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Tariff Changes.

TARIFF regulations cut queer capers. About the time one country is thoroughly satisfied that it has built up a wall over which foreign manufacturers will have to break their necks if they are to get in some other nation has done the same thing.

The reasoning for high tariffs comes easy. If a moderate tariff gives some protection and helps a concern, then why not go ahead and pile up more protection and let the industry go?

Such a theory might work out very well were there coupled with it a provision that would also grant protection to the people who were forced to buy in such a tariff-protected area.

Canada gave a certain amount of protection to the makers of agricultural machinery, and the business grew in this country. On June 12, 1914, the duty on this line was lowered to 12½ per cent, certainly not a high figure when the protection afforded some other concerns is taken into consideration. But there were other advantages in locating in Canada, one of the chief of these being the opportunity that was afforded to export from this country to other places in the British Empire on a more favorable basis than from United States or other countries.

Australia has been a good market for Canadian agricultural machinery, and some of our firms have worked up a business there that accounts for, according to reliable information, 25 per cent of their total trade.

About a year and a half ago Australia gave notice that it was going to operate as a high tariff nation, and that against the importation of agricultural machinery it would place a duty of something pretty close to 40 per cent. Some of the Canadian firms were able, through large stocks on hand, and good distributing agencies throughout Australia, to ship heavily to that country, so that a good stock would be on hand before the tariff makers could get in their deadly work.

But that move was only a temporary one, and was so recognized by the firms at the time. Right now one of the largest Canadian firms has two of its executive officers, men who have had a long experience in export and world trade, in Australia, and the chances are that they are taking into consideration the advisability of establishing a plant in that country. That is exactly the thing the Australian government had in mind when it put on that high tariff. It could not see the advisability of Canada having these factories and securing the advantages of the employment they gave to its people, and the Australians getting only the chance of providing the money to buy the output.

Now, if this firm does find it necessary to manufacture in Australia, that will happen to the factories in Canada? It does not take much figuring to see that there is going to be a decrease in that line here. Of course, the decision will rest largely upon the difference in costs between manufacturing in Australia and Canada—whether the amount of the tariff will turn the scales in favor of an Australian plant.

It goes to show that tariffs cut both ways. Firms come to Canada with the idea of manufacturing here and escaping a tariff duty, and also being able to ship to other lands under favorable conditions. Then they find that these other lands build tariff walls that make it necessary to go to those places. It is an industrial hop-step-and-jump that must keep some of the financiers of the concerns in question will high dizzy.

Speak Up!

THERE CAN be no doubt that a mistake has been made some place in the building of the Commons chamber at Ottawa, as it is very hard to hear what is going on. Few speakers get under way before a call of "Louder" is heard from members only a short distance away. The suggestion has been made by one of the members who make it their business to be heard when they speak that the solution of the trouble is in part with the members setting themselves seriously to the task of addressing the chamber as a whole when they have anything to say.

W. G. RAYMOND of Brantford has a loud voice, and he sits a long way back from the press gallery, when he made his address in the use some weeks ago it was possible to hear practically all he had to say. Mr. Woodsworth of Winnipeg, across and at the very end of chamber from the Speaker, but can be heard in all parts of the building. On the ministerial benches, honours in this line would probably go to Hon. JAMES MURDOCK, minister of labor, who has a very pleasant voice, which he uses to good effect.

Until some changes are made—if any can be made—in the acoustical properties of the Commons, the members should face the situation as it is. They know when they start to speak that it is a fairly hard place which to be heard. Having this mind, they should make every effort to speak slowly and articulately, and put on as much power as



Spare a few grains from your garnered hoards,
Lend us a crust from your ample boards,
That our eyes be not dimmed with death.

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

Here We Have Items of Local and District Interest
As Recorded in The Advertiser of 1897.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

The East Middlesex license commissioners met at Inspector Durand's office, London, and granted the following licenses:

Westminster—George Bayers, Nipetown; C. N. Harris, Pipe Line road; John Charles, Belmont; Jane Mason, Belmont; John Cox, Brick street; Alonso Hall, Lambeth; W. H. Odell, Odell.

London Township—George A. Graham, Hamilton road; James Hominster, Hamilton road; Hiram Shain, Potteryburg; W. J. Barnes, Potteryburg; F. S. Hodgins, Alforda street; Edwin Barrett, St. Johns; E. J. Sale, Sarnia road; Alexander Burr, Birr; A. W. Stilson, Hideron; J. E. Morris, Hyde Park; Crowell Swartz, Masonville; Robert Paisley, Hideron; Mary Bradshaw, Fanshaw; John Douglass, Dendfield; Mrs. Creighton, Elginfield; Dorchester—W. H. Chittick, Dorchester Station; W. A. Drake, Dorchester Station; Fred Collins, Putnam; William Carroll, Crumlin.

London West—Jerry Collins, Blackfriars street; William Milloy, Dundas street; West—Nissouri—Henry McLean, Thorncliffe; John Orr, Thorncliffe.

C. B. Hunt, chairman of the building committee of St. James Episcopal Church, South London, was calling for tenders in connection with alterations and additions. Moore & Henry were the architects.

Leamington has no school taxes owing to the receipts from gas wells.

The army worm is reported to be

DR. BISHOP'S ADVICE.

CARE OF THE EYE

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

THE commonest eye injury is the lodging of a cinder or some sort of speck between the eyelid and the lids or on the surface of the eyeball. Don't rub the eye, thereby irritating it all the more. Close it and the tears may wash the speck out or into view, so that it can be removed.

If this does not succeed, close the eye and blow the nose hard.

If still unsuccessful, turn down the lower lid gently and look for the foreign matter. Remove it with the corner of a clean handkerchief.

In the case where the speck has lodged on the inner surface of the upper lid, it is often more difficult even to see the speck.

they empty the tin dipper?

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review raises the view that owners of cellars employing men to guard them are "showing contempt for the law when they refuse to put their trust in it to protect them." It is hard to see why the province should be called upon to provide guards for men who want to stock their cellars with liquor. Were this done we'd soon have another guarding bill about the size of the national debt.

READ YOUR CHARACTER

(By Digby Phillips.)

NO. 202—APPEALING TO THE "SQUARE" MAN.

By the "square" man the characterologist means the man who is square in bodily build.

His full face seems to be built on square lines. It is not much, if any, wider across the cheeks than across the forehead and jaw. He is big-boned, usually tall, nearly always muscular. Not only are his bones big, but his frame is big and rangy. He has a lean, "clean-cut" look, whether he has taken on flesh or is thin. His stomach is flat, comparatively so, even in middle and old age.

Action and motion are the "middle names" or type of person. The rule for appealing to or persuading a man or woman of this sort is simple. It consists of one word, "Demonstrate." Show him or her "how it works." Show what "makes the wheels go

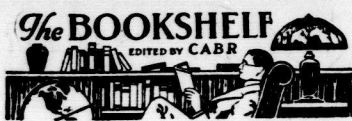
in great numbers on Tilbury East Plains.

The Guelph Mercury says: "The London Advertiser has increased in size, and is today giving one of the best summaries of local and Dominion news to be had in Canada, while its parliamentary correspondence and other special features add greatly to its value. The Advertiser, in a moderate, common-sense and thoroughly efficient manner, has long upheld the banner of Liberalism in the West, and we wish it increased prosperity."

Market prices: Wheat, red, 72c; white, 72c; oats, 22c; peas, 36c; buckwheat, 28c; butter, 19c to 15c; eggs, 8c to 10c; potatoes, 25c to 35c.

T. J. Murphy occupied the chair at the concert of the Catholic Club. The program included: Song, W. O'Hagan, instrumental, J. Dromole; song, Ed. Ryan; song, W. Nelson. An address on "The Aims of the Club" was given by John Burns.

The annual meeting of the London Board of Trade was held last evening. Present: A. B. Greer, Thomas R. Parker, D. W. Blackwell, John Bland, Robert Reid, Jr., O. E. Brenner, J. Mattinson, E. J. Nash, A. M. Smith, E. B. Plewes, J. A. Nelles, George McCormick, C. B. Keenleyside and R. D. McDonald were elected to membership. The president, John Bowman, presented his annual report. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, A. B. Greer; vice-president, W. A. Gunn; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Nelles; auditor, Thomas A. Browne.



ELLA KEEPS HOUSE. By Jessie Champion. Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers, New York.

SPRIGHTLY little story this, and one which those people who have what is called "an occasional idle hour" will find a mild but amusing bit of froth with which to fill it.

The book is not one that anybody would wish to remember beyond the last minute spent on its pages, but it is cheerful and gay and sometimes amusingly and good-naturedly clever—the kind of story that is good for people who want to be entertained without having to make demands upon their mental faculties.

There are several people in it who are much given to conversation somewhat of the monolog type whose talk the author evolves with facility. It is of the sort sometimes described as "running on," and one of the women who indulge in it, a vicar's wife—she is not at all like any of the several kinds of vicar's wives with whom English fiction has made us familiar—is frequently entertaining, and always reminiscent of her kind in real life with her naive silliness.

Another is the ignorant but good-hearted and unaffected wife of a man who has made money in the shoe business during the war, of whom husband and son are trying anxiously to make a "lady," but who years after the days when she sat in the kitchen and washed her dishes herself. She is wholesome and natural and shows a shrewd but unconscious knowledge of human nature.

Both she and the vicar's wife are portrayed with skill and are among the most entertaining features of the story.

The novel deals with what happened to a girl of education and refinement when she staked all her small store of money on taking a country house for a year in the hope that a return to the social gentility and the local importance her mother had known all her life until the war would save her from illness and death because of fallen fortunes, lack of interest and lost touch with the world.

The experiment succeeds with regard to the mother, and the girl has many and varied experiences that help her busy and greatly enlarge her knowledge of life. There is a nice little love story, too, that is tangled up with a bit of mystery about a man and with another love story that has gone wrong, but which the girl rights.

Our Own Country.

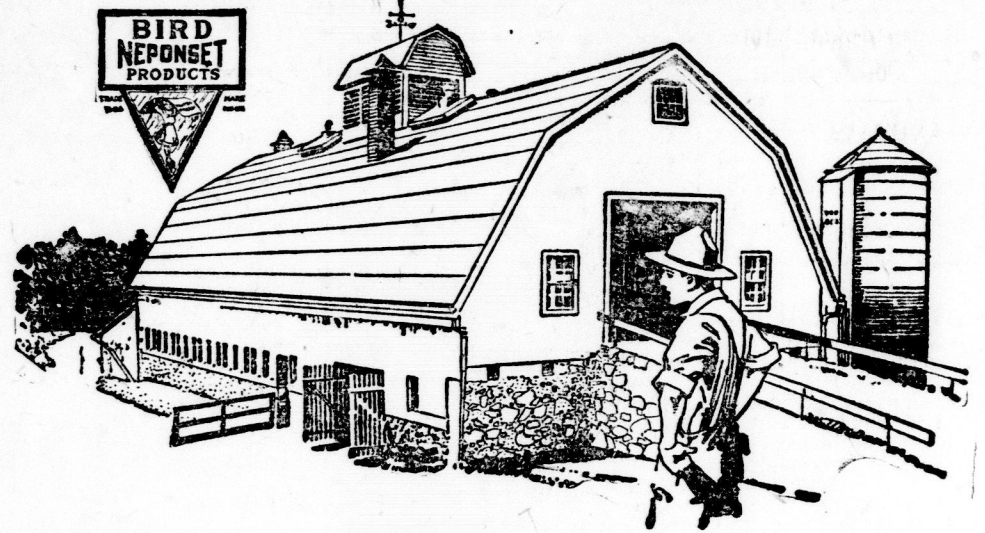
Question—Who are the Mennonites and how many are there in Canada?

Ans—There are, it is estimated, 37,000 Mennonites in Canada on the prairies, 500 of whom are leaving the country through objection to the education laws. They originally came from South Germany.

Question—What are the dimensions of the Quebec bridge?

Ans—The Quebec bridge is one of the largest of its type in the world. It is 2,340 feet long; length of main span, 1,800 feet; of suspended span, 540 feet. It is 150 feet above water at high tide; main piers 126 feet below water.

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