EDITORIAL PAGE of the ADVERTISER

The Advertiser's subscription rates are: London, 15 cents weekly. By mail: In Canada, \$5.00 yearly; United States, \$6.00 yearly,

Condon Advertiser

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1923.

The One Question They All Ask.

Britain. It is natural that they should, for if they have followed Canadian affairs at all they must be more for less familiar with the political fights that have made their chief issue on the fictitious charge that Canada

on behalf of the debenture stockholders of the Grand father of the girl, who through all these years has made Trunk Pacific, has written entertainingly and well of a fight to establish himself as a decent citizen. It is the things he has seen in Canada. He is impressed with proof positive that he possesses the qualities of citizenthe great national machinery for service which has ship in the highest degree when he could not consent

Western Mail of Cardiff, one comes to that subhead, could have held his peace, and the groom would have "Union With U. S. A.?" He speaks of the economic been none the wiser. pressure that is being put on this country to move in that direction, and expresses the conviction that trade never be of assistance to any man who was making a and commerce will force the issue, rather than national struggle to regain his lost footing in the country. sentiment. Mr. Forsdike uses these words: "It may begin with a sort of commercial union, as promulgated by the Laurier government years ago, but its end will honor is an unwritten law of tremendous force. be certain."

That phrase shows the danger of a person seeking that type of a husband. to correctly interpret Canadian sentiment on short acquaintance. No doubt the writer has reference to the reciprocity pact of 1911, brought down by Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson of the Laurier administration. It provided for a free interchange between Canada and United States of the natural products of the two countries. That whole issue was discussed not on the merits of the case, not as the opening of a wider market to the farmers of Canada, but on the purely trumped-up argument of handing Canada over to United States. Just how it was to be done, just who was going to do it, or what parties were to be present when this outrage was committed-none of these things were ever stated. The campaign was political fiction, but it served the purpose of defeating the Laurier government, and that it is Pine River. was the one and only reason for its discreditable exist-

It did more. Today we have a visitor from Cardiff seeking national information in Canada, and he hears of "commercial union." Had he asked many questions in many parts of Canada, Mr. Forsdike would have found that there is practically no sentiment in Canada that could be described as favoring union with United States. There is a tremendous investment of United States ments. money here; Canada looks to New York rather than to London for loan money; United States firms are many times as keen at studying Canadian markets as paid employees should receive consideration. Those the British firms; our provinces are full of United States tourists at this season of the year-yet none of these things, nor all of them combined, has given in charge to see that as much justice is done to the rise to a feeling in Canada that would find concrete expression in such a phrase as "Let us be one nation and one people."

A Much-Belated Statement.

A long statement has been issued by the soviet government of Russia officially telling of the murder of the whole Romanoff family on July 16, five years ago. The official report does not differ much from accounts already published.

It tells of the manner in which the whole royal family of Russia, father, mother, son and daughters, were taken from one place to another, and how on the fatal night of July 16 they were asked to go into a lower room of the semi-jail in which they were confined, there made to stand up with their backs to the wall, and shot dead by their captors, without regard to age, sex, guilt or innocence.

The long statement of the present Russian govern ment, apologetic and explanatory of the steps and rea-

sons for the final crime, does not help matters. It simply places the whole incident in the class of sanctioned, sold, deliberate murder.

He Made His Opportunity.

A young man who left Stratford two months ago was in London yesterday. He left Ontario because "there was no opportunity for a young man here," and from remarks made by him his attitude now is that "there is not much chance for a young man in United States.'

That is not a new complaint: it has been made by many people many times.

Instead of dealing with the case by argument, let us take the case of a foreigner who came to London about five years ago. He could not speak a word of English, and he had no trade. He had practically no money, and had to get a fellow-countryman who could speak English to go with him when he wanted to secure a bicycle. A small deposit was paid on the wheel; it was to become his business partner. He started out on that wheel, selling a few rugs and curtains that he had secured at a sale. He sold them at so much a week; it was not long before his stock was gone, and he had to secure more. He has been at that "securing more' ever since, and the process took him to night school. where he mastered the English language. Since then this man has brought his wife and family to this country; he drives in a car for pleasure or for business; he owns his home and is in a position to go ahead with

There was apparently "no opportunity for this man in Ontario" when he came here; he could not even speak our language.

The "no opportunity" business did not bother him very long. In his own crude way he went ahead and carved out an opportunity.

Of course, our young men will say: "But you don't expect me to take a bicycle and start selling from door to door." That's where the trouble comes in with Canadian young men. As a class they are well educated, and as a class the first thing they do is look for some person else to develop a business to the stage where they can take on another hand or two, and thereby give them a job.

It is one of our weaknesses as a race and as a nation. We lack initiative.

The Case of Two Men.

The Toronto Star takes note of a peculiar case of where a marriage was stopped because the prospective father-in-law thought it his duty to tell his future sonin-law the story of his life. He told him that the father of the girl he was about to marry had been sent to jail for murder; after serving seven years he escaped, and

young man not only broke his engagement but had the

girl's father arrested.

The contrast in the conduct of the two men, says the Star, is remarkable. The escaped murderer had a fine sense of honor himself and he trusted his liberty to the man who wished to marry his daughter. The Visitors from the Old Land are almost certain to fiance, virtuous and proud, was furious over the decepask questions, perhaps in a guarded way, about the tion he considered had been practiced upon him. He feeling of Canada toward United States and toward made no allowances for the fact that the offence had been committed seventeen years ago and that the offender was living a respectable life. He ignored the peculiar circumstances which led the "convict" to con-

A case such as this would be more easily settled is in danger of being swallowed up by United States. between two honorable men than it will before a court. Mr. George F. Forsdike, who has been in Canada The average citizen's sympathy at once goes out to the been built up by a country of some nine million people. to a man marrying his daughter without his knowing But, in reading his impressions, as published in the all the facts concerning the past life of her father. He

No doubt, by the letter of the law the young man could justify his course, but the element of man-to-man

The girl in the case is better off single than with

Ever Hear of Pine River?

Who gives names to places that are recognized or the maps?

Who, for instance, undertook to call a place "Pine River" just on the borders of Bruce County?

The road maps show it, and naturally a motorist as he pounds along the road leading to Kincardine, looks for something rather picturesque, attractive, or quaint when he reaches Pine River.

Well, there it stands, a bit of a grocery store on the corner, with the inevitable gas tank in front. Nothing else. No, sir, not a pine tree, and not a river-yet

Perhaps John Hunter of Kincardine Reporter. can straighten out the mystery of Pine River, for it certainly calls for an explanation, if not an apology.

Should Be Very Easily Settled.

There is too much talk about "resignations at the city hall." Citizens generally have no sympathy for a lot of this unnecessary publicity given to salary adjust-

When a certain amount is set aside in the estimates for salary increases it is only fair that all the lowerholding the better positions would probably be the first to approve of this course. It should be the aim of those lower-salaried employees as to any other, for the reason that their problem of existence is more acute than those in better-paid places.

The whole matter could be settled in a very short time were it undertaken in this spirit.

U. S. farm representatives at Washington consented wounds are made heal at once, and to a higher tariff on many things they have to buy in never cause the slightest trouble. return for protection on farm produce. And now dollar The other day a wheat is spoken of as a possibility.

The bottom drops out of his buying power, but the bottom does not drop out of the things he has to pur-

A tariff is a two-edged sword, and it's hard work to make it cut in one direction all the time.

Note and Comment.

The weeds have almost got the better of the "For sale" signs on some of London's vacant property.

U. S. statistics show there is one car for every "eight and five-tenth" persons in that country. The automobile driver is cutting the population into tenths.

Ontario will now witness that peculiar custom of abinet ministers having to go back to their constituencies, and, if necessary, stand for re-election. No good nurnose is served by this provision.

The Canadian Senate to Sir Henry Thornton: "Go ahead, sir, and run the National Railways; we want you to make a success of the undertaking; remember we are behind you. But also remember that we have the power to tie your hands and we propose to use it."

On the day of the last wine and beer vote in Manitoba, the Winnipeg Free Press said: "The elector who does not vote today is a poor citizen." Considering the almost alarming smallness of the vote, the Free Press will have to conclude that its district has an over- our tissues by an accident which whelming majority of poor citizens.

Another opinion is expressed by Mr. Ralph Upson, of Detroit, regarding the fate of the two balloonists who perished in Lake Erie. He holds that they decided to part company, one dropping in the basket, the other clinging to the balloon ropes. This conjecture, put forward by a competent aviator, again brings to mind the desperate straits in which two brave adventurers found themselves. It is to be hoped that the futile with the greatest care it should be tragedy serves as an object lesson of the danger and uselessness of such events.

TURNING MARKS INTO BEEF.

(From the Western Mail, Cardiff) A Fleet street personality who has just returned from Berlin has his pockets stuffed with notes from 100 to 20,000, and these he gives to his friends as souvenirs of post-war Germany. He has many interesting things to say about what you can do with the marks in Ger many, and about the spending capacity of the mark in relation to the workers' wages. An interesting table was recently published. A pound of margarine costs 16,000 marks, which cannot be earned in less than three hours. An egg costs 1,100 marks, and represents a quarter of an nour's work. A pound of sugar (procurable by ration card only) costs 1,700 marks, twenty minutes of a werker's time, and a bread ration costs 500 marks, six minutes' work. A pound of beef can be bought with the wage of three hours' labor, namely, 15,000 marks, while it takes a whole week's wages (240,000 marks) to buy a pair of boots, and two and a half weeks' wages (600,000 marks) to buy a sult. A piece of ordinary washing soap costs 3,000 marks and over half an hour's work to earn Working class families are considered to be enviably well off by the educated classes, some of whom are trying to scrape along on pensions of a few hundred marks a month, or live on a capital which, through the late precipitous decline of currency, has fallen to many thousands for the last ten years had lived as a decent and law-abiding citizen. The result of the story was that the last ten years had lived as a decent and law-abiding citizen. The result of the story was that the last ten years had lived as a decent and law-abiding citizen. The result of the story was that the

DIBS AND DABS

-BY HARRY MOYER





NO DIBS AND DABS OR RUMMY RHYMES WE'LL SPRING FOR SEV'RAL WEEKS WE'RE GONNA FISH AND SWIM BETIMES IN DAMPISH LAKES AND CREEKS!

- Moyers

Your Health

SINCE WINNING AUTO IN CONTEST

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO TO SAFEGUARD LITTLE CUTS. By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M.D., United States Senator from New York. Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

Sometimes we meet persons who laugh at the germ theory of disease. They say it is ridiculous to think bacteria and germs are responsible

It isn't surprising folks sneer at germs. The vast majority of acciwhere man employed manicurist, and.

unfortunately, she was a rare variety

unclean one. Let it be said to the ing women, they are naturally clean

But this man met the wrong sort She trimmed his cuticle, inflicting fully a dozen cuts, and finished he with an unclean buffer in rubbed a million germs into the tisues. For from two to three days the fingers were very sore, but they didn't even fester. In a week there wasn't a sign of trouble remaining.

I know a woman who went to very cleanly and particular manicurist, who takes great pains to keep her instruments clean. A tiny cut was followed by serious infection and surgical operation. Why did the man escape and the

suffer? It is largely a matter of the de gree of natural resistance. The man had greater power to ward off dis-ease. This is a somewhat mysterious quality possessed by some much more than by others.

Of course it is not entirely a mat-

ter of resistance. There are certain germs much more to be dreaded than others. Sometimes our powers of resistance

are much lower than normal. This may be due to overwork, to loss of leep, to worry or to sickness. We never know what particular ecies of germ has been forced into breaks the skin.

ing a wound has in it the prospec of rather serious results, don't you? On this account you cannot afford neglect injured tissues. You may reak your skin, or scrape your lbow. What should be done? In every household and in every shop or factory there should be a

auze. The injured part should not swabbed with iodine, covered with clean cotton or gauze and bandaged. This treatment will keep the wound clean and avert the danger of infection, either at the time of the

Answers to Health Questions. MRS. K. E. S.: Q .- Will you kindly ell me what causes tubercular mer

A .- This is a form of brain irritation due to the tubercle. It usually occurs in persons suffering from tuberculosis.

R. L.: Q .- Some time ago I suffered from acne, which has left several little scars on my face. Will you kindly tell me what treatment to use in an effort to make these scars less noticeable?

A.-Consult a skin specialist o an X-ray specialist for an examination, and he will advise you whether

A. B. C.: Q.—What causes white spots on the hands in summer, and what can I do for this? due to a lack of pigment in the skin.

It in no way affects the general health. Try staining the spots with a weak solution of walnut juice.

MRS. L. S.: Q.—I work very ha

The Guide Post-

REST ON A ROUGH ROAD.

Rough is the road, and often dark: frequented by outlaws and sturdy beggars; encumbered with wrecks of goodly equipages, and bodies of wounded travelers; full of cripples, and weary folk who are ready to faint and fall, and overladen beasts and men, and little lost children.

old and solitude. And yet-truth to tell-are there not consolations along the way? Resting places like that house in Bethany where the Master found repose and love; wide and cheering outlooks from the brow of the hill, snug shelters in the bosom of the vale, camp fires beneath the trees, way-

Here will I stop, and stoop, and drink deep refreshment. Share with

something to come back to: and if we are content with little enough will be better than a feast.

(Copyright, 1923, by The Republic Syndicate.)

go to bed I cannot sleep. Can you suggest anything to help me? A .- You are overdoing matters, and of so much work. Take one or two of so much work. Take one of two hours in the day time to be in the fresh air and get exercise. Do not eat a hearty meal at night, nor just before retiring, although a hot drink or bath may help you.

"The Ten Books I Have Most Enjoyed"

By FRANK SWINERTON.

Novelist; author of "Coquette," Nocture," "The Three Lovers," etc "Little Women" (Miss Alcott.) "Alice in Wonderland" (Lewis Car

"Pickwick Papers" (Charles Dick-Essays (Lord Macaulay.)

"Pride and Prejudice" (Jane Aus-

The first volume of "Selections from the Poems of Robert Brown-"Letters" (Charles Lamb)

"The Brothers Karamazov" (Do oievski.) "La Chartreuse de Parme" (Stene

from Plato's "Republic" to Arnold Bennett's "A Great Man," but as I am asked which ten books I have most enjoyed, I have tried to answer honestly. All the above books have given me the authentic rapture of happy reading. Tomorrow: Dr. G. Stanley Hall,

(Copyright, 1923, in U. S. and Great Britain by North American Newspaper Alliance. All rights reserved.)

Life

By ANNE CAMPBELL. A little house to keep A little floor to sweep.

A little meal to make, A little sweet to bake.

A little friend to know,

A little bird to sing, A little hand to cling. A little child's caress, A little life to bless.

A little grief and pain,

A little fleeting day, A little prayer to say.

Life has no joy as d yright, North American Ne

By Henry van Dyke

At every turn we meet some disappointment or grief; in the long level stretches we find blinding heat and dust, and in the steep places,

side springs and fountains flowing among the rocks or trickling through

Music and friendship and nature-sleep and dreams and rested waking in the light of morn-these will always keep something for us,

TO THE EDITOR.

London, July 16.

Editor of The Advertiser: Sir,-Though I am very busy this morning I must take time to express my oninion about the Christian Sah bath. I have been so thankful for a beautiful, quiet Sabbath here in Lon-don that it grieves me to think of it

I would think the children would need a day of rest on the Sabbatl after they have played all the week Here is an old rhyme of my dear mother's I have almost forgotten, but

this part of it: "A Sabbath well spent brings a week of content, But a Sabbath profaned, whatever be

Is a certain forerunner of sorrow." This is my opinion of the matter, Essays (Lord Macaulay.)

"Huckleberry Finn" (Mark Twain.)

but as I am only a workingman's wife I suppose this will not carry much weight, but as for myself I am for God and the right.

(Signed) SIXTY-FOUR.

SABBATH-TAXES AND CONSCIENCE.

Editor of The Advertiser: Sir.-The Advertiser of the 13th inst. quoted me on Sunday swimming as follows: "I think the Ministerial Alliance is right to a certain extent The city has no more right to mak the Sabbath secular by operating bathing pools than it has to secular ize the schools.

Having only partially quoted me in permit me to explain my views in

I enjoy a swim on Sunday or any other day, but I do not consider that in issue. The question raised by the Ministerial Alliance is, to my mind, one of fundamental importance to this province. Not only as regards the Sabbath is it important, but as regards every vital problem upon which there is a divergence of opin-ion among different portions of a Christian population. As I understand the argument of the alliance, it is admitted that there may be a difference of opinion among Christians as to whether or not Sunday bathing is wrong in itself, and that that is not the issue. The question is whether or not public funds collected as taxes from all the people should be spent in fostering a project which is spent in fostering a project which in any way offends the conscience of any numerous body of believers. This is quite a different thing from prohibiting swimming or interfering with liberty. Spending and prohibit ing are not at all the same.

I believe that with this exposition of the question all-will, and do, agree that no public funds (taxes) should be spent which either consciously or unconsciously encourage infidelity or discourage Christianity. By the same easoning separate schools cannot ogically be condemned, and presum-ably the Ministerial Alliance is not

Looking Abroad

little island in the South Pacific, to watch the gradual disappearance by death of the few natives and then to die, leaving his wife who had was simply an observer of nature. shared his isolation the only person on the island; that in brief tells the toric institutions and associations tale of the last period in the life of with sentimental tenacity, an inan Englishman whose works on nat-stance being that the foundation stone is soon to be laid of the new ural history were perhaps better stone is soon to be laid of the new known some years back than at pres- hall which is to be erected by the ent. E. J. Banfield, naturalist and author, lived for more than twenty-five years with his wife on Dunk street, E. C. The Ironmongers is one author, lived for more than twenty-five years with his wife on Dunk Island, off the coast of Queensland, five years with his wife on Dunk Island, off the coast of Queensland, of the twelve great mediaeval companies of England, the others being: Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merworld.

The other day the crew of the The other day the crew of the steamer Innisfail, passing the island, saw the solitary figure of a woman of these city companies is to be found in the craftsgilds of the middle ages, saw the solitary figure of a woman waving on the beach. A boat was thereupon hastily landed and the surprising discovery made that Mrs. Banfield was the only inhabitant of the island, her 70-year-old husband having died a few years before. The crew reverently made a coffin out of ship's timber and the chief officer of the Innifetil read the hurial services which the family, discharged the duties which the family was no longer able. Innisfail read the burial service and the dead writer was laid to rest nder a palm on the island he loved. Mrs. Banfield, despite pleadings, refused to leave the island and the cancalled for a volunteer to stay and look after the lone woman's welfare. Every man Jack of the crew volunteered and one was selected to re-main with the widow, to do the heavy work her husband had formerly done and to act as a protector and body guard to Mrs. Banfield in her lonely

Some twenty-five years ago, Mr. Banfield acquired under the land laws of the Queensland government, Dunk Island, an islet rather more than three square miles in area, in-habited till then only by the rapidly dwindling remnant of a once considerable native population, which has sold. In 1922 the company purchased the simplest of lives and indulge in his cherished pastime of observing the ways of birds, beasts, and fishes, and while they remained, his black called Thanet House. After the death of John Tufton in 1664, the first Earl During the 25 years of his life on

the island, Mr. Banfield produced three books—"Confessions of a Beachcomber," published in 1908; "My Tropic Isle," 1911; and "Tropic Days," 1918. In these books he set down his leisured observations of nature; but kept his own personality rigidly in the background, so that little could be gathered of the every-day life of the island. All that could be learned was that the clearing in they needed was 41/2 acres in extent: that they made the island a place of refuge for rare species of birds; and that they found contentment in their

educate the young and spend public Bartholomew Close and the ground funds on the project of education, is story was converted into shops. The it fair to demand that the parents new hall is designed in the Tudor shall send their children to a school where the influences are unfavorable to their religion, and therefore offensive to their conscience? Should an institution (the school) which they believe in conscience is just as neces sary as a safeguard against infidelity paneling. as is the Sabbath? not entitled to a just proportion from the public funds to completely educate their accordance with their conscience against public spending Fameus type. fluences is justifiable in the one case, why not in every case? Consistency

By DOUGLAS McREYNOLDS.
To pass a quarter of a century on little island in the South Pacific, watch the gradual disappearance by watch the gradual disappearance was emphatically not a collector; he

London clings to some of its his-

chant Tailors, Taberdashers, Salters, which the family was no longer able, and the state was not yet able, to undertake. The inhabitants of towns were forced into the societies known as gild-merchants, which in course of ernment, became exclusive and so caused the growth of similar societies among excluded citizens. They were not trade unions in the current meaning of that phrase, but may be described as forms of industrial selfgovernment, the basis of union being the membership in a common trade, and the authority of the society extending to the general welfare, spiritual and temporal, of its members

The first hall of the Ironmongers Company, in Fenchurch street, was purchased in 1457, rebuilt in 1587, escaped the great fire of 1666, and was again rebuilt in 1750. It was destroyed by German aircraft on July 7, 1917, and the site was afterwards soid. In 1922 the company partonases the site in Shaftesbury place. Here stood once a fine house built by Inigo Jones in 1644 for John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, which was formerly of Shaftesbury entered into possession of the house, and from that date it was known as Shaftesbury House. In 1679, when Shaftesbury was head of the ministry. John Locke took up his residence there, and it remained Locke's home during Shaftesbury's lifetime. The Duke of Monmouth is believed to have been small to the lifetime. believed to have been concealed there on one occasion at least during Shaftesbury's occupancy.

The house overted to the Thanet family in 1708. In 1720 it became an inn. From 1750 to 1771 it was the London lying-in hospital, and on this institution being removed elsewhere, it became the first general dispensary o be established in London. manner and in the basement will be strong rooms for archives and plate chambers. The armorial bearings of the past masters and others associblazoned in the windows and on the

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A Canadian farmer has developed the coreless apple. It is of

One of the books of etiquette printtury advised the man of fashion to d. Yours truly, wash his hands every day and wash his face "almost as often."



The modern method of selling By Long Distance

The history of material progress is based on substituting non-fatiguing machinery for human labor, wherever possible.

No merchants in the world have ready to their hands such an extraordinary aid to making sales as is afforded by the Long Distance lines in Canada and the United

"Men differ," said Charles Darwin, the great scientist, "less in capacity than in their determination to use the powers they

Are you deriving the fullest advantage from Long Distance service? We can make you a report on how Long Distance is being used successfully in almost any business to increase sales.

C. H. BEARD, Manager.



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Statio