

The London Advertiser

Founded 1863.
London Advertiser Company, Limited.
Publisher and Proprietor, London, Ont.
JOSEPH E. ATKINSON, President.
H. B. MUIR, Managing Director.
C. A. M. VINING, Managing Editor.
Morning and Evening Editions.
Subscription rates: Delivered, 15 cents weekly; 65 cents monthly. By mail, in Canada, \$5.00 yearly; in the United States, \$7.00 yearly; foreign subscriptions, \$13.50 per year.
Special Representatives:
J. B. RATHBONE, Toronto, 110 Church street.
Montreal, Canada Cement Building.
C. H. EDDY COMPANY, New York, Park Lexington Building.
Chicago, Wrigley Building.
Boston, Old South Building.
The Advertiser is a Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.
MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1925.

The Corn Borer Fight.

Referring to the disastrous ravages of the corn borer in southwestern Ontario, the Blenheim News-Tribune expresses the opinion that all available methods of control or extermination must be classed as haphazard as long as careless farmers are able to ignore precautions. The News-Tribune is entirely right. One lazy or indifferent farmer who refuses to attempt extermination of the corn borer by efficient methods can render futile all the care and expenditure and hope of the farmers surrounding him, and thus of the whole district. If the situation can not be remedied by voluntary cooperation throughout Essex and Kent there should be no hesitation on the part of the government to provide legal means by which proper extermination methods would be rendered general and compulsory. Existing conditions are a grave injustice to the vast majority of conscientious and efficient farmers who have done all in their power to destroy the borer.

The corn borer can be beaten if all growers will co-operate, and Oxford county has proven it. G. R. Green, agricultural representative for the county, stated in Woodstock this week that Oxford is in no danger of severe loss this year because the splendid general campaign waged by all farmers had been successful.

American Isolation Gives Way.

The recent action of the Bank of England in assigning to J. P. Morgan & Co. \$75,000,000 of Australia's \$100,000,000 bond issue has been interpreted in some quarters of the United States as signifying that New York has replaced London as the "money center" of the world.

Undoubtedly Britain's return to the gold standard influenced the Bank of England in deciding that it could not afford to drain the country of gold to the total extent of the loan, and there is reasonable cause for American satisfaction in the apparent fact that London could not finance the whole Australian issue without disturbing credit conditions.

But the Advertiser believes that New York's handling of the Australian loan has a greater importance than its contribution to the argument between London and New York. The Australian loan represents a new and important step in America's investment activity and it is likely to change the foreign policy to which succeeding governments of the United States have clung in spite of a world war, and even in spite of a peace based on international responsibility. It is difficult to see how America can remain isolated from foreign relations while she is steadily piling up in every quarter of the globe a total of financial investments, some involving the guarantee of her government, attention.

America's foreign investments have now reached the tremendous total of nine and a half billion dollars. According to the American department of commerce these holdings are classified as follows:

1. Government guaranteed obligations:	
Canada and Newfoundland	\$1,125,000,000
Latin America	915,000,000
Europe	1,665,000,000
Asia and Oceania	442,000,000
Total	\$4,147,000,000
2. Industrial securities and direct investments:	
Canada and Newfoundland	\$1,420,000,000
Latin America	3,225,000,000
Europe	450,000,000
Asia and Oceania	280,000,000
Total	\$5,375,000,000

In total the figures are as follows:

Canada and Newfoundland	\$2,545,000,000
Latin America	4,140,000,000
Europe	2,115,000,000
Asia and Oceania	722,000,000
Total	\$9,522,000,000

Whatever may be the attitude of American statesmen, and however strongly entrenched may be the Monroe doctrine and its complement of isolation, from European affairs, there can be little doubt that the American investor is creating a new state of affairs which must eventually alter America's foreign policy. America which must require American protection and can not remain aloof from the rest of the world when the rest of the world contains interests involving American security. It does not seem unreasonable to believe that such developments as the Australian loan will mean an important modification of international affairs with consequent effect on the preservation of peace.

The Most Pressing Question.

The Montreal Gazette, usually regarded as the leading Conservative paper in Canada, does not agree with Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in limiting the election issue to the tariff. Mr. Meighen, with the applause of other Conservative papers, including our local contemporary, has been busy out west attacking the prime minister for daring to think of the railway problem or any other issue than the tariff. The Montreal Gazette, however, describes the railway situation as "the most pressing of all public questions" and welcomes the recent indication by Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, minister of marine and fisheries, that the government may present a proposed solution to the country.

Mr. Meighen appears to be obsessed with the tariff. It is his only contribution to public discussion and his arguments, repeated so often that they are worn out, are inspired not by a singleness of purpose which one might respect

but from an inability to recognize that other issues have developed since the days of Sir John A. Macdonald which equal and at present exceed the tariff in national importance. Very often the real tariff necessity in Canada seems to be less a question of high tariff vs. low tariff than the necessity of having tariff stability. Mr. Meighen's insistence on making the tariff eternally an election issue to the exclusion of all other problems merely adds to industrial uncertainty.

Union of the Maritimes.

The proposal to unite the three maritime provinces under one government is attracting attention and receiving support both in the east and in the west.

The Halifax Herald represents the maritime point of view when it says:

"No informed person will say that we need three lieutenant-governors, three legislative bodies, three governments, and three civil service organizations for these relatively small provinces, and a population of one million three hundred and twenty-eight people. The overhead is altogether out of proportion to our business needs. Why do we persist in the extravagance?"

"It is a sheer waste of money. In fact, we have enough government machinery in Nova Scotia alone to administer the affairs of the three provinces. It might be said that New Brunswick has also enough for this purpose."

This opinion of the economical advantages of amalgamation is supported by Le Canada of Montreal and the Manitoba Free Press.

There is no doubt that this situation is really abnormal, that the extreme east of Canada would gain in economy if it formed only one province, with one government, one administrative system, less expensive since it would be more condensed. The money thus saved and the administrative system thus simplified, the maritime provinces would be able to devote themselves more freely to progressive activities and in the nature of things to ameliorate their economic conditions."

The Manitoba paper says that "Canada has too many governments and too many paid employees," and that the maritime union appears to be "within the realm of practical politics."

It points out, however, that a similar amalgamation would not be feasible in the three prairie provinces, where greater distances and increasing population require separate administrations. Union of the maritimes is to be a question for the three maritime provinces to decide. From this distance, however, they appear to be one natural province, geographically, racially and most certainly economically. The total population of the maritimes is one million and their people have almost identical commercial interests and necessities.

Premier Ferguson's New Taxes.

One of the chief criticisms which Premier Ferguson and his campaign speakers directed against the Drury government as an election issue was the propensity of the latter to introduce new forms of taxation. The public was told by Mr. Ferguson that Mr. Drury was draining the province by every conceivable tax and that the U. F. O. premier should therefore be dismissed from office.

It was not long, however, before the Ferguson government was surpassing Mr. Drury in the discovery of new sources of revenue. The promised economies were soon forgotten in the government's action of voting itself an increased indemnity, and this was followed by new taxes of an ingenuity undreamed of in the U. F. O. regime, chief of which have been the tax on soft drinks and the tax on gasoline.

The tremendous new revenues which the Ferguson government is collecting from the people of Ontario are indicated in the first results of the three-cents-a-gallon tax on gasoline. For twenty days in May the tax totalled \$168,000 and for June \$340,000—over half a million dollars from one new tax in less than two months, or an apparent collection of over three million dollars a year.

The ability of the Ferguson government to squeeze huge new revenues from Ontario taxpayers must make Mr. Drury blush in his innocence. The unfortunate feature of it is that, apart from paying itself greatly increased salaries, the Ferguson government is accomplishing nothing more than Mr. Drury undertook.

Note and Comment.

A news heading says "Heavy Crows Taxing Railroads." Usually it's the reverse.

Cost of living in Japan is decreasing. Evidently that earthquake didn't stop the hens from laying.

The Hamilton Spectator says that engineers are calling the cowcatcher a Lizzie-lifter. Why not make it fiver-flipper?

Japanese newspapers use carrier pigeons to gather news reports. Perhaps this is the origin of the expression, "A little bird told me."

French engineers are proposing a bridge across the English Channel to cost two billion francs. And yet South London can't even get street-car passage at Ridout street.

A Washington woman has bequeathed her brain for examination by the American government to prove that woman's mentality equals that of man. But dead brains mean very little; it's the achievements of live ones that count.

A speaker at the convention of osteopaths in old London says that man can cure diabetes merely by walking on his toes. Which proves that some of these young sheiks of the dance-hall may not be so foolish as they look.

Unmarried English girls are now wearing wedding rings because of the distinction which they believe is thus acquired. Which causes the Office Grouch to wonder why they don't put on a full convict's uniform and have done with it.

For Mosquitoes

Certain protective mixtures applied to the skin are of great value in warding off mosquitoes, black-flies and similar pests. A number of formulas for such mixtures are given in a pamphlet, just issued by the Dominion department of agriculture. A mixture recommended is composed of 3 ounces of oil of citronella, 1 of spirits of camphor, 1 of oil of tar, ¼ an ounce of oil of pennyroyal and from 4 to 6 ounces of castor oil. Another mixture consists of 2 ounces of oil of citronella, ¼ of an ounce of pennyroyal and 2 ounces of castor oil. When the insects are abundant it is necessary to apply the mixture at least once every half hour, using liberal quantities and rubbing it thoroughly over the hands and face.

25 Years Ago Today

(From The London Advertiser, August 9, 1900.)
Sarnia was deeply grieved at the news that Private D. J. Crone of the Canadian Mounted Rifles had died in South Africa of enteric fever. Among the victims of the epidemic were: Goddard, Stephen Blackburn, Glenice; S. S. Fuller, Brantford; Miss Marion Skinner and Mrs. Geo. H. Skinner, Miss Greta Crowe, Guelph; Gordon C. Hunt, W. W. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Cowan, W. J. Blackburn, London.

Mrs. N. Oatman and Mrs. F. Oatman and the Cline family, all of St. Thomas, are alleged to have fallen heir to a large dowry in Philadelphia. It consists of \$5,000,000 and 500 acres of coal mines.

Sewing is to be taught in Windsor schools. The London observatory thermometer marked 93 degrees in the shade at 2 p.m.

W. J. Bryan of Nebraska and Adelaide Stevenson of Illinois were notified yesterday of their nominations for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States.

Two thousand people attended the annual electric light picnic of Cooks church, Caradoc. Rev. Mr. McIntyre of St. Thomas was chairman. Rev. W. A. Wylie of Hyde Park gave an address. Harry Bennett of Toronto sang. Rev. G. Martin of North Ekfrid, Rev. W. R. Leitch of Delaware, and Rev. A. Campbell of Komoka spoke briefly.

To the Editor

The Ku Klux Klan.

Believes Klan's Stated Purpose Comes Under Definition of Sedition—Would Bring Organizers to Court.

Editor of The Advertiser:

Sir—A leading writer on the criminal law defines sedition as consisting (among other things) of "acts, words or writings intended or calculated under the circumstances of the time to disturb the tranquility of the state by exciting ill-will between different classes of the King's subjects." By section 130 of the criminal code, anyone who is present at and consenting to the administration of any oath or engagement purporting to bind the person taking the same to engage in any seditious purpose, disturb the peace, refuse to give evidence against any association, or who refuses to discover any "unlawful combination or confederacy," or illegal oath or combination, or takes such oath or engagement, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment. The term "unlawful combination or confederacy" is fully defined, but may shortly be described as any society whose members are bound by oath not required by law, to keep secret its proceedings, members or divisions. The Masonic and Orange orders are exempt from these provisions of the code.

The so-called "Ku Klux Klan," if the declarations of its agents are to be believed, comes within the prohibition of Canadian law. It claims to be seeking incorporation. Nothing but an act of the parliament of Canada could save it or its members from the penalties of the code. Its organizers well know they can obtain no such act.

What place have these people in a Canadian community? They are of alien origin. According to a press notice their organizers state, a chief aim is to secure political domination in the dominion and control affairs at Ottawa. They desire clannishness to "insure economic supremacy of the Gentile" and the elimination of the Jew. One of these "made a strong attack on the dual school system and bilingualism, saying that a nation with a dual school system, one teaching loyalty to the flag and the other teaching loyalty to a potentate at Rome, was doomed to have conflict within its borders." "Unless the English-speaking Canadians band together in a body to prevent it, Canada will fall under the complete domination of the French-Canadians." The press notice naively states the authors of these offensive statements come from "Virginia."

Now, how can any Canadian put up with this sort of stuff? Doubtless our Roman Catholic friends can take care of themselves, but any one who knows anything of the subject is quite aware the papacy makes no claim to their allegiance in temporal or national matters. That idea was exploded long ago. It is not worth discussing.

And our Jewish citizens! Are they not still God's chosen people? Were they not Jewish soldiers in British uniform who led Allenby's victorious column into the Holy City in the late war? Has anyone ever heard of a Hebrew in this community who became a public charge? Are they not law-abiding and industrious? Finally, why should Hebrews be singled out for ostracism? Dare any Christian man wilfully offend or despise the Jew?

I can only hope that officers charged with the enforcement of the law will take proper steps to obtain evidence necessary to bring these alien agitators and their dupes before the courts, when they may be taught something of Canadian justice. Faithfully yours, W. G. CHISHOLM.

Musing At Gloaming

Alone I am musing at shades of the gloaming
O'er the landscape, in the silence, the last beams of light.

And far o'er the landscape, with hill and with valley.

I sadly see spreading the mantle of night.
Alas, that by darkness earth's beauties are stolen!

The forests with mosses, with floweret and tree.

The meadows of clover, the gardens of roses,
And orchards in blossom are stolen from me.

Sometimes disappointments will steal on our pathway
O'er the landscape, in the silence, our prospects so bright,
And far o'er the landscape which fondly we painted.

We sadly see spreading the mantle of night.
We're robbed of our gardens of beautiful roses.
No longer our forests with flowerets we see!

The buds and the blossoms of promise and beauty
The robber has stolen from you and from me.

Oh, they are not stolen for ever and ever!
They only are hidden a time from our view:
For all that we lose at the fall of the gloaming
The day again giveth to me and to you.

MACK.

Canada Most Wonderful Declares Haig On Return

Would Feel Greatly Honored
If Offered Governor-Generalship.

BUT WANTS A REST

Associated Press Despatch.
London, Aug. 8.—One of the first questions put to Field Marshal Earl Haig on his arrival at Glasgow this morning after his visit to Canada was as to the possibility of his being the next governor-general of the Dominion, which was suggested while he was there.

The field marshal replied that he was now in his 64th year and would like a rest, but after a pause, he added: "I would feel very greatly honored, though, if offered the position."

Earl Haig said that Canada indeed was a most wonderful country, and it offered good prospects to anyone prepared to work hard, as the people certainly did there.

Earl Haig said he greatly enjoyed his visit in the Dominion, particularly the jubilee celebration in Calgary.

WINDSOR STORE DAMAGED
BY A MYSTERIOUS BLAZE

Canadian Press Despatch.
Windsor, Aug. 9.—Fire of unknown origin this morning badly damaged the store at 27 Sandwich street, occupied by Fifth Bros. clothing. The damage to the Fifth Bros. stock will be under \$10,000, principally from water.

California Feels Slight Tremors

Associated Press Despatch.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 8.—A slight earthquake was felt at five points in San Diego, Riverside and San Bernardino counties at 2:15 a.m. today. The tremor extended over a 120-mile line northwesterly from San Diego, the southern extremity, to San Bernardino. No damage was reported.

BAD WEATHER DELAYS M'MILLAN EXPEDITION

North Experiences Longest
Period of Hot Weather
in Years.

Associated Press Despatch.
Washington, Aug. 8.—Fog and rain is holding up the plans of the MacMillan Arctic expedition at Etah, Greenland.

Commander MacMillan, reporting today by radio to the national geographic society, said he had never experienced such a long period of hot weather in the north.

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Master Six Models			Special Six Models		
26-40	Two Door Sedan	\$2,215	26-20	Two Door Sedan	\$1,895
26-44	Roadster	2,000	26-24	Four Pass. Roadster . . .	1,925
26-45	Five Pass. Touring	2,175	26-25	Five Pass. Touring . . .	1,830
26-47	Four Door Sedan	2,400	26-26	Business Coupe	1,900
26-48	Four Pass. Coupe	2,840	26-27	Four Door Sedan	2,050
26-49	Seven Pass. Touring	2,525	26-28	Four Pass. Coupe	2,025
26-50	Seven Pass. Sedan	3,150	<i>All prices include all taxes, freight and handling charges, standard catalogue equipment, and in addition, front bumper, extra casing and tube and full tank of gasoline.</i>		
26-50L	Seven Pass. Limousine	3,375			
26-51	Brougham Sedan	3,045			
26-54C	Country Club Coupe	2,795			

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