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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1924.

"Delivered At His Residence"

If there is any reasonable doubt about government selling increasing the consumption of liquor in the homes, the provisions now in force in Manitoba should clear the matter up.

Dealing with the matter of delivery of liquor purchased at the government stores, the regulations state:

"A permit holder living within the limits of a city or town in which there is a government depot must have his wine, spirits and beer delivered at his residence only, and the commission pays the delivery charges."

There can be no doubt as to the meaning of that wording; it is so plain that there could not possibly be any two interpretations placed upon it. When a person orders liquor in a Manitoba government store it goes straight to the home. There are other places it can be delivered to transients. A stranger stopping at a hotel can have it sent to his room in large quantities; all he has to do is secure the signature of the hotel clerk that he occupies the room. That is much more wide open, free and easy, than we have it in Ontario under our present law.

The answer will be made that the Ontario law will be different to that in Manitoba; the regulations will not be the same.

How else can it be worked? There is no disposition to return to the open bar whereby men could go and do their drinking, so for the moment we can put that to one side as being out of the question. The liquor purchased in Ontario under government sale would have to go some place.

Where, then? The reasonable answer is that it would go just as it does in Manitoba, to the "residence only." And after it goes to the residence it will be consumed there.

It is not a desirable condition. There is no room for argument on that point, for even those who are not enamored of the O. T. A. would not seek to have more drinking in the homes of Ontario than we have today. On the other hand it is safe to assume that they want to decrease this tendency.

How, then, can it be done? Is it possible to accomplish that end by selling a goodly quantity of beer, whiskey, or anything else to a man on the understanding that it be "delivered at his residence only?"

No. That cannot be the right course to pursue. There is only one other course open, and that is to tell the government, by a substantial majority for the present legislation, that the people desire a strengthening of that law. It can be done in that way, and we know of no other with the two questions before us on this ballot.

Our Spending Bodies Might Notice.

The cost of members attending a meeting of the general synod, and the value received from such attendance, was discussed with frankness and candor at one of the sessions now being held in London.

Judge Woods of Qu'Appelle brought the attention of the gathering to the point in the first place, and Chancellor Gisborne, K.C., of Ottawa, concurred in much that the first speaker said on the matter.

Whether the expense of \$2,000 per day is too great a contribution for the Anglican body to make is a matter for that gathering to settle. But the use of frank and plain statement by the gentlemen introducing the subject is a matter that should not be overlooked. It should reach out and beyond the sessions of the synod and find its way into other fields of activity. It could very well be called to our councils, to our legislatures, and to our parliament. Not an impassioned attack on a given financial policy for the purpose of bolstering up one side or the other, but rather a plain, sensible questioning as to whether the people putting up their money for any of the many purposes for which they are taxed are getting substantial service in return.

The fact that the two delegates in question broached the subject in a meeting of the general synod is in itself a compliment to that body. It was evidence of the fact that the men gathered there were prepared to discuss frankly problems that might have in other places been considered as rather too delicate for open speaking. Public bodies should note that a frank question on such an important matter should always receive a fair hearing and a plain answer.

Faced With Stubbish Facts.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald has made it clear that his government intends to go ahead with the treaty with Russia, and that if the Conservatives and Liberals insist on combining to defeat the Labor government on this issue, the matter will go to the people in the form of a general election.

There is room for two opinions on the worth of an agreement made with Russia. Those opposed to it regard the present Russian government as responsible for all the obligations of the old; they want the slate wiped clear before they can enter into any agreement with the government that overthrew the Romanoff dynasty.

The Labor government views things differently. It is not enamored with the way Russia does many things, but it is inclined to remember that the Russian people are new in the school of diplomacy; they are illiterate and accustomed to a state of servitude. But apart from that they are residents in a land that has great possibilities for development. The people there, with world trade open to them, could send Britain articles of food and raw materials that Britain

needs, and in turn take from Britain manufactured goods for which Britain must find a market.

It is right here that Britain's problem exists—she must find markets for the things she makes. For years Britain was the workshop of the world. She was skilled in all the arts of manufacture; she took raw materials from the corners of the earth in her vessels, and sent them back as the finished product. That was the source of her revenue and the cause of her prestige.

That condition has changed, and the MacDonald government is close enough to the scene of action to note the change. Those countries to whom Britain used to send her manufactured articles have turned to be manufacturers themselves; they have built up their industries and surrounded them with tariffs to keep out British-made goods. Britain, with its tremendous producing power, must find markets, and that fact, a straight economic necessity, is no doubt the main reason why Ramsay MacDonald favors making a trade agreement with Russia.

His opponents may attack him on the point; they doubtless will in the future, as they have in the past. They can probably find a very great deal of fairly good ammunition with which to work, but the weakness of their position lies in the fact that they cannot show a better way in which Britain can reach out and cultivate a market which she needs.

Mr. Fielding's Clean Record.

A number of newspapers, regardless of their political leanings, are advocating an annuity for Hon. W. S. Fielding. Although in the midst of opportunity for years, where men of lesser calibre might have feathered their nests, Mr. Fielding drops back to private life a comparatively poor man.

One story is being told, and its authority appears to be undoubted. When Mr. Fielding was prime minister of Nova Scotia a deal was put through for the development of certain natural resources of the province. Upon its completion the promoter offered Mr. Fielding a generous holding of stock, but the only result was that the prime minister of Nova Scotia "was visibly furious with the suggestion, and amazed them by declining to be rewarded, directly or indirectly, in any way."

It is well for the public life of Canada that it has its W. S. Fieldings. He has been called upon in his own province and in the larger sphere of dominion politics to occupy positions where men clamored for concessions, and where some of them at least would have been only too well pleased to pay well for them. But Hon. W. S. Fielding never came down to their level, and the knowledge of a clean record, of duty performed in the interests of the people who trusted him with high office, is an asset that can cheer and gladden his heart in old age as nothing else could.

Understanding China's War.

The causes of the war in China may be confusing. It is hard for people here in Ontario, even if they do read the stories of the warring provinces, to appreciate what it is all about.

We look on a map and find it confusing to follow the movements of the troops, the names of the places we can hardly pronounce, and the names of the leaders are in a tongue so different to our own that the confusion is intensified.

But the despatches from Shanghai speak in a universal language when they tell of the men who are killed and wounded, of the efforts made to nurse the sick and bury the mutilated bodies of the Chinese who were forced into action in a fight that holds no recompense for them.

Husbands, fathers and sons mean the same in the language of China as they do in our own tongue. The breaking of ties cuts and hurts there the same as it does here.

China's war seems far off, strange and confusing. China's casualty list is written in a language that the world can read.

Few Pistols, Few Murders

In the great police department of the city of London, England, there are fewer than fifty pistols, and the average London officer may never have had one in his hand.

Police reports governing a wide territory show that there are very few guns carried or owned in that land, and that is one of the reasons why there are so few murders there.

When people have nothing to shoot with they are not apt to commit many murders.

Note and Comment.

It's high time those bathing beauties on windshields finished their dive and got out of sight.

The big problem today is whether to start the furnace or burn a bit of rubbish in the cook stove.

With 1,413,000,000 hair nets sold in a year, it's a wonder how a stray hair ever gets loose and jumps into the soup.

One of the presidential candidates in U. S. has promised honest government if returned. The sky seems to be the limit.

One car driver in town was prepared to fight when it was suggested that he take the bathing girl off his car. The days of chivalry still linger.

A U. S. officer drove a seaplane at the rate of 242 miles an hour, which is an awful heap faster than the U. S. speed in getting into the League of Nations.

New York burglar says he's reformed and will spend the rest of his life writing poetry. And folks are still looking for the first symptoms of reformation.

Looking over the roster of students at the University of Western Ontario it is seen that they are attending from Toronto. That's what has made Toronto a great city, the ability to quickly discern what is best.

Rarebits By Rex

AN ABANDONED HOPE.

Though often very laughable, Tales autobiographical Which tell of rich men's great success in current magazines
Are always most appealing
Cause they're constantly revealing
That all these wealthy, self-made gents were newboys in their teens.

With poverty distressing
And their pants in need of pressing,
They peddled news sheets every day in bitter cold and sleet,
And now when they're explaining
How they got their business training,
They say without exception: "I sold papers on the street."

From Pacific to Atlantic
Across equally romantic
Are given by each billionaire and merchant prince you meet,
So my chances for a billion
Are just one in sixty million,
For I cannot say with candor: "I sold papers on the street."

Scientists claim they have discovered "the lowest form of human life" in Dutch Sumatra. This unquestionably means that Bill Hohenzolern is living there.

Simultaneously with the announcement that Coolidge has lost 20 pounds comes the information that he will not make any platform speeches. Perhaps he is afraid of falling through a knot-hole in one of his plans.

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS.

The bride was gorgeously gowned in her mother's bridal dress made up-to-date. The groom was snappily dressed in the best frock-coat he could find after visiting every pawnshop in town. The bride's gift to the groom was a handsome silver platter she had wanted for years, while the groom's gift to the bride was a gold-embossed can opener.

Lizzie Smith, the bridesmaid, carrying a bouquet of nasturtiums which the groom had picked out of his neighbor's backyard, looked charming in her married sister's polka dot dress and hat to match.

After the ceremony the unhappy couple left for an extended motor trip through Victoria park and points north. On their return an hour later they took up their residence at 10 Main street, where they will occupy a room on the third floor paid for by the bride's father. It is rumored that the groom will start looking for a job early next week.

Snipbert Snoop, local barrister, was notified early today that his wife, who lives in Chicago, had been left \$100,000 by her uncle. Mr. Snoop has been separated from his wife for two years. He will leave for Chicago tonight in the hope of effecting a reconciliation.

Mr. and Mrs. Tim O'Healey gave an exciting man ying party last night. After an hour's play Mrs. O'Healey accused her husband of cheating, which the latter denied. Doctors think Mr. O'Healey will recover, but it may take months.

The home-cooking contest for September brides conducted here last week may have fatal consequences for Elmir Shink, the well-known bum. Mr. Shink, it will be remembered, volunteered to act as judge in the contest and tasted all the pies made by local brides. He is now suffering from an aggravated attack of ptomaine poisoning.

Mr. Speed Cop!

Ah, Mr. Speed Cop, what's your name, I'd like to know. Indeed I would, I'd carve your name upon a block hacked from a tree out in the wood.

When I take out my hack for air she rattles though she'd split in two, she ain't of course the sporty thing she was when first I got her new.

I step upon the gas at first, she snorts and coughs and then she'll roar, and when I feed again the gas she coughs and spits and roars some more. I steer that ship upon the pike, with patient hand I work each stem, I feel that my old gig is hittin' on all fours again.

'Tis then the pride flows in my veins, I've conquered all the ancient bunk, and know for certain for a spell she won't be sold for iron and junk.

My well-built hoof it presses more upon the place we get the gas, defying each new rattletrap that sneaks upon me for to pass. And folks what hear me thunder on they climb the trees or scamper home, lest I should roll 'em on the curb and drive my bus upon their dome.

Into an atmosphere like that you come like ice in April's shower, a notin' on that clock of yours how many fathoms to the hour.

And then you step upon the gas, I see your husky hauntin' frame, you shove your jaw inside my cart a-askin' what may be my name. I gaze into your eye I do, you look like dahlia beds in frosts, for all I see a-written there is just a cold ten plunk and costs.

You ask me where it is I live and what's the handle on my name, your frigid look it limps me up and makes me feel most powerful tame.

Ah, can't you have a heart at all, I wisht you had a bus like mine, that made you dizzy in the beam each time you driv it down the line.

Say, Mister Cop, if you just knew, 't would bring you down a goodly peg, the motion's that I travel through to make that carriage shake a leg. If you could get a hind my wheel and start with not an inch of power, and jam around until you got the speed at 30 odd an hour, you'd put your cart beside the curb, you'd cheer me as I thunder past, you'd marvel for three hours at night just how it was I went so fast.—ARK.

Press Comment

510 Murders—Three Executions.

Loeb and Leopold have benefited by the same demand for easy law which has created a record of but three executions for 510 murders in the city of Chicago in the last two years. In the prison to which they have been sent there are 700 other murderers who escaped the death penalty.—Buffalo Express.

The Well-Behaved Clergy.

As to that case in Mount Vernon, Ill., it may be truthfully said that pastors and priests who go wrong are so few as to be conspicuous because of their very rarity.—Ottawa Journal.

And Likely To Stay Out.

A husband and his wife sat on the same jury in Kentucky. It is still out.—Detroit News.

One Way To Start.

Many a self-made man, started by picking out a prosperous wife.—Bradford Sun.

Dr. Frank Crane

CREMATION.

Against the custom of cremating the human body after death the prejudice seems to be lessening.

A conference on the subject was held by distinguished men of science, religion and other walks of life, recently in England. Bishop Gore spoke in favor of cremation and his remarks were interesting not only because of their intrinsic force, but because of his position as a prelate in the Anglican Church.

According to him the only really logical contention against cremation was that it destroyed means of ascertaining whether a person had died by poisoning. From a sanitary and utilitarian point of view the advantage of cremation could not be denied. The strongest position against it is that of sentiment. The Catholic Church carefully excludes theological grounds from those upon which it is prohibited. The chief motive is a reverence for immemorial custom.

The Christian idea of the resurrection of the body does not in any way mean the preservation or reconstruction or recovery of the material particles of the present body, although this idea is implied in the phraseology of the Nicene Creed.

The movement in favor of cremation is a part of the movement of sanitation and science against sentiment. Sentiment always holds in connection with the dead and it is very difficult to resist, yet the problem of disposing of dead bodies in large states is constantly growing more acute.

Those in favor of cremation depend upon logic, while those opposed to it are governed by sentimental reasons.

The conflict between logic and sentiment is universal and covers every phase of human progress. It takes time to accomplish any reform, especially when opposition to it is entrenched in the feelings.

As far as the resurrection of the body is concerned, it would be as easy matter to gather the materials from the air, or from whatever place they have been scattered, as it would from the ground. Beside this, the fact that the particles of matter from the dead body go, in time, to the construction of new bodies renders a literal adherence to a bodily resurrection very difficult.

Just what the resurrection body will be is not known. It will be some sort of dwelling for the human soul, but the matter had probably best be left where the Scriptures put it, which was that "There is a spiritual body and there is a natural body."

There can be no doubt, however, that cremation is the most sanitary and scientific method of disposing of human remains.

COURT IS PROPOSED TO STOP DISPUTES

Minister of Labor Determined To Settle Strikes Where Public Is Concerned.

AROUSES INTEREST

Canadian Press Despatch.

London, Sept. 29.—Signs are accumulating that all parties in the industrial world are realizing the absolute necessity of discovering some permanent method of settling wage disputes, without resort to strikes, if British trade is not to suffer almost complete submersion.

Lloyd George declares that 36,000,000 working days were lost through strikes in the last few years. The recent plea made by Sir Robert Hatfield, perhaps the greatest living British steel master, for a more reasonable method than the strike weapon has aroused keen interest.

Tom Shaw, minister of labor, in the foreword to a labor pamphlet published today, announces his determination to establish courts of inquiry into all cases where disputes are likely to inconvenience the public. Mr. Shaw ascribes the many strikes to the unduly prolonged nature of negotiations, intended to avert stoppage of work, but which has rendered workmen distrustful and resentful.

"There is no question," says the minister, "that arbitration is becoming more and more practical as a method of settling disputes. For many years it was difficult to convince workmen that arbitrators held the balance even. They suspected the arbitrators were looking at things always from the employers' viewpoint. Gradually, however, arbitrators have been found whose good faith has been beyond dispute. The probabilities are that arbitration will make more rapid strides in the immediate future."

TWO WOMEN DROWNED AS MOTORBOAT UPSETS

Man Found Floating in Lake Near Amherstburg Exhausted.

Associated Press Despatch.

Windsor, Sept. 29.—(Hanging to a surveyor's stake and in an exhausted condition, a young man was picked up at the head of Lake Erie early this morning by a motor boat patrol. From the few remarks that he was able to make it was gathered that a party left Amherstburg late last night in a motor boat, which capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. Two women who were in the party were drowned.

The rescued man when picked up was unable to speak and seemed too dazed to know what had happened. First aid was rendered, and it is expected that he will recover. The identity of the party is unknown. No people from Amherstburg are reported missing.

COST OF INSULIN CUT TO \$7.03 PER PATIENT Treated in Year.

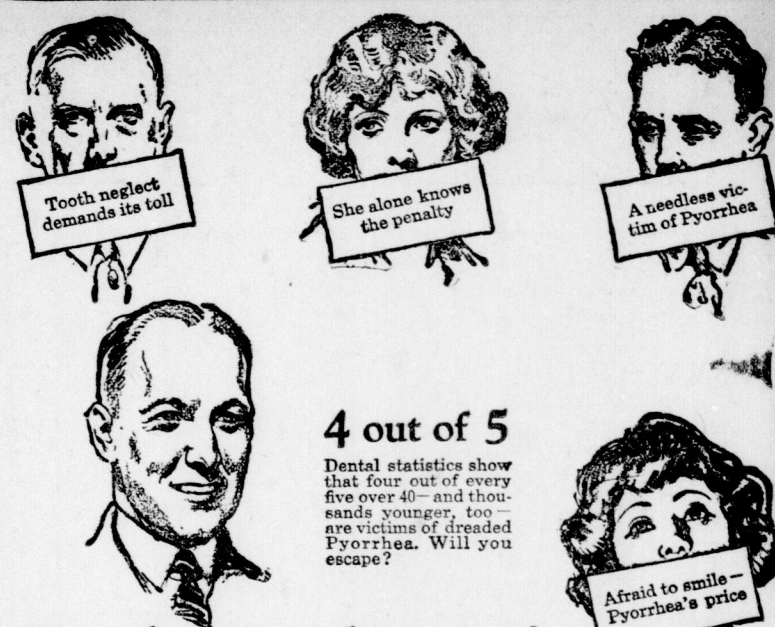
Province Reduces Monthly Price From \$14.16—299

Canadian Press Despatch.

Toronto, Sept. 29.—The Ontario government's policy of free insulin for diabetic sufferers, unable to otherwise secure the treatment, has cost \$34,584, in the first 12 months of its operation.

Statistics to this effect have been issued at the parliament buildings from the department of Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, minister of health, and they show as well the manner in which, by improved method of manufacture, the cost of insulin has been steadily reduced from \$14.16 per patient per month, to \$7.03 per patient per month.

In August last, which was the end of the first year of free distribution of the treatment, 299 patients were supplied.



4 out of 5

Dental statistics show that four out of every five over 40—and thousands younger, too—are victims of dreaded Pyorrhea. Will you escape?

Pyorrhea is a disease of the gums—not the teeth

You may take good care of your teeth and still get Pyorrhea. Once Pyorrhea secures a firm hold, pus pockets form, gums become weak and flabby, the teeth loosen and fall out no matter how white and sound they may be.

Forhan's means healthy gums

It contains the right proportion of Forhan's Astrigent, as used by the dental profession in treating Pyorrhea. Forhan's protects the gums, keeps them in a firm, healthy condition, and leaves the mouth sweet, fresh and wholesome. If you don't care to discontinue your regular tooth paste, at least brush your teeth and gums once a day with Forhan's.

Forhan's is more than a tooth paste; it checks Pyorrhea. Thousands have found it beneficial for years. For your own sake ask for and get Forhan's For the Gums. At all druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

Forhan & Co., Limited, Montreal

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS
More than a tooth paste—
it checks Pyorrhea



Mothers!

Give the Children
WRIGLEY'S after every meal

The following is from a recent work on teeth and health:

"Dentists have found that the exercise of gum chewing brings about a better nutrition of the teeth..."

"The cleansing action of the gum between the teeth helps to keep them free from the particles which lodge in the crevices and cause decay."

You know how hard it is to get the children to clean their teeth. By giving them WRIGLEY'S you not only reward them for cleaning their teeth, but the reward is actually the means of performing this important service!

WRIGLEY'S is a benefit and a pleasure combined. It serves two purposes—and its cost is very small. Aids digestion, too, and acts as an antiseptic wash for the mouth and throat.

Choice of several flavors—all of WRIGLEY quality, standard of the world.

. The Flavor Lasts .

