

The London Advertiser

Founded 1863.
London Advertiser Company, Limited,
Publishers and Proprietors, London, Ont.
JOSEPH E. ATKINSON, President,
H. B. MUIR, Managing Director,
CHARLES 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, Convent 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.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1925.

Why Mr. Little Is In The Fight.

The statement of ex-Mayor E. S. Little of London as to why he accepted Liberal nomination is as clear and forceful a document as could be given by a man offering himself for public service. Mr. Little has many claims on his time as a businessman, and it would have been easy for him to have retired behind these when the question of public service was presented to him. He states frankly that the reason he entered the contest was to meet the responsibility of citizenship because he sees in this contest a continuation of the struggle between the Conservative forces that stand as the custodians of the claims of privilege and the Liberal idea of legislating for and considering the claims of all classes.

Mr. Little's own business interests are such that they quickly reflect the rise and fall of trade. If the policies of the King government had been injurious to business during the last four years Mr. Little has been in an excellent position to have discovered the defect, and the chances are that he would have found it imperative to protest against it. In his own words, "I am no more anxious to put the razor to my own throat than any other person interested in industry."

Mr. Little has made no such discovery. Instead he has found that the policies of the King government have been helpful to business. His analysis of what business in Canada needs today is so concise that we quote it:

"A selfish group, who have their mouth piece in Mr. Meighen, cry out for higher tariff. Canadian industry does not stand today in need of 'pup feeding' industry needs a market for more than protection; needs more people, relief from taxation, and lower transportation costs."

"Premier King alone has a solution of the tariff and railway questions in the commission to deal with the varying needs of east and west, and different industries, and the proposed plan of railway co-operation. He does not quarrel with the west while in the east, and with the east while in the west. His policy is for the unity of the nation and on that basis alone can prosperity be restored."

Nor does the Liberal candidate content himself with mere words. He gives as the basis for his conclusions that Canada has a favorable trade balance with the world of \$300,000,000 against an adverse balance under Mr. Meighen; the adverse trade balance with United States of \$295,000,000 under Mr. Meighen reduced to \$75,000,000 under Premier King; the Canadian dollar at par and better in New York today against a discount up to 18 per cent in the days of Conservative rule.

As a manufacturer he is prepared to support the King government. He does not ask for a higher tariff to protect his goods, but for more markets in which to sell them. It is a far more energetic position to take than that which Mr. Meighen tries to picture Canadian manufacturers as desiring.

It is on these broad, yet definite, lines that Mr. Little makes his appeal to the electors of London. His candidature has brought fresh vigor to the fight in this city; his clear-cut statement of why he is the Liberal candidate will bring more.

Judge by Results.

Conservative campaign leaders are fond of making the statement that "Canada needs the old National policy of Sir John A. Macdonald to keep the people of Canada from running away from this country." The words quoted are from a statement in a pamphlet recently issued. We must confess that we do not believe any government in any free country can enact laws that will make all the people stay home. Governments can play their part in creating conditions where industry, agriculture and all forms of commercial venture can operate to advantage, but that is as far as they can go.

The reason we do not believe the National policy of Sir John would stop emigration from Canada is that it failed to do so in the days when it had a chance to prove the claims now made for it. In order to get proof for this belief it is only necessary to look back and see what it did. In the contest of 1878-79 it was claimed, and also moved in a resolution in the house of commons by the Conservative leader, that the adoption of the National policy would "retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen."

Sir John won the contest and became premier for the second time on October 17, 1878, retaining office until June 6, 1891, when he was succeeded by Sir J. J. Abbott. The time between 1879 and the taking of the census in 1891 gave ample time to see if the policy would "retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen." That was the claim made for it, and it is fair to judge it on that score.

In 1892, Hon. T. M. Daly, then minister of the interior in the Conservative government, speaking in the house of commons, said:

"I do not believe that our fiscal policy has anything to do with our people going to the other side of the line. No amount of talk from hon. gentlemen opposite will convince any reasonable-minded man in Canada that the fiscal policy of this government has had anything to do with the people going to United States."

The same year, 1892, Richard Armstrong, on being elected president of the Young Conservative Association of Toronto, said in his inaugural address, October 31:

"The question is why thousands are leav-

ing this country every year and going to the United States should engage our serious attention, and we should try and solve this question, for it is quite evident that the older heads are not going to do so. I am informed on reliable authority that no fewer than four thousand persons have left this city during the past year—left all that is near and dear—and gone into foreign exile. In short, there is no concealing the fact that we are being annexed in job lots every week and there is not a voice raised against it."

That was strong talk as to what the National policy had failed to do. Mr. Armstrong was not alone in his belief, for at the same meeting where he said Canadians "are being annexed in job lots every week," J. H. McGhie, for years a Conservative alderman in Toronto, added:

"The men who were spangled with knight-hood sit talking of loyalty in the midst of ruin and desolation. It is from the young men that we must expect a new order of things."

The reason for these outspoken statements was that the census figures from 1881 to 1891 showed that \$86,000 people had entered Canada, but only 36,000 permanently remained. That is fair evidence given by Conservatives themselves that the National policy did not stop emigration. It was tried for a long period of years and it failed. That is why there is neither force nor logic in the claims made today that the same policy would do in 1925 what it fell so far short of doing from 1878 to 1892.

Hume Cronyn's Important Task.

Mr. Hume Cronyn of London has been named by Premier Rhodes of Nova Scotia as one of a commission of three to inquire into the coal mining industry in that province. To ask a man to become a partner in searching out the trouble that has almost crippled an industry is giving him a large assignment, and at the same time paying him a compliment.

At the outset it can be taken for granted that conditions there are wrong because they have produced wrong results, and the righting of them is not the work of a day. The commissioners will no doubt have very wide powers, and in this way should be able to dig deep. Wages, working conditions, markets, and all such will come under consideration in an effort to emerge with recommendations that will put the greatest native industry of this sort in Nova Scotia on a basis where employers and employees can find mutual ground for satisfactory future operations.

The premier of Nova Scotia has gone a long way from home to secure two of his commissioners, for besides Mr. Cronyn he has selected Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, chairman of the advisory committee of mines. The other member is Dr. H. P. MacPherson, president of St. Francis Xavier's university, Antigonish, N.S. Mr. Cronyn possesses qualities that fit him for the undertaking. He is of an inquisitive turn of mind, practical in his outlook, and coupled with that has a sympathetic attitude toward the problems of people in general that has found expression in many ways of which the public never hears. There is no doubt that he fully appreciates the size of the task to which he has been called, and the factor that resulted in his acceptance was undoubtedly that in this way he might be of assistance in substituting a better understanding for the strained and troubled one that has handicapped the development of a sister province.

It is a distinct compliment to London that one of her citizens should be selected for so important an undertaking.

The Editor Is Fighting Mad.

The Ottawa Journal looks at the figures of the year's growth and finds an increase of 609. Then it snarls:

"If this is a gratifying showing, whoever thinks so can put it down to the present industrial condition of Canada, as shaped by the King government."

Fiddlesticks! The Journal is suffering from too much politics. In other seasons it can crack a joke with its neighbors and box with its contemporaries in a friendly way. But now it's as sour as milk that stands on the back porch for two hot days. There is no joy in it. All over the pine table in the editor's office are pieces of bricks, rocks, rusty nails. The old mat on the doorstep that used to holler out "Welcome" has been nailed across the window to keep out sunshine. A big sign has been nailed in front of the editor's table, "I Must Kill King," and it is in that atmosphere he works, grinds his teeth and pours out the burnings of his passion on paper.

When the reporter brought in figures showing what the rest of the country believes to be a phenomenal increase for a place like Ottawa the Journal man took a dagger, sharpened his crayon to a peak and muttered "More dirty work of the King government."

Alas for his stunted vision! Here we are, from Atlantic to Pacific, coughing up our tribute to keep Ottawa going, building parliament houses there, rounding them out with towers and placing great bells there to chime the hours of day for the villagers, and then only a snarl in return for making it possible for 609 more people to live there in the previous year.

London went ahead 1,000 last year and Ottawa by 609. We were thankful for our increase, and even the Free Press here did not cry out that it would have been more but for the King government. The difference in the increase between Ottawa and London is evidence of the keen discretion and good sense of Canadian people. The Journal man, in his present frame of mind, may resent that statement, but really we think it exactly states the case. Further, we are certain that an increase of 609 in Ottawa's population is one of the outstanding achievements of the year. If there were a Nobel award for municipal performances of this sort we can assure the Journal we'd hold up both hands for Ottawa's remarkable accomplishment.

MUST HAVE HAD IT COILED.

(From the Ottawa Journal.)
A RENO man, famous for his 22-foot beard, was injured when the bicycle he was riding was hit by an automobile. He shuddered to think what might have happened had the spinach caught in the clutch or differential.

Uncle Jonas Fell

He had a nag of ancient name,
'twas sad and dwindled in its look,
and after that the neighbors joined to
label Jonas for a crook.

My Uncle Jonas he was keen at tradin' horses now and then, he'd match his wits most any day to beat out 'ther tradin' men. He rather prided on the fact that he knew horses tail to snout, and when it came to swappin' them he saw quite well his way about.

I mind one nag my uncle had it sagged most awful in the knees, and when it stood it just looked like a reed that's smitten by a breeze.

Now Uncle Jonas knew that nag was nothin' but a wreck alive, it couldn't run, it couldn't walk, it couldn't plow or pull or drive. And it had spavins of a sort, and heaves had copped upon its chest; it was so blind it didn't know if north was east or south was west.

He traded off that skate one day and drove a deal he thought was smart, he chucked on it sixteen days and figured how his wit was sharp.

But him what took the horse away he was an honest sort of guy, he trusted Uncle Jonas too but rated him ten points too high. When he found out that he was stung he told the folks who passed his door how Uncle Jonas was a crook, and he would deal with him no more.

And so the word got passed around de-tracin' from my uncle's name, and folks waxed sore in what they said and scratched a blenish on his name.

It cost my uncle fifty times what he had made upon that trade; instead of baskin' in the sun, his name was posted in the shade. And folks would say behind his back when Uncle Jonas passed them by, "Behold a crook, that's what he is, for he sand-bagged an honest guy."—ARK

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25 Years Ago Today

(From The Advertiser, Oct. 9, 1900)

Detective Tommy Nickle left this morning for Buffalo, where he will bring back a prisoner named Taylor, charged with the theft of \$100.

The London Shoe Company, Limited, has removed from 141 Carling street to the corner of Richmond and York streets to their new and handsome building. The directors of the company are Messrs. Philip, John and J. C. Pocock. Mr. Philip Pocock, president of the company, will manage the wholesale. Mr. John Pocock, vice-president, will remain in the retail business of Pocock Bros., at 140 Dundas street. This enterprising firm is one of the many which have grown up with London's last quarter-century of progress, and it has fully kept pace with that steady, irresistible forward march.

While Messrs. Archie Ardill and Alf. West of Stratford were wheeling to this city Saturday afternoon they encountered a cow, which, in avoiding the latter, collided with Mr. Ardill. He was thrown several feet in the air, alighting in a ditch, his wheel falling on top of him. He was also badly bruised, his hands and knees being lacerated. Despite his injuries he pluckily continued his journey to London.

Mr. Isaac Powers of the G. T. R. freight office shot a fine large fox yesterday in a bush some distance northwest of Birt. He intends placing it in the hands of a taxidermist.

Mr. J. T. Dalton's Imperial male quartet will give a concert at Thamesford tonight.

At the Woodstock collegiate institute games on Friday Gordon Ingram of this city won first prize in the 440 yards dash for pupils of outside schools, crossing the line an easy winner.

To the Editor

Goodison Will Win.

Sarnia Resident Wants a Representative Who Will Go To Ottawa When Sent There By the People.

Editor of The Advertiser:
Sir—I wish you would please allow me some space in your valuable paper to express my opinion in regard to the election on October 29.

I am working for the sawmills and it is the hardest place I ever worked, as I have worked for them all my life. The reason I say this is that I do not do anything, so you will understand that I have a pretty good job.

Now, as I said before, there is going to be an election on October 29, and I understand Mr. King and Mr. Meighen are the candidates. We will place them side by side, but a little way apart, as there is a distinction between the two men.

On the streets this fall I happened to meet a gentleman and he told me that Mr. Goodison was too good to go down with Mr. King. If we have a man that is too good to associate with our prime minister we can be proud of putting the best man in Ontario in Ottawa. He also told me that Mr. King hid away from the war. What did Meighen do? Why didn't he go over there and shoot a couple of his hot-air speeches and knock the other wing of the Kaiser?

Mr. Goodison is running against Mr. Lesueur—but he is not running—he will walk right in. We will take Mr. Lesueur. What did he do for Sarnia? When he got elected, he packed his satchel and went, I do not know where, but I think it was Honolulu, where the land is overflowing with milk and honey, not oil and money. Now, Mr. Goodison, when elected, which I am sure he will be, will take his satchel and go to Ottawa and try and do something for his riding.

—Yours very truly, SAM CHURCHILL.

113 Blanche street, Sarnia, Ont.

Oct. 7th, 1925.

E. P. AND A. 22.

(From the Edmonton Journal.)

A STORY of the Prince of Wales on his first trip to the west is told by the South Star. Marie Star in proof of the fact that he is a pretty good shot. The prince went up the Algoma Central Railway when he visited the Soo, and at Prater station he got out of the car, taking with him a .22 calibre rifle. Jack McCall, the brakeman, was handy by. The prince handed him an empty cigarette box with the request that he would place it on a stump about 70 feet away for a target.

When Jack had fixed the box securely in position and backed away the prince fired 12 shots at it in quick succession. All of them were bulls-eyes, the center of the box being shot away. Then the prince offered the .22 to Jack, saying, "Now, you try it." But Jack said decisively:

"No, thank you, not after that performance." By that time the engine had finished taking water, and everybody hopped aboard.

HOLDS JUDGMENT IN POLICE INQUIRY

Charges Against Chief Aired in 4-Hour Session of Commission.

Special to The Advertiser

By Staff Correspondent

Charlton, Oct. 8.—Alleged irregularities on the part of Chief of Police M. Daniel MacLachlin, preferred in definite charges by members of the local police force, were aired at a four-hour session of the city police commission this afternoon.

The charges were preferred by Constables James Sinnott and William Henley. To each of the six charges, Police Chief MacLachlin made a reply, definitely clearing up one, the commission reserving its decision pending consideration of all the evidence with respect to the other five.

Many witnesses were called in substantiation of the charges during the progress of the session. The police chief was represented by W. H. Furlong of Windsor, the three members of the force who laid the charges being represented by J. C. Stewart.

Officers Under Fire.

At a recent session, charges of insubordination were preferred by the chief against the sergeant and two constables. The commission will also give a decision with respect to these.

At the close of the inquiry, County Judge Ward Stanworth, chairman of the commission, and Magistrate S. R. Arnold, declared themselves in favor of a notice being posted in the police department that perfect discipline among the members of the force must be maintained pending the outcome of their decision. Mayor Sulman, the third member, stated that he could not agree to this. The wording of the notice, favored by the judge and magistrate, is that orders of the chief must be strictly obeyed, and that the chief be given power to suspend any member refusing to obey orders.

The first charge against the chief was in respect to the arrest of Joan Rice of Merlin for an O. T. A. offence. It was claimed that a man named Dillon put up a check for \$95 bail. That a fine and costs amounting to \$41.50 was received by the chief, the treasury and that the balance was not refunded to Dillon. The chief's explanation was that he had requested a notice to be posted in the police department, but that Dillon had not made application. This charge fell through when the magistrate corroborated the chief's story, stating that he had forgotten to notify Dillon as he had been requested by the chief. The second charge was in respect to the arrest of one Charles Stevens for being intoxicated. It was alleged that T. Donovan, his employer, had put up \$32.50 to cover the amount of a fine and costs, but that there was no record of such a fine. The chief's explanation was that he had decided there were no grounds to press a charge, but that he had stated to Donovan and Stevens at the time that he would retain the money for 90 days pending a further possible violation of the O. T. A. by Stevens, the latter being under suspicion at the time. He was prepared to refund the money at the expiration of the 90 days.

Say Fines Retained.

The third charge was with respect to the arrest of Edward King. It was alleged that the chief had assessed him \$10 for obstructing a police officer, and had not paid the amount to the treasury. The chief's explanation was that he got a statement from King which enabled him to prosecute another man on an O. T. A. charge. He stated that he had indicated to King and his father that he could press an obstruction charge, but would refrain from doing so if the young man gave the statement. The statement was given, the chief claimed, asserting that he collected the \$10 as a guarantee for King's appearance as a witness in the O. T. A. prosecution. King was not needed as a witness, as the man accused of the O. T. A. offence pleaded guilty. The money would be paid on application.

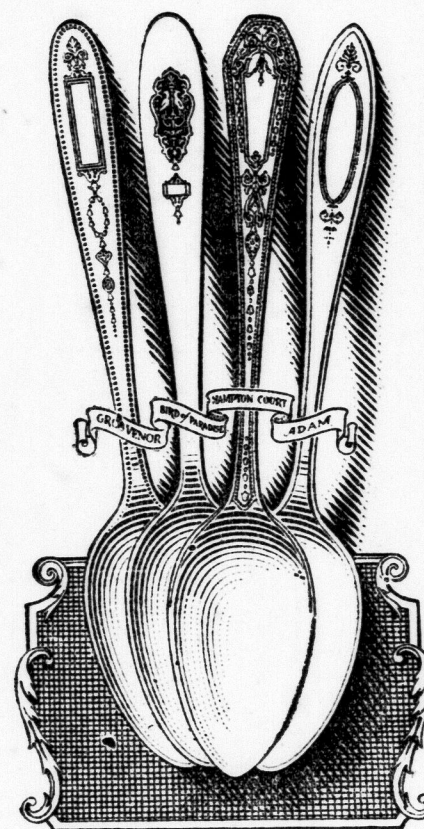
Chief MacLachlin was also accused of taking a cushion from the rear seat of a stolen automobile and placing it in his own car. The automobile, belonging to R. Cato, of Windsor, was stolen but was recovered. The chief explained that he made the exchange of the cushions after speaking to the owner over the long distance in phone. The owner was present and testified that it was not he who sanctioned the exchange.

Subpoena Not Served.

Two other charges involved cases in which it was alleged that the chief had retained part of fines collected. In both cases, the chief claimed, the parties were anxious to settle for the offence for which they were arrested. In one case, a sum of \$29 was collected as bail, pending the disposition of charges against two girls. The fines and costs recorded in the cases against the girls amounted to \$10. The balance of \$19 could be had by the man who put up the bail on application. The mother of the girls testified that she believed that the \$29 collected by the chief was in the nature of a fine. In the other case, involving two men, the chief asserted that a sum of \$15 was returned to each out of a sum of \$50 given him as bail for the two, when the fines of each case were settled at \$10. One of the men, Olla Rose, testified that only \$20 was returned to him and his friend, Douglas Featherstone. The latter was not present to testify; the subpoena not being served owing to the fact that he is away on a vacation.

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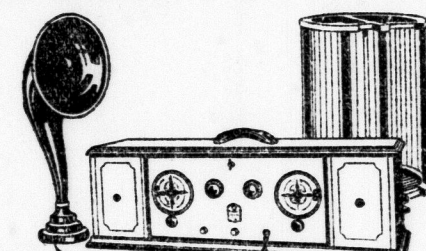
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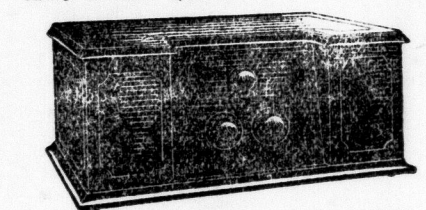
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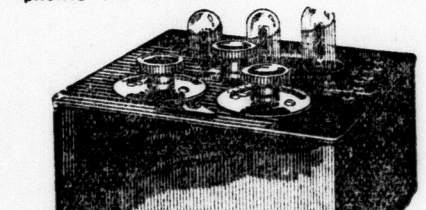
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Prevented when Liver & Kidneys
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& Pills**

"No, thank you, not after that performance!"
By that time the engine had finished taking
water, and everybody hopped aboard.