Condon Advertiser

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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED.

London, Ont., Monday, December 1.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

At no time in the history of this city has it been so necessary that the voter should interest in the annual municipal elections. Within a few weeks the electorate will be asked to pass judgment on proposed bylaws involving an expenditure of close to a million dollars. Many of these relate to affairs vital to the municipality. At no time should affairs of public interest be ignored, but especially at this time it is well for the city's progress and pros perity that citizens be familiar with whatever is placed before them for a decision. The city is destined to play a big part in the new Canada which will come up from reconstruction. The voter can no longer look at things in a small or narrow way, unless he wishes the city to become stagnant or to retrograde. We will have to legislate to keep pace with our rapid growth infustrially and make certain the promise of the future. It is important that every citizen should give closest attention to the selection of the men who will represent him in the council and other civic bodies for another year. A careful study should be made, too, of the various bylaws that will be presented. The voter owes it to himself and his fellow citizens to go to the poll fully informed on all matters that will appear on the ballot form. He cannot afford to be indifferent if he has the best service of the municipality at heart.

THE WINNIPEG ELECTIONS.

In no Canadian municipal election of recent date has there been such widespread interest as in the Winnipeg polling held on Friday. Every municipality in the Dominion, big or little, was interested, as the main issue of the contest was the question of the right of civic employes to organize and be affiliated in other unions. The radicals amongst the Labor condidates asked for support on promises of reinstating all civic employees who last summer were discharged for taking part in the great strike. The candidates right of such bodies as aremen, policemen, waterworks men, to join with any other labor, organization, because of the danger to the general public through the crippling of public utilities by a general strike. No objection was made physicians, not only because it is difficult to to civic employees uniting amongst themesives, but the Citizens' League felt that it could not approve of a policy that might bring another spell of near-anarchy such as the city suffered from last June. The issue was clear-cut and distinct, and as the result was the return of Mayor Gray, who fought the strike, and as the Labor voters elected only four of fifteen candidates placed in the field, it seems clear that the prairie capital is determined to have nothing to do with the One Big Union idea.

A SCIENTIST'S LEAD.

The visit of Professor Conklin of Princeton to Western University was the event of the week-end for London's intelligenzia. His lectures in St. Andrew's Hall brought together large and appreciative audiences, and the distinguished biologist was eagerly requested to come back again as soon as possible for him. Not often are such simplicity and ease of presentation and such force of expression combined with research scholarship of the highest calibre. Dr. Conklin showed himself not only the bioloadvanced political intelligence, and an effective orator. As one speaker said at the close of the second address, we had heard one of the best sermons ever preached in London.

The main idea of the first lecture was that the physical and mental evolution of individual man had long ago reached its limits. Professor Conklin did not consider the question whether eugenic breeding might improve on the results of natural heredity, but his statement in the air prevents the accumulation of fat and is far second lecture that one in fourteen of the American population has probably recessive feeble- exercises indoors. mindedness does not look very sanguine in this regard, unless these one-in-fourteen, or seven transportation, and their economic value to inthat a great social and political evolution lies not be underestimated. before us still. We are moving toward democracy, he declared, evidently not believing that we quite have it already, and in a lively and original way he showed that the natural evolution of man is along lines not aristocratic but democratic. Democracy is with him both a passion and a scientific conclusion. It is the divine event toward which all humanity moves. We are destined to be one world society of brothers or cousins at least, man being only one species. Natural evolution tends towards the three ideals of democracy: liberty, fraternity and equality. Specialization and co-ordination of function makes for freedom, from tyranny of environment and from mere instinct. But we need now not so much individual as social freedom and onsequently must emphasize today our duties rather than our rights. The simplest study of heredity, again, deepens our sense of human fraternity; we are brothers by nature. Finally, the very complexity of heredity makes the probability of inferior children from superior mittee

parents about as probable as of superior children from inferior parents. Natural development recognizes no fixity of class distinctions, but in general makes for the third and greatest condition of democracy, equality. One genius was the son of a bankrupt butcher (Shakespeare), another of the consumptive daughter of a cook, Lincoln of "poor white trash," and so on. Heredity establishes in its own way, and democracy recognizes the individual inequalities that actually exist, while aristocracy insists upon sham inequalities. But democracy recognizes also the general equality of chances in development and correspondingly provides an equality of opportunity.

It is a good thing for any community to hear a voice like Dr. Conklin's, raised decisively and authoritatively for a democratic world. Led and inspired by such voices, men will fight, if need be, for democracy, though democracy itself, as Professor Conklin urges, is a polity of peace. We should like to hear him on the particulars of this subject, e. g., the rule and wisdom of the majority, or the means of industrial and international democratization. It is the men of science like Bergson, Bertrand Russell, Wells (glowingly commended by Dr. Conklin), etc., who can teach us today the ethics, the polity, yes the religion, that the modern world Any one who should not be helped by such a discourse as that on "Evolution and Democracy" is not intellectually but morally incapable. He or she does not desire truth. scientific man and poet), "it is written in the heart of man, he shall no larger be than his desire." The great end of education must be moral, to make people desire truth, to lead them to prefer truth to mere cinema and excitement.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Mr. Lionel H. Clarke of Toronto has been named lieutenant-governor of Ontario in succession to Sir John Hendrie. Mr. Clarke is a native of Guelph, but received his early education at Port Hope. He has for many years been prominent in business and social affairs of the provincial metropolis, but has not directly been interested in politics, except as it has applied to the municipal affairs of Toronto. As he is a man of considerable wealth he will be in a position to occupy Government House as it should be occupied so long as we are obliged to put up for its costly splendor. He will, no doubt, admirably fill the position, as he is a man of sound sense and of tact, and is active in matters patriotic and philanthropic.

BETTER HIGHWAYS ARE VITAL.

Good highways have a definite bearing on the health of the nation. They permit better medical attention to sufferers in rural communities. Good roads allow the city people to frequently flee from the dust and dirt of the city and enable them to breathe wholesome, moving air. Excursions into the country permit the body to relax, and allow the mind to dispel

There are fewer physicians in the rural disthe Citizens' League, the emergency organi- tricts than in the cities; there are fewer nurses, and practically no hospital facilities in the rura districts. The inadequate supply of doctors in the country is largely due to the lack of means of getting around the country without extreme

> The good roads problem is important to travel through mud to see their patients, but also because it is next to impossible to transport patients needing special care, or to consult with specialists at a distance. The number of deaths of women in child-birth is proportionately greater in the country than in the city, and the number of babies who die within the first thirty days after birth is far greater. This condition is directly traceable to the fact that adequate medical care is not available for the rural mothers and babies.

Much of the future development of public health work, visiting, nursing and medical service generally in the rural communities depends upon the development of good roads. Likewise will be hastened rural community hospitals and transportation thereto.

City residents are vitally concerned in the condition of rural roads from the standpoint of health protection, because they are dependent on good roads for fresh milk. Large cities are furnished milk from remote rural regions. Bad roads delay its delivery. Sometimes milk accumulates two days or more before delivery gist but a warm-hearted character, a keen and from the farm. Bacteria often develops dangerously in the meantime. Good roads will emancipate the cities from depending upon existing clumsy means of transportation.

Good roads encourage the city man to spend more of his time in the open country. When as well as the lungs. Deep breathing in open more productive of general health than active

per cent, could be generally found out for sure. dividual communities, as well as to the states But while convinced that individual evolution and the nation as a whole, better highways has reached its term, he is just as convinced are a factor in health that cannot and should

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Saturday night November stole some March's stuff.

The American Senate squabbles while the

Will Lady Astor insist upon having the last word in parliamentary debates.

Lloyd George denies the statement made by Irish-Americans that he promised Wilson he would try and settle the Irish question. Now they will abuse him for not making such a

William Randolph Hearst says the reception to the Prince of Wales was the greatest "exhibition of snobbery the American people were ever guilty of." Mrs Hearst was one of the most active members of New York's reception com-

From Here and There

INLAND.

[Edna St. Vincent Millay in Ainslee's.] People that build their houses inland, People that buy a plot of ground Shaped like a house, and build a house there, Far from the seaboard, far from the sound

Of water sucking the hollow ledges, Tons of water striking the sh What do they long for, as I long for One salt smell of the sea once more?

People the waves have not awakened, Spanking the boats at the harbor's head, What do they long for, as I long for-Starting up in my inland bed,

Beating the narrow walls and finding Neither a window nor a door, Screaming to God for death by drowning!— One salt taste of the sea once more?

THE MOVIE AS NEWS.

[New York Tribune.] The public will see good sense in the decision of the appellate division in the Humiston case that yard was grey with dusk before she film does not require the assent of the persons appearing in it to legalize its use. Whether this judgment is clearly in accord with the language of the privacy statute may be open to debate. That it is the sound and wholesome view, having regard money collected during the day. Some to the paramount rights of the public, seems certain. The news film has become a recognized feature of American life. It is constantly being developed. Unquestionably it is destined to play a large part in the formation of public opinion and knowledge. It is not fairly to be classed with the display of a portrait photograph for advertising or other comurposes, in which a person's privacy is violated simply for private gain. The right sacred and must be preserved; but it reaches its obvious limits the moment the public's legitimate interest is touched. To reach any other decision would destroy the public's right to a valuable record of public events. In a democracy nination of facts touching public events is a vital part of the social system. This decision should be upheld and made secure, if need be, by

HUNTING. 1919.

[Manchester Guardian.] The hunting season has now opened with perhaps the hardest going for hounds and horses that has been known for years. The whole country is produced almost a plague of them. As far as I can saw. She had seized and torn away part learn, the most remarkable thing about the meets of a necktie, and in it was still fashthis year is the small number of young men that are out. The same report comes from all old stagers, ladies, but a dearth of the young gentry. The reason is not far to find. There has been a heavy casualty among young sportsmen during the war, an abnormal number of cavalry regiments are stationed overseas owing to our postwar necessities, and lastly, and not least, the cost of the sport. With hay at £20 a ton, as it stands the keeping of horses is prohibitive to the moderate purse.

A GREAT BATTLESHIP. [Montreal Herald.]

Since the days when the Dreadnought was in building no greater interest has been aroused about the design of any ship of war than about that of the Hood. She is the latest British capital ship to be completed. Whether rightly described as a battleship or a battle-cruiser, she partakes of the characteristics of both types, and may be said to combine an the quanties and attributes which war experience showed to be desirable, so far as this is possible in one vessel. There is a likelihood, moreover, that she may be not only the latest, but-if Lord Fisher and Sir Percy Scott and their school of thinkers are right—the last of the great warships of Britain of her kind, says the naval correspondent of the London Times.

Only Ship of Her Type. The new vessel was originally one of a class of four, all named after British admirals, but after the armistice the contracts for the Anson, Howe and Rodney, which were not so far advanced, were so that the Hood is the sole representa tive of her type. orders were placed in the summer of 1916, when Mr. Balfour was first lord, and his board included Admiral Sir Henry Jackson as first sea lord, and Rear-Admiral F. C. T. Tudor as third sea lord and

The contract for the Hood was allotted to Messrs. John Brown & Co., Limited, of Clydebank, which firm of the Renown. They were also the builders of the Barham, of the Queen Elizabeth class, and the Tiger, the last battle-cruiser to be launched for the British navy before the war broke out. The first keel plate of the Hood was laid on September 1, 1916. It is interesting to note that the Hood is the first capital ship in the British-and probably in any

-navy to be built since the Battle of Jutland was fought on May 31, 1916. She was launched on August In the Hood, gun-power, speed and armored protection are provided in such a degree that it cannot be said that any one quality has been sacri-

ficed for the other. It is for this reason that the Hood is most remarkable, and presents a complete Has Eight 15-Inch Guns The main armament of the Hood consists of eight 15-inch guns, mounted in four gun-houses en

barbette, two pairs forward and two aft. The disposition, indeed, is the same as in the Royal Sovereign and Queen Elizabeth, which also have eight 15-inch guns. The Renown class have only six 15-inch guns in three turrets. The gun-houses are protected by armor of a maximum thickness of 15 .nches, reduced in places to 11 inches, and there is 12-inch armor on the barbettes. The main armament is thus afforded better protection than in the Hood's predecessors, which had 11-inch armor, and in this respect there is reflected the greater importance attached to this feature since the Battle of Jutland. Provision has been made for giving increased elevation to the guns over that allowed in earlier ships.

The secondary battery consists of twelve 5.5-inch

guns, as compared with seventeen 4-inch guns in the Renown, and the fourteen 6-inch guns in the The gun mounted is a new weapon, now adopted for the first time in a capital ship. It is of 50 calibres, with a length of 33 feet 81/2 inches, or nearly half as long as the 15-inch guns. and throws a projectile weighing 82 pounds, the weight of the charge used being 231/2 pounds. The gun itself weighs 6 tons 4 cwts, and develops a elocity of 2,950 foot-seconds. It will penetrate 4.2 inches of hard steel plate at 5,000 yards. These 5.5-inch guns in the secondary battery are mounted in a casemate, as in the Royal Sovereign, and not disposed in groups on the superstructure as in the Renown. Moreover, the guns are behind 5-inch

Protection and Engine Power. Complete details of the armored protection have not yet been afforded, but the Hood has an armored inches and 5 inches, and completed at the ends by a 1-inch armored deck forward and a 3-inch deck Above this main armor belt is a somewhat shorter one of 1-inch maximum thickness, the main deck being 11/2 inches thick on the flat and 2 inches thick on the slope. The casemate, as already stated, is protected by 5-inch armor, and the forecastle deck has 2-inch armor amidships. The conning tower of the Hood is better protected than in either the Royal Sovereign or Renown, having armor of 11 inches and 9 inches thickness, as compared with 11-inch and 6-inch in the Royal Sovereign and 10-inch in

the Renown. Against under-water explosion the ship is protected by a bulge or blister, the invention of Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt, and there is a very compre hensive system of bulkhead and subdivision. Geared turbines of Brown-Curtis type, with shaft horsepower of 144,000, will drive the ship at a

designed speed of 31 knots, steam being supplied by water-tube boilers. The power of the engines far exceeds that of any previous vessel in the British navy. The drive is more than five times as great as that of the Dreadnought, and more than three times that of the Inflexible. The furnaces are adapted for oil fuel only, of which the ship has a carrying capacity of 4,000 tons. Her engines have been manufactured by the builders of the hull.

The time given by Mr. Long earlier in the year

for the Hood's completion was this month, and she is expected very shortly to proceed to Devonport from the yard of Messrs. Brown at Clydebank for her trials. She is then to be made ready for sea with accommodation for an admiral, and will prob ably first hoist the flag of Sir Charles Madden as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet,

The Advertiser's **Daily Short Story**

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) OUT OF THE DUSK.

Margery Orvis had never stopped to think of the danger that lay for her in her habit of leaving the coal office after dusk. Old Martin, who owned the business, had never reached the point min of moving his office from his yards to some uptown locality, nor had he changed the old system of having his drivers collect the money for coal detailed to like it is then had come kenyon, merry and frank of eye, poor but honorable—she had thought—tall and strong, the type of

He had found Margery so clever and keen that soon he was leaving the office early for his home, and she was taking the money from the Many times the great coal slipped homeward from the office. It did not occur to her that any one

would rob her, for no one was supposed to know that she left with the entire

On that particular evening she was hurrying down the road between the bins when her heart jumped at the sound of rushing steps.

She half-turned to be grasped tightly around the body and to feel the innocent bag she carried snatched from her hand. In the same moment, in a wild effort she seized her assailant about the neck, but with an oath he tore loose, flinging her aside, and disappeared.

She drew herself quickly to her feet, out the dusky silence of the deserted yard gave back no sign of the robber. She stood helpless, a bit dazed; then through her consciousness came the hint that she held something in her hand. She held it up in wonder, and then shivered with the shock of what she

ioned firmly a pin of peculiar design. She stared at it, recognizing it beyond any question, feeling her blood grow

chill within her. Half in a stupor, she made her way o the car line, and then to her room in the quiet, residential section. She studied the pin. There could be no doubt: Alden Kenyon was her assailant. Her world of greams began to tumble

Since the day of her coming to the coal office, the old dealer's son, Reed Martin, had pressed his suit upon her, and she had liked him—even to the extent of loving him if it had not been her strict little Puritan body and

His habits were against him, and she valued her own clean body and soul too much to risk it in his care. And nan she could love. Reed had prought him to the office,

"I was too hasty. I really did not know him," she said to herself bitter-

know. Tears came to her eyes as she She slept little that night, her mind facing the issue that had arisen. He knew when she left the office; he She looked at him with tears in her ly, she managed to say with the say so."

She looked at him with tears in her ly, she managed to say with the say so."

She looked at him with tears in her left the office; he she wished, "I she carried the money collected during the day, and she, on her part, knew that her love for him had been the quick, instinctive kind that reason

does not guide with firm, directing She turned to the pillow at last, tears coming, but with her mind made up to tell the stern old businessman just what had happened. She was not spared further shock.
On her way to the yards the next orning she saw a familiar figure swing onto the car, and found herself looking up into Alden's tender, smiling

eyes. "Hello, little girl. I thought I would wait a few cars in hopes of seeing you. I want to engage you for the evening."

as she could, although trembling He was wearing the very suit he had worn when he robbed her. How keenly she recalled that grey stripe she

I can't complain. You he fairly," he said genially.

car at his destination she was relieved, although she could hardly restrain herself from following his swinging form

disappeared in the crowd. All that day she fought a silent battle
-whether to tell Mr. Martin of what had happened and who the guilty party was. Like a caged animal her mind went back and forth. At last she sought

The grey-haired veteran listened to without comment; then he story without countries against : "The evidence is clear against him. My dear little girl, you must learn, as we all learn, not to trust a handsome friendly way, until it has been lill send for him, and see what he has to say. My boy likes him, and I

She suffered in silence until, hours later, released from his work, he came. He was changed in some way, and she guessed that he sensed what he was wanted for.

She caught him impulsively as he started to the private office door, and whispered, "Oh, Alden—" Then, recovering and remembering, she backed off, and I thought I co Reed had prought him to the office, for the two worked in the same establishment in the city, ilttle thinking he lishment in the city, ilttle thinking he was bringing a rival. Now the one she was bringing a rival. Now the one she was bringing a rival. Now the one she "I was too hasty. I really did not ow him," she said to herself bitter-recalling the evenings with him, pleasant times the shy avelance.

"I was too hasty. I really did not went with trembling step. Alden sat white-faced and silent in a corner, wearing the look of a trapped man.

"I was too hasty. I really did not went with trembling step. Alden sat only think he would. Now, Gee, but it's a rotten mess. only thing that looks good now is you. Say, will you go Martin's voice was grim. "Margery, park with me this night?" Martin's voice was grim.

The pleasant times, the shy exchange in Martin's voice was grim.

Martin's voice was grim.

She leaned her face against his snowledge was his boyish voice rambled bravely on to cover his own emotion; and then a property and her practically admits. do otherwise, and he practically admits on to cover his own emotion; and

yes. "I can't believe it! I can't!"

Kenyon stared at her and half rose him.

to say, and when he dropped from the to his feet; his lips opened, but he said nothing.

Martin looked at him coldly. "I shall take action against you unless you re answer was admittance of guilt. As she sank back with a low cry heard a sharp knock on the doo It opened, and in came handsome face dark. He hat into a chair and sat down.

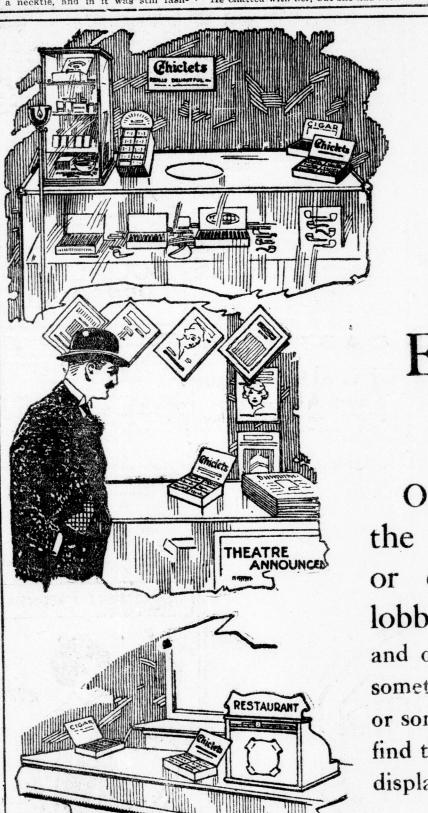
one. I room with Alden. needed the money-debts-cards. He was wise, and I would try to save me. dog as I might be-and, dad, I'm down-She saw the old man at age years in a moment. As his son self-condemning voice went on, his despair seemed to She caught Alden's signal, and the

both went out.

Outside the door, he dooked down eaving him bewildered, a glad smile on him. Reed told me and I urged him to fess up this afternoon, but didn't think he would. Now, he has

ly, she managed to say with more quar She looked at him with tears in her ering that she wished, "I-guess-s which seemed to be quite satisfactor







Everywhere— Chiclets

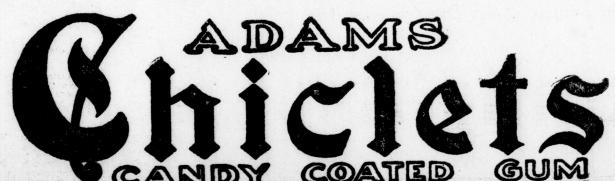
On the cigar counter—at the grocery or confectionery or drug store—in the hotel lobby or restaurant—at the fair and on the train-wherever you can buy something to eat or something to smoke or something for your sweet-tooth, you'll find these "Really Delightful" confections displayed in the big yellow and gold box.

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