Conservative's publicity committee in the advertisements with which they are flooding the country—Conservative newspapers, Liberal newspapers, Progressive newspapers—what Mr. Meighen will do. These advertisements—I have a sheaf of them—all conclude either with the legend 'Canada Needs Meighen,' or with the legend 'Meighen will se us through.'

"These advertisements affirm that the tariff is the only issue, and the burden of the argument is increased protection.

"The publicity committee of the National Liberal and Conservative party tells you that a tariff which permits Mr. Henry Ford's company to take $8,000,000 profits in two years on an investment of $125,000, is a moderate tariff. Now we begin to understand the publicity committee.

"In 1911 Mr. Meighen was much distressed for the poor farmer who had fallen among thieves who took from his pocket $7.70 when he bought a mower, and $19 when he bought a binder. He was then all for binding up the farmer's wounds and putting him on his own horse and taking him to his own inn and caring for him.

"But in 1921, when the same man falls among bandits, who take from him $150 to $250 every time he buys a cheap motor car, strip him of his raiment and leave him in the ditch wounded and half dead, like the Levite, Mr. Meighen passes by on the other side, remarking aloud through his publicity committee as he passes: 'Father Laurier chastised him with whips, I will chastise him with scorpions.'

"So we know what Mr. Ballantyne and Sir Edward Kemp and Mr. Edmund Bristol mean when they say that Mr. Meighen will see them through.

Canada a Dear Place.

"The greatest material danger ahead of Canada is that this country will be made a dear country to live in compared with the United States. In fact, it is that now. A cheap automobile is as much a necessity today to the farmer and carpenter and the grocer as a horse and rig were 20 years ago, and when he is called upon to pay 35 per cent more for his automobile than the Michigan man there is one item in his handicap. And every merger formed by a Max Aitken (pardon me, now, Lord Beaverbrook) or a Grant Morden, or a Senator Forget, and every issue of watered stock in corporations on which dividends are to be earned (and paid by consumers) and every monopoly created adds to the handicap and reduces the value of farm land, and adds to the depopulation of the rural parts of the country and to the congestion of the cities. It is a tremendous problem.

People Lack Voice.

"Heretofore the people have not been much represented in the lobby of Parliament when the tariff was under manipulation. Heretofore Canada's tariff has been framed by the beneficiaries of the tariff, just as the criminal code of Canada has been amended by the betting-house politicians, with their friend Dr. Tolmie sitting in the government and supervising the regulation of the betting machines. What do you think Mr. Meighen could do either with the tariff or the betting-house sections of the criminal code with a cabinet representative of the interests that are financing this campaign?

"Mr. Meighen talks about class government. There is no fear of class government so long as there is a free and independent electorate. The danger of class government arises when one section of the people starts out to put the government under complement to it.

"A government elected with the aid of funds received from interests, whether great industrial corporations or race track betting-houses, that are looking to the government that they are seeking to elect for class favors—whether through the tariff or through amendments to the criminal code of Canada—is the real class government.

"To divert attention from themselves they raise the cry of class government against the great body of independent thought that is rising in protest against graft and favoritism and privilege.

Abomination Tariff.

"In the early days of the American republic there was a tariff which some of the people called 'The tariff of the abomination.' Some of the abominations of the Canadian tariff were discussed by Mr. Meighen in the admirable speech of 1911, from which I have quoted. Another of them has been instanced by me in this address, in the case of the Ford automobile.

"But the next government of Canada will not be unfair to the manufacturers. Capital is as necessary to the development of Canada as labor. As Mr. Meighen says, the industries we have we must hold. There must be a revenue tariff, and there will be incidental protection, and every industry will be considered.

"But the exploitation of the consumer must stop, and the common interest must be considered ahead of the particular interest.

KEEP HEALTHY DURING WINTER

Colds and Diseases May Be Avoided If the Blood Is Kept Pure.

Do not let your blood get thin this winter. For people who have a tendency towards anaemia, or bloodlessness, winter is a trying season. Lack of exercise and fresh air, and the more restricted diet; are among the many things that combine to lower the tone of the body and deplete the blood.

As soon as you notice the tired feeling, lack of appetite and shortness of breath that are warning symptoms of thin blood, take a short course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Do not wait until the color has entirely left your cheeks, until your lips are white and your eyes dull. It is so much easier to correct thinning of the blood in the earlier stages than later. This is well illustrated in the case of Mrs. E. Williams, Elk Lake, Ont., who says: "I take great pleasure in letting you know the benefit I have found in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in an anaemic condition and was very weak and rundown. The least exertion would leave me breathless and it was with difficulty that I did household work. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after the use of four boxes I felt like a new person. In fact my system seemed filled with new energy and new life. I strongly recommend this medicine to all who feel weak or rundown."

The purpose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is to build up the blood. They do this one thing, and they do it well. They are for this reason an invaluable remedy in diseases arising from bad or deficient blood, as rheumatism, neuralgia, after-effects of the grip or fevers. The pills are guaranteed to be free from opiates or any harmful drug and cannot injure the most delicate system.

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brock...

ECZEMA ON FACE AND HEAD FOR FIVE YEARS

Eczema or salt rheum, as it is so often called, manifests itself in little round pimples which contain an extremely irritating fluid. These break and subsequently a crust or scale is formed and the intense burning, itching and smarting, especially at night or when the part is exposed to a strong heat, is almost unbearable and relief is gladly welcomed.

There is only one way to get relief and no remedy like

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Take it internally and it gets at the seat of the disease in the blood and drives it out of the system.

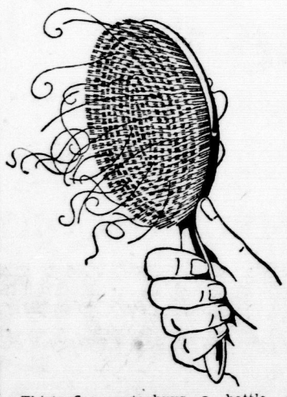
Apply it externally, and it takes out the itching, stinging and burning, and promotes healthy healing.

Mr. J. Sage, 215 Princess avenue, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "Having suffered with eczema on the face and head, for the last five years, I consulted several doctors, and tried various kinds of salves and lotions, but I derived no benefit from any of them. I did not know what to do until a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after I had used two bottles I began to get better and now after taking eight bottles I have not even a blotch on me. I feel that I cannot praise B. B. B. too highly. I hope you will make full use of this recommendation for the benefit of those who are suffering from this terrible complaint, eczema."

B. B. B. put up only by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.—Advt.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.



Thirty-five cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you cannot find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor

Whichever you choose it will be the BEST you ever tasted.

"SALADA"

BLACK TEA — Rich, Satisfying Flavour. From the finest gardens.

MIXED TEA — Just enough green tea to make the blend delicious.

GREEN TEA — A Revelation in Green Tea. Pure, translucent and so Flavory.

SELL!

Daily thousands of readers are scouring the "For Sale" columns of THE LONDON ADVERTISER, for articles which you have stored away in your attic, and which are of no use to you. Why not use the classified page of The London Advertiser and SELL those articles?

—SAMPLE AD.—

CHESTERFIELD, MARSHALL Springs, Sonora cabinet Phonograph with 20 records. Apply

What's in Your Attic?

HAVE YOU ANY OF THE ARTICLES PICTURED HERE?

Why not take a peek through the clothes-closets, cellar and attic? Many articles you have long forgotten about will come to light—used articles that thousands of people in LONDON and vicinity are eager to buy. You have no use for them. Why not sell for cash?

A little ad. in the "For Sale" column of The London Advertiser will tell the readers of The Advertiser what you have to sell.

Send, Mail or Phone Your "Ad" TODAY.

Why not act today on such a timely suggestion as this? The Want-ad page of The London Advertiser is read daily by thousands of people in your immediate vicinity. It offers maximum of service, for the minimum of expense

PHONE 3670

or use attached mailing coupon. Write your ad thereon and mail to The

London Advertiser

Write Your Ad Here and Mail At Once To the Want Ad Dept., LONDON ADVERTISER.

(Rate 3c per word)

33 1-3 per cent discount if cash with order, or paid in 10 days.

Name .....

Address .....

Insert ad ..... times. Charge ☐ Cash Inclosed ☐ Box requested ☐