

The London Advertiser

Founded 1863.
London Advertiser Company, Limited.
Publishers and Proprietors, 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; 60 cents monthly. By mail: In Canada, \$5.00 yearly; in the United States, \$6.00 yearly.
Special Representatives:
J. B. RATHBONE, Toronto, 95 King Street East, Montreal 1013 Transportation 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 Circulations.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924.

The Drift of Population.

It was quite natural that J. L. Stansell, Conservative, of East Elgin, and G. A. Brethlen, Progressive, of East Peterborough, should register complaint against the report of the redistribution committee, for in each case their seat has been taken from them.

Mr. Stansell's riding of East Elgin has a population of 17,306, by the 1921 census, and East Peterborough 13,716. East Elgin is largely a rural riding, composed of Bayham, South Dorchester, Malahide, Yarmouth, the town of Aylmer and villages of Port Stanley, Springfield and Vienna. It had less population in 1921 than in 1901 by 555.

The rural constituencies show this same tendency in many cases. West Middlesex, made up of Adelaide, Caradoc, Delaware, Ekfrid, Lobo, McGilivray, Metcalfe, Mosa, East and West Williams, Parkhill, Strathroy, Ailsa Craig, Glenora, Newbury and Wardsville, had 31,387 in 1901 and 25,033 in 1921. East Middlesex, comprising Biddulph, North Dorchester, London (Township), West Nissouri, Westminster, part of London City and the village of Lucan, had 23,339 in 1901 and 27,994 in 1921, but the increase comes from part of London which was placed in the riding. The townships of Biddulph, Dorchester, London, West Nissouri and the village of Lucan all show decreases.

West Lambton shows an increase by the growth of Sarnia, the townships all registering a decrease. East Lambton has fewer people than in 1901 by 8,639; each township shows a decrease, the towns of Rothwell, Dresden, Forest and Petrolia have less population than in 1901; the same is true of the villages of Alvinston, Arkona, Oil Springs, Thamesville, Thedford and Watford.

The ridings that have no cities to bolster up the figures show what has been taking place. Here are some of them in Ontario:

	1901.	1921.
North Huron	30,966	23,540
South Huron	30,854	23,548
Southeast Grey	26,587	23,384
Durham	27,570	24,629
Dufferin	21,036	15,415
North Bruce	31,596	23,413
North Bruce	27,424	20,872
Lennox	27,232	22,993
Lennox and Addington	23,346	18,094
Norfolk	29,149	26,366
South Perth	20,615	18,382
North Wellington	26,120	19,883

Hon. Arthur Meighen, in considering redistribution, claimed that the rural ridings were given too great an advantage in retaining members on their present population, when the unit of representation in the cities was so much greater, around the 50,000 mark.

Mr. Meighen overlooks one thing that the committee apparently considered, viz., that the need for these rural ridings having a voice in the affairs of state was even now greater than before. They have a problem that must be considered. The men who remain in these depopulated sections have to carry the whole load formerly borne by many more residents.

Premier King also made another point to show that the cities are and have been well treated, in that since Confederation nine-tenths of the cabinet ministers have come from urban centers. Just why this should be is hard to state, but it is a fact.

The redistribution committee did very well to give the rural ridings, with their lesser populations, a good representation in the Ottawa House.

"King Benjamin" and His Terms.

"King" Benjamin, or in common terms Benjamin Purnell, head of the freak religious House of David in Michigan, has been a fugitive from justice for eighteen months.

His attorney says he will return and stand trial if the state authorities will "lay off" their propaganda against these long-haired freaks for a period of six months.

Very interesting. But since when did King Benjamin attain the status of being able to stand up and dictate the terms on which he would face justice?

The thing is very plain. If he has broken the law he should be brought to trial. If he has not, he should not be brought to trial. The state authorities are surely competent to decide that, and it looks like a form of rank impertinence for this self-anointed king to lay down terms on which he will face justice.

The state authorities should show him in short order just who is running the country.

The Next Step in Church Union.

The church union bill has passed the Commons, after a slight alteration being made by the Senate in regard to the method of taking the vote. One of the commendable things is the quiet and dignified manner in which the measure leaves the House, and awaits the signature of the governor-general to make it operative.

When it made its appearance at Ottawa it was an issue on which men could differ and did differ, and there was every prospect of considerable feeling being shown over it. The arguments before the private bills committee, though, were conducted on a high plane; both sides had their best talent on hand, and in debating calibre Ottawa has seen nothing to equal it in a long time.

The bill has gone from the committee to

Parliament, to the Senate and back to Parliament, and all through the discussions have reflected the ideals, if not the standard, set by the ministers appearing before the private bills committee.

The next step will be taken by the individual churches. When the measure becomes law, voting on it will begin as early as the 10th of December, and must conclude not later than the 10th of June, 1925.

The taking of the vote will be by the individual congregations; it will not be arranged by the session, probably for the reason that in Methodist churches there is no session. Although the Ottawa reports state that the vote may be taken either by ballot or at a church meeting of congregations wishing to remain out of the united church, the probability is that the voting will be done by ballot. There will be more care exercised in the distribution and collection of these ballots than is generally displayed in the average church election, for the future of the course to be taken by the majority and minority depends entirely on it.

Nor will there be any standard or set ballot that will have to be used all over the country. Apparently each congregation can arrange the wording for itself. A straight majority will decide on the course to be adopted by the church. If the majority votes union that majority retains the church property; if the majority vote anti-union, the property passes to them.

There is a different disposition to be made of the church trust funds, which in the case of the Presbyterians amount to many millions of dollars. After the churches have finished voting, which must be by the 10th day of June next, the non-concurring congregations, which can be determined by the vote, appoint three arbitrators; the concurring congregations (for which will then be known as the Unionists) appoint three also; these six select three more, making a body of nine to distribute the trust funds as indicated by the vote, and from their decision there can be no appeal. It is the trust funds of the Presbyterian Church, and not the church property, that is to be divided by this board of arbitrators, the disposition of the church property in each case being decided by the vote of that church—it goes either to the unionists or to those who do not see their way clear to go in, depending on which view secures the majority vote of the congregation.

There is considerable satisfaction expressed by both those favoring and opposed to union that the measure has passed the Commons and has now reached a stage where both sides can look ahead. This does not mean that the whole matter is settled, as there are many steps to be taken yet, and the fact that an injunction to restrain the movement is slated for hearing at Osgoode Hall in October may bring the matter before the courts, particularly as it refers to federal and provincial jurisdiction. Just how the ultimate working out of union will affect the churches is a matter that cannot be determined. How will it work out in London, for instance? Will it mean that any congregations will be merged? That is a question that no one seems prepared to answer. There will need to be a broad-minded view of the outlook by all who become partners in church union; they may even be cases where they would be called upon to leave old associations and take up new ones in the general working out of the plan.

Were the three churches to unite on a 100 per cent basis it would bring together the following bodies:

Presbyterians	369,939
Methodists	407,264
Congregationalists	31,056
Total	808,259
The value of church property, as near as can be estimated, is:	
Presbyterian	\$32,017,139
Methodist	45,950,973
Congregational	2,189,000
Total	\$80,157,112

These totals give some idea, even from the standpoint of statistics, of the size and importance of the movement. The Methodists and Congregationalists are counted upon to go almost 100 per cent union; just what portion of the Presbyterian congregations will decide that their best interests are represented in the re-establishment of a new Presbyterian body remains for the members of that church to disclose. Each member will have a ballot placed in his or her hands, and in this way the issue can be fairly determined by the members themselves.

Note and Comment.

London man fined for speeding said his car could do 80 miles an hour. What's the sense of buying an 80-mile car for a 25-mile speed limit?

A number of Scottish editors are touring Canada to see if the land is a goodly place for immigrants. It's to be hoped they have a Caleb and a Joshua in their ranks.

Inspector Greer is having an interesting time explaining why some children did not pass examinations. The inspector should start on a trip to Alaska the day school closes.

Lafollette wants to run for president of United States, so his friends are passing the hat to raise funds. As it takes so much money to make a showing a tub may have to be substituted for the hat.

It is strange, even to the point of being amusing, to read in American papers that John W. Davis was the only possible hope of the Democratic party. The strange part is that these papers said nothing in favor of Davis until he won the convention.

Mr. Meighen says the big cities do not get fair treatment under the redistribution bill. With Montreal getting Dominion credit to finance a \$6,000,000 bridge, and Toronto a donation of \$7,000,000 to build a viaduct, it appears that the big places are doing very well.

Dr. Frank Crane

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO

In these days of emancipation, women are dabbling about at all sorts of things.

It is natural also that many of them should be a little dazed with their new freedom, and puzzled at the many doors open to them.

It is natural also that some of them should make mistakes, the business of making mistakes being the one in which we are all more or less adept.

And the principal mistake that they make is the very primary one of mistaking the peculiar kind of activity in which they are endowed by nature to excel and in which no mere man can cope with them.

There is such a thing as sex in ideas. There is such a thing as femininity of spirit. And it is not a thing to be ashamed of nor to be regarded as in any wise second-rate.

There are three things a woman can do better than any man can do them, three things so vital that the world's pulse would stop and the world's spirit would droop without them.

These three things are Love, Management and Appreciation.

In the first place the world's most precious treasure, the immediate jewel of its soul, the last possession with which it would willingly part is Love.

It is no extravagance to say that Love belongs to her, and that without her this great fire of the gods would fall upon every hearthstone.

The second of her possessions is Management. Man thinks he manages, but he does not. He has strength as the horse has strength, but the woman has the bridle.

It is a man's duty to work, to create and to produce. In these a woman cannot cope with him. But he cannot preserve the result of his work, and his production and creation become wastage without the woman's management.

The third business of woman is Appreciation. Appreciation is the Bread of Life. It is the Vitamine of the spirit.

Appreciation does not judge; it does not condemn; it does not punish.

It understands.

Ye Quiet Old Inn

How good it is that folks in town who seek some summer spot to rest can find a place that seems to them to be the choicest and the best. There's them what go and look around, for each new day they have a suit, they want a spot where flappers flap and where the jazz bands toot and toot.

Some other folks they want to fish, for streams and rocks they itch and burn, to them no flapper in the land's as dear as one good wiggly worm. But lead me off to some old spot, where there's a few folks settlin' near, not some forlorn place afar where no one's fifteen miles from here.

Some place where there's a humble inn wherein they cook corn beef and hash, and where the folks don't dress to kill and gossip on the latest trash.

Some little spot where through the trees you gaze upon the open sky, where no one's shocked at them what comes a-usin' knives to eat the pie.

Where in the evening time of day they wait out for the daily mail, and read the papers for a spell with feet cocked on the tavern rail.

The folks they don't go tearin' by and never stop to say hello, where one man says well how is Bill, and Bill he answers how is Joe; where Hank comes to the village store to buy his hunk of bread and cheese, his missus waitin' on the steps, a-soakin' up the evening breeze.

And when the day it turns to dark they light the coal oil lamps again, and folks drop in like as they should, a-talkin' with the other men.

And no one worries if the light is dim and poor out in the hall, for if they can't read in that glow, they quit a-tryin' to read at all.

And in a cosy little bunk you turn at night to rest your bones, not in a shiny, glarin' place, nor keepin' paces with the Joneses—the moon a-shinin' on the stream, the pines a-shufflin' in the breeze, the old straw mattress strokes your spine and seems to cuddle to your knees.

That is the spot in which to rest, at least it seemeth so to me, where humble folks is all around, a-livin' like they ought to be.—ARK.

The Important Point

(From the Toronto Star.)

The rumor that the liquor plebiscite in Ontario will give the electors the choice of voting for local option or the government sale of intoxicants can hardly do justice to the intentions of the Ferguson government.

It is not conceivable that any administration would limit the electors to such alternatives. At least one other choice must be allowed the voters, and that is the continuance of prohibition.

Attorney-General Nickle has won a large measure of confidence from all classes of citizens by his display of firmness and reasonableness. The people feel that no government in which Mr. Nickle remains as attorney-general would frame a series of questions which leaves out the most important query that can be put to the people at this time.

The people of Ontario could not forgive any government, or any member of government, which submitted at this time a liquor plebiscite which did not ask the voter to say whether he favored the principle of prohibition.

Press Comment

Alas, Brother, You Are Right!

Saskatchewan wants to reform the Senate. People have been wanting that for half a century, but the Senate goes on, and will continue to go, gaily on its way. The only reform it knows is the reform it suffers in political complexion when one party goes out and another comes in.—Ottawa Journal.

As It Is In Kitchener.

One trouble with many a wide-awake young fellow today is he doesn't get wide awake until midnight.—Kitchener Record.

Always Hard To Wash.

Some of the girls spend so much time on their faces they may have to neglect their elbows.—Brandon Sun.

Keep On Excavating.

Howard Carter, it is reported, has again been granted a renewal of the concession to explore the tomb of King Tut. And he had to dig deep for the privilege.—Hamilton Spectator.

Perhaps It Can Stand It.

Jazz is given as one of the reasons for the prevalence of goller in this country. Jazz therefore deserves to get it in the neck, too.—Detroit Free Press.

The Great, Dark Secret.

With municipal clerks instructed to prepare part 3 of the voters' list, the plebiscite on O. T. A. cannot be far away. The premier should make the definite announcement as soon as possible.—Peterborough Examiner.

"Canada in the Making"

By JOHN F. SINCLAIR.

The following is one of a series of eleven daily articles appearing exclusively in The Advertiser. Where opinions on controversial matters are expressed in these articles, they are not necessarily the opinions of this paper but those of the author, John F. Sinclair, who will be remembered by those who read his series, "Can Europe Hold Together?" published in The Advertiser several months ago.

CHAPTER II—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

Our study is about over. We have not discussed the increasing expenditures in the provinces and municipalities of Canada. There, too, the government expenses show an alarming increase. We have seen that the per capita debt of the Dominion government alone has increased from \$25 in 1867 to \$330 in 1922. This includes only the so-called net debt. The provincial debts must also be included. The record shows that in 1919 they totaled \$194,000,000, and four years later (1923) the total had reached \$371,000,000. We must also add the debt figures of the municipalities and cities. The funded debt of the ten largest cities in Canada rose from \$342,000,000 in 1919 to \$423,000,000 in 1923. Yes, but Canada has fifty-eight cities with a population of 10,000 and over; 195 districts having a population of from 2,000 to 10,000, and 605 municipalities which have from 400 to 2,000 population.

The significance of these political subdivisions is better understood when we know that each of them has power within its own boundaries to borrow money and raise taxes.

A well-known Canadian writer on finance declared recently that the total bonded debt of the "nine million souls in this country is not far from \$500 from every one of us."

Add to the Dominion government taxes those of the nine provinces and of the other 850 political subdivisions and we find these nine millions of people are paying each year in taxes a grand total of about 800 millions of dollars. This is \$90 for every man, woman and child. If we figure five persons to a family, it means \$450 a year in taxes for each Canadian family.

CUT EXPENSES AND INCREASE INCOME.

Now how can these taxes be made lighter? There are just two ways to do it. By cutting government expenses, or by increasing the national income.

Undoubtedly there is much extravagance and waste in the public service, but the same charge holds true in private service. Neither is ideal in this regard yet. The plain fact, however, is that no nation can wage an expensive war and expect to "get off easy" after the war, unless the expenses are raised while the war is on. Canada waged a war, and decided to pay the expenses of it afterwards. She paid for the war physically while it was on, but not financially. Now the financial settlement day has arrived. The net debt of the Dominion has increased from 335 millions in 1914 to 1,534 millions in March, 1919, and to 2,453 millions on March 31, 1923. She has not balanced her budget since the war unless we include the past year, and this is in dispute.

Where can she cut her expenses? Our study has shown us that the two biggest items of expenditure since the war are the interest on the public debt and the deficit in the railroad operation.

INTEREST CHARGES SHOULD BE CUT.

1. Interest charges on her vast debt, in my opinion, can be materially reduced during the next two years. Money is cheap and probably will be for some time. Canada should be able to reduce the interest charges on the public debt at least one-half of one per cent as a minimum just as soon as her budget is made to balance. This will mean a saving of about 12 million dollars a year, as soon as the debt is funded. Canada is entitled to a lower rate on her obligations, and her finance ministers should be prepared to stand up and demand at lower rates of interest during the next five years, and to exclude all tax exempt features in the bonds. The emphasis should be placed on selling as large an amount of the refunding bonds as possible within Canada.

Including interest charges growing out of the war, we have seen that 57 cents out of every dollar spent by the Canadian government from 1919 to 1923, inclusive, were expenses growing out of the war. These expenses are still a large part of the total expenses of the government in 1923. Military expenses therefore should be cut to a figure not above what they were in 1913.

SUPPORT CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

2. The Canadian National Railways should be given the backing of every taxpayer and citizen of Canada. Only in this way will the huge deficit now piling up yearly be turned into a surplus. The present management is able and earnest, but needs strong, united support from all the people. With the proper support and help, the deficit should be wiped out in a few years.

SIMPLIFY MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT.

3. Canada has too much government for so small a population. Let us take the federal government as an example. The governor-general of Canada, as the representative of the king, is appointed by the government of England. He receives a salary of \$50,000 a year, a free house and "certain" other expenses. This salary is more than three times the amount paid to the prime minister.

The government of Canada also consists of a prime minister and sixteen cabinet members. Each cabinet member receives \$14,000 a year and "certain" expenses. The cabinet of the United States consists of nine members and each member receives \$12,000 a year. The United States is a country of 120,000,000 people, while Canada has 9,000,000. The Canadian cabinet should be cut down to a maximum of not over eight or nine members. This would make for both simplicity and saving.

There are 235 members of the House of Commons. Each receives \$4,000 a year. That is one member for every 35,000 people. One-half of this number could do better work and about a half-million expenses in salary could be saved. Also there are 98 senators drawing the same salary. 48 could do just as well, and about a quarter of a million could be saved here.

Then there are nine provincial parliaments, each with a cabinet, a lieutenant-governor, and a legislature. Then there are 849 other governments, of cities and municipalities. These could be enlarged in many cases, especially in the west, taking in twice as much territory as they now contain and cutting much duplication of government out.

OVERHAUL THE CIVIL SERVICE.

4. The Canadian civil service needs a thorough overhauling. Today the Canadian employees work six and a half hours a day. The war brought much duplication both in equipment and personnel. Government employees should not be given special favors. The eight-hour day should be restored and all duplications eliminated as fast as possible, without crippling essential service. These reductions should only take place after a careful and thorough survey.

Every one of the 859 political sovereign units of Canada, from the Dominion government down, should make it the aim to pay its way without resorting to the selling of bonds to pay expenses. The people of Canada should vote and work against every bond issue which at present is not absolutely necessary. "Stop the expenditure mania" should be the slogan. So much for the cutting of government expenses in Canada.

SECONDLY—INCREASE THE INCOME.

The second method for lightening the tax burdens of the people is to increase national income. Is this possible in Canada? Frankly, while the European trade machine lies broken and smashed by the war and the revengeful peace of Versailles, I do not see much hope of any immediate improvement in this direction. Nothing is so important to the Canadian farmer as a revival of European purchasing power. At present nothing seems to interest him less. Sooner or later the nations of the world must face the issue of rebuilding the wrecked international trade machine, or prepare for the disorganizing and discouraging business chaos ahead.

Mankind needs a chance to work. Today the old trade machine refuses to function, so a large part of mankind is not working. That means that the national incomes of the several nations have been decreasing rather than increasing since the war.

It is imperative that this condition be rectified if European trade with Canada is to grow up again. The people of Canada, far more than the people of the United States, need a healthy world in which to live and to sell their products. To me this is the most urgent, important, fundamental and necessary problem which is facing humanity at this time. It is the basic and primary first step to be taken. No nation is more interested in it than Canada. No class of people have more at stake in its solution than the farmers. Until this is done, every nation, including Canada, in my opinion, will have to "patch and stilt and do without."

Canada has her problems as all nations have at this time, but they resolve themselves into a few big ones. Her future is tied up to the solving of her big problems, both national and international, by big men in a big way.

No nation has a greater future, no country is richer in natural resources, not one offers more possibilities for growth and inspiration to the new generation growing up since the war.

In this series of articles we have tried to show what her big problems are. Her public men have made many mistakes, but she is rich and big and young and vigorous. The stupidity of her politicians may arrest her development for a time. It already has. But it will not stop her. There is too much potential power and strength within the nation to hold her back.

It will pay to watch Canada in the coming years and see a great nation in the making.

THE END.

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The Fun Shop

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.
By GEORGE S. CHAPPELL.
Wild Willies.

Diet.
Willie, at an early age,
Found a pot of mucklake.
Some he fed to Sister Sue—
She didn't do so well on glue.

Dental.
Willie, who adores croquet,
Swung his mallet hard one day.
Quite forgetting Cousin Ruth—
Ruth's saving up to buy a tooth.

Barnyard Bit.
A wicked egg lay in a nest;
He wouldn't hatch like all the rest.
In spite of how his mother tolled,
And neighbors whispered "He's hard-boiled."

A Good Word for Temus.
Mr. Rich—"Mose, I've been losing a
number of chickens lately and have
been unable to find out who is taking
them. Do you suppose Temus would
do such a thing?"

Mose—"Well, Bossman, Temus is a
friend of mine, and I wouldn't want
to make any 'situations' against his
character. But if I was a chicken
and I knew that Temus was 'round,
I'd want to roost mighty high."

Vastly Different.
Flubb—"When Jenks was single
he always longed for a chance to
settle down."

Dubb—"Yes, but since he's mar-
ried he's kept rather busy settling
up."

Hard Times.
Hanna—"Jobs am mighty scarce
dese days."

Mandy—"Deed, yes. Mah hubean
done hab a hard time zettin' me enuf
to do."

THE JINGLE-JANGLE COUNTER.
Jingle is brave, I must declare,
Just smell the tonic in his hair.

Shoes have soles and ships have
skippers;
Banana peels make good slippers.

Scandal in the air, scandal every-
where,
Lots of women don't know what to
wear.

Sweet the songs of nightingales;
Most all puppies chase their tails.

The moon, a girl, a drifting boat,
These summer nights sure get my
goat.

A Bad Case.
Little Dot was just recovering
from the whooping cough.

One morning while she was playing
a neighbor's donkey stuck his head
over the fence and brayed.

"Oh, mamma," cried Dot as she ran
into the house, "call Dr. Barnes quick,