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WOMEN AND THE ELECTION

One of the greatest factors in the coming election will be the women's vote. To a large extent, it must be expected, the men's vote will be simply paralleled, but that will by no means be all the story.

For one thing it is probable enough that women will avail themselves more universally than men of their franchise, not only because it is a new thing, but because of the same reasons that send them to church, a sense of right and duty, a just balance of the ideal and the practical in the feminine mind, a firm respect for the social interest, a concern in particular for the rising generation. If to all these considerations it were necessary to add another, a cup of tea and a reception room at the polls would bring out about a hundred per cent vote of the ladies. Polling the vote may be made a bright link in the chain of an afternoon visiting round.

But more seriously, there are several matters in the political situation that will most particularly engage the attention of Canadian women. And when you think them over, the resounding downfall of the Meighen Government becomes more than ever certain if possible.

Women are not satisfied that the price of sugar has fallen to somewhere near the pre-war level, while meat remains, for some reason not apparent, up on the heights, although the farmer almost has to give his cattle away. In this connection the housewife has not at all begun to forget the cheating iniquity of the Board of Commerce, the high hopes entertained of it, and ironically encouraged by the Ottawa Government, the disgraceful and sinister fizzle of it, and the Government's attempt even to stop the fall of the sugar price. All that scandalous business cries for investigation, and women know very well that so long as the Meighen clique holds power no investigation will be made, nor any restoration of a Board of Commerce with a proper composition and purpose.

Ontario women who helped to put in the Drury Government in order to make sure, for one thing, of the enforcement of prohibition, will not forget how the Meighen regime delayed more than half a year the realization of the people's will in this province on that subject. They must perceive that the continuance of the present usurpation at Ottawa would be a menace to the cause of prohibition and law enforcement. To get this country squarely in line with the United States for prohibition and consequent economic efficiency, we must have our progressive Liberalism in command of the central seat of power.

As far as the tariff is concerned, the course of the campaign will show that the platform adopted by the great Liberal convention two years ago is in the interest of the Canadian home. The necessities of the poorer household must be freed from burdensome impositions. Mr. King is not a free trader, but he stands on this Liberal platform, the platform of the poor, over against Mr. Meighen on his platform for the rich. The women of Canada will know how to choose. They will read and study, and, having seen how the tariff winds blow, they will not neglect to vote.

THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM.

In the course of his speech at the Toronto Exhibition directors' luncheon, Premier Drury said: "Out in the country next winter there will be no lack of food and shelter, and there will be plenty of fuel. There is no unemployment on the farms; in fact, my neighbors tell me that they have not been able to get enough help this summer."

What, then, is the cause of the unpopularity of life on the farm? Is it its unattractiveness or its unprofitableness, or is it both together? If one goes to the bottom of the matter we think that it will be found that the principal reason why men are not attracted to the farm is that they consider the amount of wages paid are altogether out of proportion to the labor required. Security of tenure is another element which enters into the matter. On either side engagements do not appear to be binding, and men come and go at their own sweet will or are cast back into the cities if found unsuitable.

Then in regard to the attractiveness of the farming life. Are the houses sanitary and well furnished? Are the surroundings as beautiful as good taste can make them? Are there sources of amusement and recreation in the vicinity calculated to appeal to the hearts and minds of clean, healthy men and women? If there are not these things, then life on the farm, combined with the discontent inseparable from low remuneration, will only be tolerated for a time, and not adopted as a permanent means of making a livelihood.

One of the keys to the question was handled by Mr. Drury when he spoke of "better roads." There is no doubt that improvement of the highways would go a long way towards settling many of the difficulties that confront those who are seeking for a solution. Communication between the city and the country would be more frequent, because even with the aid of a bicycle, the worker on the farm could take a trip into town at every favorable opportunity without loss of time. In this way the isolation of rural life would vanish, and the city would be within hailing distance at all times. To sum up, the solution of the farm labor

question is to be found in good roads, fair wages and adequate accommodation.

AXE-GRINDERS AT OTTAWA.

Premier Meighen is having the time of his life at Ottawa just now. He is being besieged by platoons of Conservative politicians who wish to march to some coign of vantage while the going is good, troops of axe-grinders who wish to have the pleasure of a confidential chat, and battalions of other friends who wish to give his disinterested advice as to what to do during the coming campaign. Many of Mr. Meighen's legal conferees have found the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association a golden opportunity of advancing their projects or of offering themselves as volunteers in the coming fray.

We do not envy the premier the task which will be his for the next three months. The reshuffling of his cabinet cards is in itself a trial of skill which it will take an expert in the political game to come through successfully, and Mr. Meighen is not an expert. However, in order to afford him a fair field and lots of favor for his energies, the members of his cabinet are obligingly obliterating themselves for the time being, and he stands, like Horatius keeping the bridge, with three of his ministers remaining out of the whole heterogeneous galaxy of talent. The dauntless three include the ministers of finance and agriculture. Doubtless the one will be able to offer advice of just how the sinews of war are to be found, and the other will be able to assist in guiding the state plow to the end of its lonely furrow.

With men who want to have a whirl in the ranks of the cabinet, and men who have had enough of whirling and wish to recover their equilibrium in the calm seclusion of the Senate Chamber, Mr. Meighen may well wish himself among the heather hills having a "bang at the grouse" with that colossus of statesmen, Mr. Lloyd George; but there will be no holiday for the Hon. Arthur until the last-ditchers of the Conservative camp have been voted into obscurity by the electors of the Dominion.

AN APPEAL AGAINST FRIGHTFULNESS.

A question which vitally concerns the welfare of the entire world was brought up at the meeting in Edinburgh of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In his opening address the president, Sir Edward Thorpe, appealed to scientific men throughout the world "not to employ their talents in devising means to develop and perpetuate a mode of warfare which is abhorrent to the higher instincts of humanity." The mode of warfare to which the president of the British Association thus refers is that which involves the use of poison gas and other chemicals as offensive weapons.

The use of chemicals in warfare, apart from those employed in the manufacture of explosives, is of very ancient origin. "Greek fire" was an archaic form of offence which was revived by the Germans in the recent great conflict, and the Chinese "stink pots," which were proved to be an effective weapon centuries ago, were resorted to by the Germans in the form of poison gas and "stink bombs."

The Teutonic conscience, once having strained itself sufficiently to regard Belgium's treaty of neutrality as a "scrap of paper," did not scruple to employ means of fighting condemned by the law of nations as altogether too barbarous for use in modern times. The Canadians, who were at Ypres when poison gas was used in the campaign for the first time, can testify to its horrible effects, and for a considerable time the question as to whether the Allies ought to retaliate in kind hung in the balance; but the principle that the devil must be fought by his own fire at length prevailed.

As the war went on and more formidable gases were invented, including "tear shells," mustard gas and other horrors, and there is every reason to believe that since the conclusion of the war many laboratories have been working night and day with the object of discovering new sources of frightfulness for use in future emergencies. Not only chemical science, but electrical science has been pressed into the service of those who are in search of new methods of slaughtering mankind, and it is well that the most influential scientific organization in the world has raised its voice in protest against this wicked and insane policy.

Of course, it stands to reason that to render Sir Edward Thorpe's appeal effective, the scientists of every country must give their ear. In other words, there must be a league of scientific men, on the lines of the League of Nations, who are pledged not to prostitute their talents in pursuit of discoveries, the use of which is in direct opposition to the dictates of Christianity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Notwithstanding the widespread activities of the European corn-borer, it is asserted that there are more corns than ever.

The big fires in Nova Scotia have been checked by heavy rains. A drop or two in season is all right, even in a prohibition country.

William Howard Taft says that the United States owes a great debt to British law. There is no doubt, however, that these fees will be hard to collect.

It is not the farmers who are revolutionary. The real revolutionaries in this country are those persons and interests seeking to make the few rich and the many poorer.

In connection with the presence of the ladder which so greatly facilitated the escape of the Murrell brothers, it is denied that steps were taken to assist in the get-away of the prisoners.

It is announced that in order to circumvent the bandits in Chicago, tunnels are being constructed for the passage of the bank messengers. No doubt the hold-up men will regard this as a low-down game.

Premier Lloyd George, who was held up by a bad piece of road in the Scottish Highlands, got out of his car and lent a hand in making it passable. He is the type of man who can make his way under any circumstances.

Ben H. Morgan, chairman of the council of the British Empire Producers Association, says that agricultural development will be the backbone of Canada for many years. It is likely to be its head and shoulders as well.

The introduction of "movies" in the Chicago schools has made a wonderful difference in the attendance. This will probably solve the problems of teaching history and geography. All that is now wanted is a movie to make the multiplication table interesting as well as thrilling.

OTHERS' VIEWS

EMPIRE TRAVEL.
(Empire Mail.)

The proposal to establish an Empire Bureau for the purpose of making better known to travellers the qualities and attractions of some of the outlying portions of the dominions and dependencies is, we think, an excellent one. The present age is the age of the tourist, and it is a pity that the British people, who are the greatest tourists in the world, do not spend more of their time and money in exploring the marvels, scenic and otherwise, to be found in various parts of the Empire, instead of devoting themselves so largely to foreign countries. We feel that many more people would travel within the Empire if pains were taken to bring under their notice the advantages from a health point of view, and so on, that the various countries have to offer, and the best and cheapest means of covering any particular itinerary. Mr. Frank Hedger Butler, who has just returned from a six months tour of the world, confirms the lack of information which confronts the tourist on his arrival in British territory, as to where he ought to go, and the best means of getting there. Compared with the foreign countries which Mr. Butler visited, the found most part of the British Empire rather behind the times in the booming of their attractions.

FORD'S WEALTH.
(New York World.)

Payment of its state property tax today by the Ford Motor Company revealed that Henry Ford is on the way to become the richest man in the world. His taxable property, as stated in his returns, amounts to \$25,365,193, but Detroit bankers point out that these are only tangible assets, and his real wealth will probably far exceed that figure.

Some bankers, indeed, say that Ford is worth more than \$750,000,000 when the good-will and name of the Ford Motor Company are taken into consideration. Ford himself has said that he does not know how much he is worth, and he does not care.

MAGNA CHARTA REPEALED.
(London Daily Chronicle.)

Much has been written about Magna Charta during the recent discussion as to the future of its birthplace, but no one seems to have recalled the fact that it no longer remains a law of the land. For centuries it had first place in the statute book, in the form in which it was confirmed by the parliament of Henry ten years after it was sealed by King John at Runnymede. But its provisions were at various times incorporated in a number of acts passed by parliament, and in 1832 a bill repealing many obsolete statutes was passed. This scarcely found mention in the press at the time, though among the laws thus repealed was Magna Charta.

FRIENDS FOR FIFTY YEARS.
(Los Angeles Times.)

Japan has fought three wars in the last thirty years, and her people are inclined to regard the sword as the emblem of her greatness. By calling the international conference, President Harding has made plain to the world that we wish nothing but justice in the settlement of Pacific problems. We trust that Japan will come to the conference actuated by a similar spirit. If she does so the reduction of armaments can be quickly arranged. None of the five nations which will meet at the conference table has fought with any of the others in the last fifty years. They have fought side by side in a common cause, and they should try to meet on a confidence and amity to perfect the machinery for peaceful settlements of all disputes arising in the Pacific or on its shores.

MUSIC.

The oldest piano in existence is exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. It was made 159 years ago, in 1722, by Cristofori, inventor of the pianoforte. Doubtless, it was a marvel of its day. But wouldn't the people of 1722 have gaped if they could have seen a modern phonograph?

SOUSA.
(Kitchen Telegraph.)

Sousa, king of bandmasters, confesses that he has been hard of hearing for some time, and couldn't hear much more than a jumble when his men played. How could he direct a band when he couldn't hear how they were playing? The answer probably is, that Sousa has his musicians so well trained they didn't require directing in the emergency. An organization runs along automatically when built up and perfected by a genius like Sousa. Momentum acquired from its creator, carries it.

COMMUNITY SINGING.
(Boston Transcript.)

There is no earthly fate that can harm people who meet and sing joyously together. They are proof against all the ills of the earth, and these community gatherings, that reason are the firmest anchor to withstand the American cities could possibly put down, and nothing better could be done to make the people better realize the beauty and the serviceableness of their parks, and the value of one another's company, than these admirable community gatherings.

WILL RUNNEMEDE BE SOLD?
(London Sunday Pictorial.)

There has been an outcry about the proposal to sell Runnymede, that meadow near Staines, where Magna Charta was signed, that it may be kept as crown property, after all. The last time Runnymede figured in history was late in 1914, when our French friends were doubting the existence of our new armies. Ten thousand recruits were marched to the meadow and Lord Kitchener personally brought the French Minister of War to see them.

RECOVERS \$3,000 RING BY KILLING CHICKEN

ROCHESTER, Sept. 8.—A chicken with an uncontrollable appetite was killed today for Mrs. Edwin Bloome's table. In the bird's crop Mrs. Bloome found her \$3,000 diamond engagement ring, lost four months ago.

sore muscles

Whether they come from bruises or overwork, sore muscles will quickly yield to the soothing effect of Absorbine, Jr.

Rub briskly into the muscles a few drops of Absorbine, Jr., and the inflammation which caused the pain will quickly disappear—and with it the pain. Keep a bottle on hand and be prepared for emergencies.

\$1.25 a bottle at most druggists.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc.,
344 St. Paul St., Montreal

Absorbine Jr.

WOMAN KEPT \$6,000 FROM BORDERBANDIT

Opened Safe As Thug Pressed Gun Against Her Head.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
WINDSOR, Sept. 8.—Menaced by a gun in the hand of a bandit, Mrs. Allen, wife of George Allen, caretaker at the track of the Windsor Jockey Club, today saved her husband \$6,000 by quick thinking. Compelled to open the safe by a thug, who called at the house asking for work, Mrs. Allen crouched in front of the safe, with the bandit's gun pressed against her head, and, as he turned away, she unlocked the door, and, with her left hand, she gave the thug \$900 from a cash-box on the top shelf of the safe. Described by Mrs. Allen as a swarthy, man, about 5 feet 7 inches tall, the bandit made his getaway in an automobile driven by a confederate, after he had driven the Allens from the back door by threats to kill.

AILSA CRAIG MAN IS INJURED IN DETROIT

[Special to The Advertiser.]
DETROIT, Sept. 8.—James McFarland, aged 34, of Ailsa Craig, Ont., was painfully injured here this afternoon when he was struck by a Woodward automobile driven by the city limits. He stepped from behind an automobile parked at the curb and was pushed over by the step of the street car. His right wrist was broken, and he may be injured internally.

NEELEY MAY RUN IN NORTH OXFORD

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 8.—Homer B. Neeley, a local barrister, today announced that he would be a candidate in the coming North Oxford by-election for the Legislature. Mr. Neeley is a Conservative, and will become a candidate in case the North Oxford Conservative Association decide not to place a candidate in the field. In case the association at a convention to be held shortly to decide to have a representative in the fight, then it is understood, Mr. Neeley would be willing to abide by the choice of the convention.

MURINE Night and Morning
Have Clean, Healthy
Eyes. Itchy, Tired, Itchy,
Smart or Burn, If Sore,
Irritated, Inflamed or
Your Eyes
Often, Swollen, Reddened, Use Murine
or Adult. At all Druggists and Opticians.
Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

CALLING TENDERS FOR NEW PROVINCIAL LOAN

TORONTO, Sept. 8.—Provincial Treasurer Smith will advertise immediately for tenders on his new loan. Contrary to original announcement which heralded a \$15,000,000 loan, the amount to be sought is only \$10,000,000, although these figures may be somewhat increased if the offerings are favorable. The new loan is to be twenty years, six per cent venture into the markets.

COTTON MARKET IS STILL UNSETTLED

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The cotton market was feverish again today, breaking further at the opening, then surging upward fully a cent a pound, followed by another plunge, which carried some deliveries \$17 to \$18 a bale below Wednesday's high point. Final prices were 112 to 163 points under yesterday's close.

WM. LOCKRIDGE HELD ON THEFT CHARGE

GODERICH, Sept. 8.—William Lockridge was arrested here last evening on a charge of breaking into and robbing George McVicar's shoe store here about two months ago. Lockridge appeared before Magistrate Charles Reid today, and was remanded for a week for a further investigation. Lockridge was in trouble in London some time ago.

CANADIAN IMPORTER BEING TOWED TO PORT

VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 8.—The steamer Canadian Importer is being towed by the tug Sea Lion and Sea Monarch at the rate of four and one-half knots and will not arrive here before next Monday at the earliest, according to a wireless message from the Canadian Observer.

Be Sure to See Our Exhibit At The Fair

Crystal Palace, Second Floor

Here we have on display a complete line of Dining-Room, Bedroom, Living-Room and Kitchen Furniture, featuring all the latest designs and finishes. The same quality Furniture that has characterized our store over 40 years.

See the Famous HOOSIER Kitchen Cabinet
Let us show you the new features only to be found in the Hoosier.

See the RED STAR Vapor Oil Stoves
The Oil Stove that is famous for its economy; 22 hours of burning for one gallon of fuel. No wick.

DURING FAIR WEEK
We Are Offering Special Prices On All Lines of Home Furnishing On Our Four Floors.
If you anticipate buying Furniture now or in the near future, be sure to get our prices.

TRAFFORD FURNITURE CO.
11 MARKET SQUARE. 129 DUNDAS STREET

-a brush that will last you for years and years

"Pal o' Mine"

A few minutes' work with a Simms Lather Brush and you have smoothed a path for a quick and easy shave. Many men blame their razor when the fault lies with the brush. If you are one of these, examine your brush. More than likely you will find that the bristles in the centre are completely worn down. No wonder the razor pulls no matter how much it is stropped!

The purpose of the brush is to soften the beard. Simms Lather Brushes are scientifically constructed to do this very thing. Every hair in the Simms Brush is a perfect hair—with the correct degree of elasticity to generate quickly a thick creamy lather. The bristles in all Simms Lather Brushes are permanently gripped in a bedding of vulcanized rubber. Every brush is fully guaranteed.

Every bristle in every Simms Brush is guaranteed effectively sterilized by the most improved methods. Sold at Drug, Hardware, and Department Stores.

Price 50c. to \$15

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