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London, Ont., Thursday, June 29.

A Big Canadian Problem.

HOW CAN Canadian roads win back the business of carrying the millions of bushels of grain that are each year taken to United States ports on United States railways?

The Senate had a special committee working on this problem, and their report, after many witnesses had been questioned, can be summarized as follows:

(a) The attraction of better distribution centres, such as New York, which always has abundant ocean tonnage for all parts of the world.

(b) The abundance of elevator storage at Fort William and at Buffalo.

(c) The cheapness of the lake and rail transportation via Buffalo to New York, which, at that time, was about 4 to 5 cents per bushel cheaper than all rail rate to Quebec or Montreal. And though the all-water rate to Montreal is a trifle cheaper than to New York, via Buffalo, the saving does not seem to attract much business, probably because of the cheaper marine insurance from New York.

(d) The cheaper marine insurance from New York and all United States seaports, as compared with the St. Lawrence rates which are increased periodically after August. So that, although Quebec, Halifax and St. John enjoy rates 10 per cent cheaper than Montreal, they are considerably higher than the underwriters charge New York, Boston and Portland.

The remedies suggested are various. The Quebec Board of Trade asks that the government or the railway commission should make an all-rail freight rate over the government Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg to Quebec or Montreal of 20 cents per bushel on export wheat with proportionate rates to Halifax and St. John, instead of 34 cents called for by the tariff at that time, and as compared with 52 cents lake and rail to New York (both these rates have since been somewhat reduced, but the comparison remains the same). The tariff that this would force the trade to Canadian ports and would save the farmer about 12 cents per bushel, but being fairly profitable to the railway, as the cost, including the cost of hauling back empty cars, would not exceed 17 cents.

To those who have not paid much attention to the trend of this trade, it is hard to appreciate how this traffic has been diverted to United States ports. Here are figures that tell the story on grain shipments from Fort William during the last six years:

Crop Year.	To Canadian Lake Ports, Bushels.	To U.S. Lake Ports, Bushels.
1912-13	96,175,742	55,435,492
1913-14	94,525,881	57,447,490
1914-15	78,226,138	57,888,221
1915-16	125,715,297	125,588,384
1916-17	57,171,121	102,258,537
1917-18	78,514,408	47,181,665
Totals	577,888,581	518,762,749

So that during these six years 577 million bushels went to Canadian lake ports, and 518 million bushels went to Buffalo for export via New York. But it must not be supposed that the 577 million bushels sent to the Georgian Bay and Port Colborne elevators were for export at Canadian seaports. On the contrary, probably two-thirds of that quantity went to Canadian flour mills to feed our own people, and as these elevators are almost as conveniently situated for shipment to New York and Portland as Buffalo is, a great deal of the remainder must have gone by rail to United States seaports, a small quantity to Montreal and St. John for export, and a good deal used for seed grain in Ontario and Quebec.

It is simply a case of dollars and cents, as the grain trade are anxious to get the best possible carrying price. Of the 1921 crop of western wheat there were shipped to Buffalo 99,000,000 bushels, and to Georgian Bay and Port Colborne 82,900,000 bushels. There is a problem worth tackling, as it has in the chance of keeping a lot of money from going out of this country.

Not a Strong Leader.

IT CANNOT be claimed that HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN has added anything to his reputation during the session which has just closed at Ottawa.

At the beginning he was on his toes, was looked upon as a sort of super-critic by those who knew him least, and was counted on by some of his newer followers as being able to stand the government upon edge or up on end, as the occasion might require.

The house had not been in session very long before it was quite evident that Mr. MEIGHEN could do none of the things that were spoken of in his advance notices. He has made the mistake all through of taking the role of a critic and nothing else. His criticism has been made for the sake of seeking to establish a good point for the late lamented government, or in order to embarrass as much as possible the administration.

Upon no occasion has Mr. MEIGHEN appeared before the house in matters of debate and pointed out a better way.

Nor can it be said that he is developing any of his followers in mat-

BY GOLLY, HERE'S THAT FELLOW AGAIN!



ter of debate, or in their ability to present constructive criticism. He has not with him in the house a following that could, if asked to, turn in and take over the work of the government. The official opposition at Ottawa has not been decorated by big men in its fourteenth session.

It would be much better for Mr. MEIGHEN and his party were he to change his tactics. Let him throw out his face and become a little more human, let him get closer to his own followers in the house, and learn also that a strong opposition is never going to find its birthplace in a multitude of small questions.

A Right Move.

DURING HIS civic welcome to members of the Western Counties Telephone Association, in annual session at London, Mayor CAMERON WILSON deplored the presence of telephone poles on streets, which detract greatly from the city's beauty.

In reply to this criticism, C. H. BEARD, local manager of the Bell Telephone Company, has pointed out, through THE ADVERTISER, that his employees are not guilty of detracting from London's beauty in this respect. In support of this statement, MANAGER BEARD declares that 85 per cent of the company's wires in this city are underground.

According to the manager, there are 29,000 miles of wire owned and controlled by the Bell Telephone Company in London.

That 85 per cent of this enormous mileage of wire is underground is a tribute to the Bell Telephone Company, and evidence that it is not the aim of this firm to detract from the city's beauty.

When a public corporation shows by its policy that it is willing to do its part to make a city more beautiful the citizens should know about it. The 1922 appropriation of the Bell Telephone Company for London is \$14,153, and of this amount MANAGER BEARD states that \$12,768 is to be expended on underground work alone.

Such action is appreciated, and now that the public utilities commission has announced that hydro-electric wires on downtown streets are about to be placed in underground conduits, which were laid for this purpose some years ago, the mayor's complaint will soon be unnecessary.

It is better for all concerned to have these wires underground, as, in addition to serving to make a more beautiful London, the reduction of overhead wires lessens a menace to life and property in the case of fire or storm.

The companies responsible for overhead wires in London have, through their respective representatives, given their word that they will remove as many as possible. The Bell Telephone Company has already fulfilled this pledge to a degree, with further action on the way.

"We are doing all in our power to maintain an underground system in London," said MANAGER C. H. BEARD.

More power to his and other companies concerned in this laudable work.

Lock Him Up.

INFORMATION COMES that it would not be much of a trick for the former German kaiser to get out of the coop in which he is held in Holland and make his way to Germany.

Germany has not settled down yet. There are hundreds of thousands of men there who are militarists, and who would be able to turn to an army life on the shortest notice.

The ex-kaiser in Germany again might cause a lot of trouble, and lead to a lot of killing before the trouble was over.

The more you think it over the plainer it is that Napoleon had a much safer stopping place as far as the world in general is concerned.

LITTLE 'TISERS

JUDGE VOSE of Welland took a trip to Holland, and in a letter to friends, declares prices are too high, that he was charged \$12.50 for having two shirts and a couple of collars laundered. Has the judge never heard of the flannel shirt and the rubber collar?

When papers around here can't think of anything to write about in their editorial columns, they generally tackle the drug traffic or the results of Genoa conference. On either of these subjects they can say about anything they like without having any subscribers stop the paper.

A meeting in Indianapolis is taking up the question as to whether we come from monkeys or not. Probably a good way to pass a little time in the hot season, but it is a fact that most people are not worrying much as to whether their tails used to hang by their tails and live on peanuts.

Residents of Richmond street north are waiting patiently for the oiling process which the provincial government is supposed to do on that road. Meanwhile motorists tear through there, throwing up clouds of dust that spoil vegetation and make conditions miserable. Right now is when the oil is needed.

HENRY FORD is going to build a plant to make the glass required in his cars. Good idea, no doubt, but it will probably have the effect of crippling some existing factories where this work has been handled, and one can hardly claim that Ford needs the added money that he may save in running his own plant.

The law against noxious weeds should be even more thoroughly enforced than it has been. It is possible almost any day when there is a wind to see clouds of winged seeds being driven on the property of people who try to keep their fields and premises clean. One careless individual can work a lot of damage in growing a good crop of weeds.

The Port Elgin Times has a new idea for securing circulation and getting it quick. Here it is: "An editor of a local paper recently stated that he had been kissed by one of the most beautiful married women in the town. He promised to tell her name in the first issue of his paper the following month. In the two intervening weeks the circulation doubled."

And now they do tell that a gypsy went into Guelph a few days ago to bless the money in the pockets of some of the merchants there. And after the blessing was over there was considerable change missing. These Gypsies had much better hand the receipts for the day over to their various respective and respected wives. They could do all the blessing necessary.

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S word is HEGEMONY.

It's pronounced variously—hej-em-o-ni, with accent on the second syllable; hej-e-mo-ni, with accent on the first syllable, and he-je-mo-ni, also with accent on the first syllable.

It means—leadership, preponderant influence or authority, and usually is applied to the relationship of a government or state to its neighbors.

It comes from—a Greek root, meaning "to go before." It's used like this—"To a considerable extent Prussian hegemony in Germany has disappeared as a result of the war."

READ YOUR CHARACTER

By Digby Phillips.

NO. 253—PICKING A STORE CLERK.

Of course, different kinds of store clerks are required for different kinds of stores, and even for different kinds of work in the same store. So let us be specific.

Let us suppose that the store in question is a grocery store, say, a cash store, in which the most rapid service consistent with the satisfaction of the customers is one of the main things to be achieved.

Right here is indicated one of the prime qualifications of the clerk you want to hire. He must be one of those energetic fellows who makes speed naturally. Therefore, the candidate who has a convex profile, other things being equal, is preferable. If he is not entirely convex, but convex above the mouth and concave below, this will probably be better in one way, for it will indicate that the man, though a quick thinker, is not too impulsive in his speech and action. He may not move with the same restless rapidity as the entire-convex, but he'll probably make as good time in the long run and will not be so inclined to be garrulous.

For the rest, a long head is desirable. Long-headed persons nearly always do well in contact with other people. They have a certain element of human friendliness in them that makes them valuable in contact with the public.

Tomorrow—Selecting a Foreman.

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25 YEARS AGO TODAY

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

JUNE 29, 1897.

A meeting of the London Bicycle Club was held last night, and it was decided to vacate the club quarters in the Higgins block for the summer months. What steps will be taken in the near future are a matter of conjecture with the members.

A largely-attended meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held last night, the president, Dr. McLaren, in the chair.

Edward Barrel's hotel at St. Johns was broken into Monday morning and \$2 in cash taken from the till.

Mr. John Green witnessed the jubilee celebration in Greater London.

Fireman A. Borland severely burned his right hand at the fire at the Central Stables.

The London Asylum and Clinton cricket clubs were prevented from league.

DR. BISHOP'S ADVICE

A CHEERFUL MIND

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

It often reads of the power of mind over matter, associating the phrase, usually, with hypnotism.

However, in curing and preventing disease there is nothing that can help more readily to win a battle with illness than a cheerful frame of mind on the patient's part.

The physician early learns that one of the best weapons he carries against disease is the power to persuade a sufferer that his illness is not serious and that his co-operation with doctor and nurse will bring speedy recovery.

Instances are common in which those in attendance have won an almost hopeless case simply by maintaining a cheerful frame of mind and communicating that cheerfulness to the patient.

I read recently of such a case.

A man lay critically ill of pneumonia, but the nurse kept assuring him that he would recover. The consultant entered the ward and, after a thorough examination of the man, pointed out to his students the symptoms which made recovery highly

The BOOKSHELF

HIS GRACE GIVES NOTICE. By Lady Troubridge. Duffield & Co., Publishers, New York.

THERE is, as Lady Troubridge suggests, something more than a trifle Gilbertian in the situation which forms the groundwork of her entertaining comedy of manners, "His Grace Gives Notice." Instead of a "private drum" turning into the King of Barataria, it is a second footman who suddenly is proved to be a duke, to the intense surprise of all concerned, himself included.

The dismay of the admirable butler, Hicks, once overlord of the footman George, whom a succession of deaths had changed into no less a personage than the Duke of St. Revis, and of the no less admirable Lord Rannock, employer of the afore-said George, and their mutual efforts to meet and deal with the situation in a dignified manner, are at once entirely natural and entirely amusing.

A more serious note is introduced in the feelings of George himself, the Canadian-born young man who had roughed it in the Dominion before he crossed the ocean to fight through the war years.

Wounded, unable for a time to do anything requiring much effort, he had taken the only job that seemed opened to him, and become second footman in the Rannock establishment, where the ceremonial of the servants' hall was more rigid even than the ceremonial of the drawing-room.

Of course he was thoroughly out of place in domestic service, lonely and unhappy, miserably conscious of the barrier cutting him off from any of his fellowmen. And when he became a duke, he discovered that the barrier still existed, it had only been shifted, not removed.

This first part of Lady Troubridge's novel is a mixture of comedy and of certain very present problems, so well handled as to awaken high hopes in the reader. Unfortunately she has allowed the tale to decline into an agreeable and pleasantly-written, but completely conventional love story.

The novel shows a keen sense of character—Lord and Lady Rannock, Hicks, the very likable Lancelay, who told George, "One feels everything underneath, but one doesn't show it."

Keep a stiff upper lip. If there's a meaning in gentle blood, that's it," and George himself arg all well drawn.

The author's style is easy and intelligent, and she has a perception of the human comedy, which should mean good work in the future.

The public. It is not so important whether the new man is of the muscular or vital type in build. Both would have advantages. One would be more active, the other would have better executive and merchandising possibilities. A coarse skin would probably be a trifle better than a fine one, and hard flesh better than soft. By the by, the last two points are not so important as the others.

Of course, it is not contended that you should select your grocery clerk exclusively on these physical points, but merely that these things are a real aid to ordinary common sense when you are in doubt. There are always exceptions to be reckoned with. The rules apply merely on the average.

E. R. C. Struthers is the possessor of the Fowler sextuplet, which he secured from Chicago on Saturday. This is the wheel on which six men beat the Empire State express in a half-mile race. Mr. Struthers and five others intend riding to the C. W. A. meet at Chatham on Wednesday, leaving the corner of York and Richmond streets at 1 o'clock.

The Sioux City (Iowa) Journal contains an extensive report of a big jubilee demonstration held by the queen's subjects and ex-subjects in Sioux City. Among those who took part was Mr. W. D. Irvine, a former Londoner, and a nephew of Mr. Gilbert Glass of this city.

Messrs. J. Labatt, son of Mr. John Labatt, and Knox Niven, son of Dr. Niven, have been successful in passing the matriculation to McGill College.

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