

London Advertiser

Published by
THE LONDON ADVERTISER
COMPANY, LIMITED,
London, Ontario.

MORNING. EVENING.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS
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From 9 p.m. to 8:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 a.m. call 25. Business Department; 72. Editors and Reporters; 174. Composing Room; 26. Circulation Department.

London, Ontario, Thursday, October 19.

A Successful Gathering.

THE First Ontario Congress of the American College of Surgeons, which was held at the University of Western Ontario, was a success in every respect, and the attention of the public of London and district during Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Aside from the fact that the community has been awakened to the opportunities of health improvement, as outlined by distinguished visitors, there are many other features which have been noted at the congress. For instance, every official of the American College of Surgeons who attended the congress was loud in his praises of London's hospitals, the Western University Medical School, and the general attitude of the public.

The crowd which turned out to the first community health mass meeting in the history of London, dumbfounded the visiting speakers, who commented on the fact that several hundred disappointed ones were turned away when the theatre was filled to capacity.

Tuesday afternoon a similar condition was created when the auditorium of Western University Medical School was filled to overflowing. Dr. FRANKLIN H. MARTIN of Chicago, director-general of the American College of Surgeons; Dr. JOHN O. POLAK of Brooklyn, and Dr. D. A. CAIRN of Halifax, who have this year attended 10 congresses of the American College of Surgeons, have stated that the London meeting proved the most enthusiastic, and best attended of the lot.

These 69 congresses embraced every province in Canada and many states across the border. Despite all this competition, London surpassed the best for a successful congress. Searching about for an explanation, one is confronted with a problem as to whether it is the general attitude of the people on health subjects, the growing importance of Western University as a medical teaching center, or the efforts of those behind the movement which resulted in such a successful meeting.

Regardless of the real reason for the success of the two-day congress, one point stands out prominently, and that is the fact that citizens of Western Ontario are willing to hear the message of any distinguished person who has something of natural benefit for them. They extend to the brilliant speakers who carry away with them to their homes fond recollections of their reception in London, an invitation to return to the Forest City at any time.

Twice a Winner.

WILLIAM T. WADLAND, 73 years old, wins the McKillop cup at a plowing match at Yarmouth Centre, and in so doing makes a record of two wins in succession, having been considered the best plowman over 70 years of age at the contest held in Woodstock last year.

Turning a good straight furrow that falls even all the way down the line, and then repeating the performance up and down, and over and over, is something that cannot be learned in a correspondence course, nor can this cunning be acquired by observation.

The only school for plowmanship of this sort is between the plow handles, and digs in the ribs in rough spots are reminders of the fact that progress is made only by experience.

It is worthy of note also that in a plowing match the interest generally centers down to one of two experienced men who know how to plow. The man who farms can tell in a very short time where the prize money is going to be contested for, and he can tell without much trouble where the real work is being done.

So we say, all power to WILLIAM T. WADLAND, who at 73 years of age, and using a plow that has seen nearly a half-century of service, can get in between the handles of the plow, and show the spectators how real plowing can be and is done.

A Real Nugget.

SOUTHEAST TORONTO is having a by-election and J. A. CURRIE is a conservative candidate. Mr. CURRIE is a wonderful performer for his campaign performances. He has a firm that will please the wets, and at the same time make the dries as mad as the wets.

Going to drive PREMIER BOWEN into public life in order that he may have some good things to say.

He has his genius to burn, and here is how he grows must be common to all of them, and that is, they all understand that when people pay present prices they are entitled to coal, and it is the duty of the authorities to see that they get it.



fault is your political stripe. Perhaps you never knew it before, but it makes a lot of difference. We know a young chap, a foreigner, who was working in a mill not far from here. One night the mill took fire, and when the young foreigner went to work in the morning he found his job was gone. Had he taken out a card in the Conservative party, surely the mill would have been burned down.

We believe CURRIE has dug deep and unearthed a great fact. He should have told it to him prior to the last election. It might have made a difference then. If you want to succeed, join the Conservative party. Let him tell it to HOWARD FERGUSON and NICKLE of Kingston, the twin leaders of the Conservative party.

When a man unearths such a regular brain twister as CURRIE has, he simply has no right to keep the good news to himself.

Protecting Consumers.

MERCHANTS, wholesale and retail, as well as manufacturers, are objecting to legislation that is proposed at the Ontario House for the fixing of prices. The objection is made to the method mentioned, but the dealers and manufacturers say they have no objection to a pricing board, by the decisions of which they would abide.

The experience in Canada with this class of legislation has not been very satisfactory, and it is necessary to go carefully, for tinkering with business is not the most satisfactory line.

There is room for activity along some lines, though. For an example, we may cite the case of coal buying. A manufacturer buys a number of cars of bituminous coal, and after he has started to use it his engineer comes in with the complaint that it is not satisfactory. Then it is necessary to call in the chemist to find out by analysis what the coal contains and what it does not contain, and after that the manufacturer can go ahead and fight the matter out with the man who sold him the coal.

The man who buys coal for domestic use—anthracite in any of its various sizes—has often had the same experience. He goes ahead and lights his fire, and after he burns the coal for a time finds that he has a very large number of clinkers, and that the coal will not hold overnight, because there is so much foreign substance that contains no volatile material at all. In most cases it results in a verbal battle between the customer and the coal man, and if there can be no agreement reached the best the customer can do is transfer his orders to some other yard.

We mentioned the case of coal because it is an item that is in the public mind right now, but there are other things that will readily suggest themselves to the mind of the consumer.

It is not a difficult matter to analyze coal. Many of the larger concerns protect themselves by buying coal on the basis of a specific analysis. Smaller firms have no chemists on their staff, and the householder has no chemist in his employ. A chemist can take a shovel of coal, pulverize it after weighing it, burn out under draft all the volatile material, weigh the remainder, and tell exactly what was in that shovel of coal, how much slate or shale or foreign substance, and what percentage of real heat-producing material was present.

The matter should be dealt with before it comes to the retailer. In nearly every case the dealer acts in good faith. He simply takes the coal in and teams it out, and most of it he never sees. Companies shipping from the mines should be given to understand that when people pay present prices they are entitled to coal, and it is the duty of the authorities to see that they get it.

Something new in burglary has broken out at Sault Ste. Marie, where robbers broke into a man's home, looted the place, took his cash, and then set fire to the house. We

MAROONED

Middle-Aged People.

By Berton Bracey.

"MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE." Youth greets them with jeers, and scouts at the wisdom that goes with their years; So Youth rushes in without worry or doubt, And gets into trouble and then is pulled out. By middle-aged people who long ago learned The use of the caution that youngsters have spurned.

"MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE," they're stodgy and tame, But somehow or other they're wise to the game, And though Youth imagines it's running the show, The middle-aged people are making it go, Bereft of illusions, experienced, wise, The middle-aged people have pretty good eyes.

"MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE," they're lacking in pep, They "look 'ere they leap" and they watch every step, And Youth says they're slow, and I reckon they are, But speed without thought doesn't get very far, And therefore, while Youth is alert and athrob, It's middle-aged people who dope out the job!

"MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE"—they often hold back, They don't like new paths, they prefer the old track, And Youth frets and rages at order and rule, While middle-aged people just smile and keep cool, For, spite of the talk that the youngsters have hurled, The middle-aged people are running the world! (Copyright, 1922, NEA Service.)

LITTLE 'TISERS

Russia has a big standing army, and Greece has a small running army.

A rich man is going to donate a million dollars to help poor singers. That will amount to about 50 cents each.

The young man who is thinking of breaking off with his present girl should do so at once, because Christmas is drawing closer.

Chicago man seeking divorce says his wife hasn't spoken to him in 18 years. The dispatch does not say why he is seeking a divorce.

Now they say one of the gatemen at the world's series offered to whip JACK DEMSEY for nothing. But Mr. DEMSEY isn't looking for any such fights.

Brantford shows a decrease in population, but more children going to school. The man who tries to prove anything by the use of figures is lost.

That European peace dove is having a hard time finding a roost. Just about the time she's ready to sit down some person heaves a brick at the door.

Many a municipality, when making up its books and counting the fines for the year, wonders if speeding isn't a good thing if the casualty list could be eliminated.

More attention is being paid to grading of eggs. There are many kinds of eggs, storage and fresh. Classified, we have them as strictly fresh, new laid, fresh, storage and the kind we like to use on poor actors.

The complaint is made in England that the speech of LYON GIBBS has hurt the feelings of the French. But when a politician is striking out right and left he's got to hit some place. France just happened to be in the road, that's all.

Now comes the story of a hen weighing 7 ounces laying eggs half an inch long, but it never cackles. This shows that the wee hen doesn't cackle because it hasn't got anything big enough to cackle about. In which particular she is different to some humans.

Something new in burglary has broken out at Sault Ste. Marie, where robbers broke into a man's home, looted the place, took his cash, and then set fire to the house. We

are a very indulgent people, because these men, if caught, will be given the privilege of a trial.

Experiments conducted with several kinds of wheat at one of the experimental stations in Quebec show the length of time required for various kinds of wheat to mature from seeding date. Huron in 1921 took 93 days; Bishop, 90; Marquis, 92, and Early Red Fife, 94.

DR. LEONARD ROWNTREE, addressing the Ontario Congress of the American College of Surgeons in London, advocated feeding iodine to school pupils to fight against the development of goitre. Dr. HUGH STEVENSON of London has advocated this same thing for some time, and has collected a large amount of data on the question. He also made use of figures that were collected in the United States on account of goitre. Dr. STEVENSON's claim is that on account of the entire absence of iodine in this country, the children have not the power to resist goitre.

CHARLIE, the office boy, has been writing scenario stories. He refers to one of the women writers on the staff of the paper as "the sheltered maiden," while the night editor carries the role of the "rich villain." CHARLIE's plays fairly bristle with action—three deaths is the very lowest on which he can carry out a two-part play. He prefers as well to have a runaway, a near-drowning and an elopement thrown in for the benefit of the seatholders. None of the stories has been produced yet, but there are strenuous days ahead in starland when CHARLIE breaks through and has his real merits recognized.

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

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

OCTOBER 19, 1897.

Weather—Generally fair; showery at night.

At the Guelph assizes Miss Florence McNeven of Owen Sound was given a verdict for \$600 and costs against Rev. Mr. Hope of Erin for breach of promise of marriage.

Major Bramley and two privates of the Gordon Highlanders were killed in an ambush by hostile tribesmen near Simla, India.

New style friction-gear locomotive makes speed of 120 miles an hour between Camden and Cape May, New Jersey.

Mr. George Pullman, inventor of the Pullman car, died suddenly this

THE BOOKSHELF

RIMROCK TRAIL: J. Allan Dunn. Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, publishers. Price, \$1.75.

Romance and glamor of the west has for several decades proven an unlimited source of material for writers, and as a result scarcely a season passes without the shelves of book stores being featured by western stories. Some of these stories are badly written; others border on impossible; while a third type proves to be just a rattling good story, which every man or woman delights to read.

In "Rimrock Trail," J. Allan Dunn has written a story of the west which easily qualifies as the best type of fiction, providing an interesting night's reading for the book lover. Dunn, who is no stranger to the reading public, writes a clear story of the west, in plain language which pictures men, good and bad.

The principal characters in "Rimrock Trail" are Sandy Bourk, Soda Water Sam and Mr. Mormon Peters, the "Three Musketeers of the Range," who are more or less of women folks. Then there is Molly, their mascot, who enters the story early and changes the whole complexion of their lives.

Unlike many narratives, the heroine in this tale does not get rich-quick, but Dunn pleases his readers by ending his story happily. The quaint humor, which springs up continually throughout the book, is refreshing, and the author retains interest to the last chapter by his accomplished picture weaving.

Possibly the most outstanding feature of "Rimrock Trail" is the fact that it is clean throughout and fairly breathes the west. Action is mingled with pathos and human nature in this latest offering of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, and such a combination so properly blended is bound to result in a good book.

TO THE EDITOR

MR. JACKSON AND THE ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT.

Editor Advertiser:

Sir,—Last Saturday's issue of your paper contains a letter by Mr. Arthur Jackson, in which he berates several things, especially the Ontario temperance act. In his opinion the act is a great farce. He says: "On principle this act has caused thousands of our most respectable citizens to leave the country." But we submit, Mr. Editor, that this statement sounds strange to us. "Thousands of respectable people" have left this country because they cannot conveniently get alcohol in their drink in the U.S.A. And where have these respectable people gone? They would not go to the United States, for the majority of the American people are as much opposed to the drink traffic as the people of Ontario. They have even inserted prohibition amendments into the very constitution under which they are governed. And these respectable people would not go to Mexico. Conditions are too unsettled there. And they would not go to England; the times there are too hard. We wonder where all of these respectable people have gone. Really, Mr. Jackson's statement puts a strain on one's capacity for belief!

A large majority of the people of Ontario who endorsed the Ontario act in the referendum vote a year or so ago. Why did they do this? We answer, because, first, we were spending something like \$30,000,000 a year on intoxicating drink, and this was considered too high. We were spending millions more of loss in accidents, in lessening of efficiency, etc. Men who got drunk on Saturday night were not equal to their work on Monday morning. And the people of Ontario voted for prohibition, not only because in this province there could be found a thousand women, perhaps several thousand women, who talk somewhat as follows: "My husband is one of the best of men; he is kind to the children, he is a good provider when the temptations of drink are not in his way. But when the drink is too convenient to him, the farm, the business, the home, and everything, go to wreck. Will you vote for prohibition for our sake? Vote to save our homes!"

Still we have "light wine and beer people," "moderation league people," etc., who protest against interference with their personal liberty, against infringement of their inalienable rights, etc. But, we ask, what is the fundamental assumption of their argument? We answer, they assume that the gratification of the appetite for the drink is more important than the welfare of the whole province, the welfare of more importance than the salvation of all of the homes of all the women who make the earnest appeal referred to; and in the last analysis, this personal liberty cry, and the assumption on which it is based, resolves itself into pure selfishness.

Many of the men who argue thus about "personal liberty" are cultivated, estimable gentlemen, but they will have to go a step farther and surrender one point more in order to come up to the highest ideal; and that surrender would make a revolution in their thinking. For as Francis Bacon says: "Men's thoughts are very much according to their inclinations."

THOMAS VOADEN, Methodist Ministry, Paisley, Ont.



H.G. WELLS' FAMOUS OUTLINE OF HISTORY The Romance of Mother Earth

Barriers to a Common Tongue.

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT—34.

PROBLEMS OF HISTORY.

Do You Know— What forgotten language, different from any now spoken, was for years a mystery to scholars?

Do You Know— Why science believes there once existed among men many languages that have since disappeared completely?

Do You Know— How long ago men gave up their original practice of talking partly by signs and partly by words?

Do You Know— What race speaks the language known as "Bantu"? Answers in tomorrow's installment of H. G. Wells' "Outline of History."

Classes of the ethnologist, and they carry out the same idea of age-long separations between great divisions of mankind.

Held Back By Cold. In the glacial age, ice, or at least a climate too severe for the free spreading of peoples, extended from the north pole into Central Europe and across Russia and Siberia to the great tablelands of Central Asia. After the last Glacial age, this cold north mitigated its severities very slowly, and was for long without any other population than the wandering hunters who spread eastward and

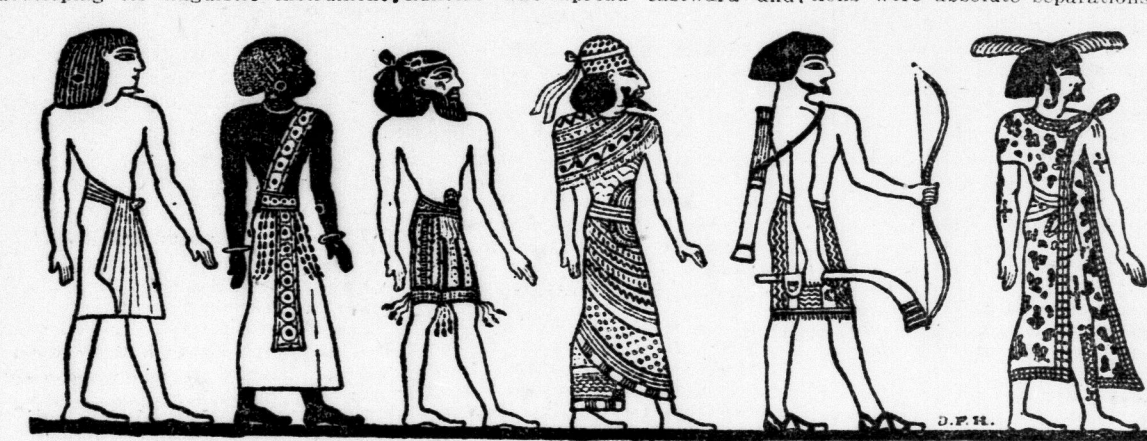
made the broad racial differentiation of those groups possible.

Again the blow-said, Desert of Sahara—it is not a dried-up sea, but a wind desert, and was once fertile and rich in life—becoming more and more dry and sandy, cut the Caucasians off from the sparse primitive negro population in the central forest region of Africa.

The Persian Gulf extended very far to the north of its present head, and combined with the Syrian desert to cut off the Semite peoples from the eastern areas, while on the other hand the south of Arabia, much more fertile than it is today, may have reached across what is now the Gulf of Aden towards Abyssinia and Somaliland. The Mediterranean and Red Sea may even have been fertile valleys containing a string of freshwater lakes during the Pluvial Age.

The Barrier of the Himalayas. The Himalayas and the higher and vaster mass of Central Asia and the northwest extension of the Bay of Bengal up to the present Ganges Valley divided off the Dravidians from the Mongolians. The canoe was the chief link between Dravidian and Southern Mongol, and the Gobi system of seas and lakes which presently became the Gobi desert, and the great system of mountain chains which follow one another across Asia from the center of the northeast, split the Mongolian races into the Chinese and the Ural-Altaic language groups.

Bering Strait, when this came into existence, before or after the Pluvial period, isolated the Amerindians. We are not suggesting here, as it is noted, that these ancient separations were absolute separations, but



in its own way. Probably each of these original tribes was not more numerous altogether than the Indians in Hudson Bay territory today. Systematic agriculture was barely beginning then, and until agriculture made a denser population possible men may have been almost as rare as the great apes have always been. If agriculture was becoming at all important in human life at that time, and if population was anywhere denser, it was probably in the Mediterranean region and possibly in areas now submerged.

In addition to these Neolithic tribes, there must have been various still more primitive forest folks in Africa and in India. Central Africa, from the Upper Nile, was then a vast forest, impenetrable to ordinary human life, a forest of which the Congo forests of today are the last shrunken remains.

Possibly the spread of men of a race higher than primitive Australoids into the East Indies, and the development of the languages of the Malay-Polynesian type came later in time than the origination of these other language groups.

The language divisions of the philologist today, it is manifest, in the broad sort of way with the main race

across Bering Strait. North and Central Europe and Asia did not become sufficiently temperate for agriculture until quite recent times, that is, within the limit of 12,000, or possibly even 10,000 years, and a dense forest period intervened between the age of the hunter and the agricultural clearings.

This forest period was also a very wet period. It has been called the Pluvial, or Lacustrine, age, the rain or pond period. It has to be remembered that the outlines of the land of the world have changed greatly even in the last hundred centuries.

When Russia Was a Swamp. Across European Russia, from the Baltic to the Caspian Sea, as the ice receded there certainly spread much water and many impassable swamps the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral and parts of the Desert of Turkestan, are the vestiges of a great extent of sea that reached far into the East Indies, and sent an arm westward to join the Black Sea. Mountain barriers much higher than they are now, and the arm of the sea that is now the region of the Indus, completed the separation of the early Nordic races from the Mongolians and the Dravidians, and

that they were effectual enough at least to prevent any great intermixture of blood or any great intermixture of speech in those days of man's social beginnings. There was, nevertheless, some amount of meeting and exchange even then, some drift of knowledge that spread the crude patterns and use of various implements, and the seeds of a primitive agriculture about the world.

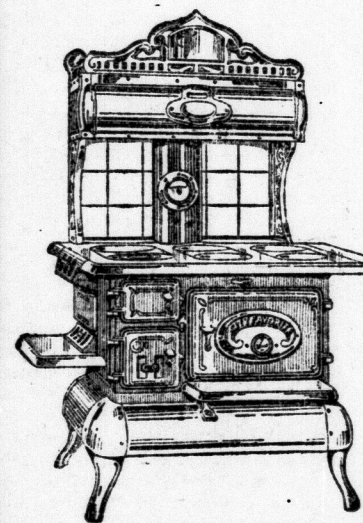
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Tomorrow—"Some Strange Little Patches of Speech."



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