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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED.

London, Ont., Friday, November 5.

OLD AND NEW PARTIES.

Mr. Calder says that he finds "many people living in the past," who "do not seem to be aware that something has taken place in the world which the world has never seen the equal of." He "thinks that now the war is over we can drop back into the groove that we were in prior to the war." To all such Mr. Calder says: "I say that any people who think that today, want to get rid of that idea quickly." And then he goes on to say: "We are living in a new world today, the world is again in the making politically, and Canada is in the making politically as well as the other countries. The old ideas which we had four years ago cannot prevail today. In Canada, as in other countries, the political parties have been shot to pieces."

Who are these people "living in the past"? One of them is Mr. Meighen, the prime minister, who says:

"Let us gather around a standard that we know and that our fathers knew. Let other people indulge, if they must, in the sport of freak governments and heterogeneous parliaments and experimental policies of state, but let us not forget the lessons of fifty years in our own land, nor what has been written abroad for our instruction."

The old ideas are the best, says Mr. Meighen. The old ideas cannot prevail, says Mr. Calder. The new parties are Bolshevik, or near-Bolshevik, or wreckers, says Mr. Meighen and Sir George Foster. The old parties are shot to pieces, says Mr. Calder. What is the elector to do when thus called upon to choose between the old parties shot to pieces and new parties tainted with Bolshevism? Under what head are we to put the National Liberal and Conservative party? Evidently it is shot to pieces, and each piece is shouting or shrieking with a different voice, agreeing only in this, that both are talking nonsense.

Mr. Calder is no longer able to pull Liberals into the fold, Mr. Meighen is appealing to the Tories. Tories, especially of the reactionary stamp, are probably well satisfied with the National Liberal and Conservative party. If any Liberals join it they are either very innocent, or are Liberals only in name, whose real affinities are with Toryism.

A CLEAR-CUT POLICY.

The Meighen press persists in misrepresenting the Liberal leader. Particularly as to his tariff policy do they attempt to mislead the public. Mr. King is repeatedly charged with not having the courage to make a definite statement on the tariff issue. He is unjustly accused of being a free trader at one place and a protectionist at another, according to the political nature of the audience he happens to be addressing. The truth is that Mr. King has time and time again stated that the Liberal party's attitude towards the tariff is for substantial reduction where necessary are concerned, but a reduction which at the same time will work no harm to Canadian industries. Under such a tariff the country's industries could still be certain of reasonable profits. Here are Mr. King's actual words:

We believe that the time has come, indeed, that it is already long past, when a downward revision of the tariff is necessary. In the revision we believe should be substantial reductions of the duties on the necessities of life; in other words on those articles which go to make the food, the clothing and the shelter of the Canadian people; that certain specific articles required for purposes of consumption and other articles essential to production should be placed upon the free list, and that in regard to the instruments of production in the basic industry of agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing that should also be a substantial reduction of duties.

SLAVERY IN CANADA.

Judge W. R. Riddell contributes to the latest number of The Journal of Negro History a very complete study of slavery in Canada. It will probably come as news to many that there ever was slavery in Canada, yet, beginning in 1628, when a negro was brought in bondage to Quebec down to the thirties of the nineteenth century there was continuous slavery on a small scale in this country. The American migration after the Revolutionary War in the American colonies was responsible for a large percentage of the evil, and even though the first Legislature of Upper Canada, meeting in 1793, passed an act providing that there should be no more slavery, this did not affect those who were already in this province in servitude, and it took forty years more to end the evil in what is now Ontario, the Imperial legislation of 1833 leaving no further loophole.

Judge Riddell's study brings together a vast amount of information, much of it derived from the archives at Ottawa, upon which he has drawn widely. One of the most interesting of his chapters is devoted to the fugitive slaves in Canada. This is an aspect of the slavery question that has also interested other writers, and Professor Siebert of Ohio State University, produced a valuable book some years ago on the "Underground Railroad" that is fascinating in its record of the escape of slaves and the assistance that they received from those in the North who believed that aiding a slave was one good way of striking a blow at slavery.

The coming of the fugitives to Canada involved this country in complications on more than one occasion. The John Anderson case at Toronto in 1859 stirred Upper Canada from end to end, the question whether the negro was to be given up by the Canadian courts to his pursuers from slave land, or to be given the protection of Canadian courts, being a source of wide concern. In the end Anderson, who was wanted in Missouri on a charge of murder, was freed by the Canadian courts on a technicality,

but not before there had come intimation from Great Britain that no surrender ought to be made. The negro Anderson had been pursued for seven years before his enemies landed him in a Canadian court, and had they secured a judgment there that would have handed him over for trial in Missouri, there would very quickly have been forthcoming charges against many another able-bodied negro then in Canada. With field hands selling at \$1,500, and even more, slave-running from Canada would have been a highly-profitable business. The Anderson case was followed soon by the Civil War, and when Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation there was not further danger facing the black folk who had taken refuge in Canada. Their descendants are with us yet, an element in our population having a romantic and tragic aspect to their coming amongst us.

WISER THAN SOLOMON.

A correspondent, in objecting to a recent editorial in this newspaper which criticized the corporal punishment of children, asks if we consider ourselves wiser than Solomon. We heartily dislike mentioning this, but honesty compels us to momentarily sidetrack modesty and declare we distinctly think ourselves, at least along some lines, as possessing a larger fund of common-sense than Solomon.

For instance, we do not consider that any wise man would marry more than sixteen or seventeen women at the most, whereas Solomon actually married no less than seven hundred, to say nothing of a few hundred more informal relationships. Moreover, Solomon's folly was clearly demonstrated in the fact that towards the end of his reign he forsook the religion of Moses and commenced building altars and sacrificing to "Ashtoreth, and the abomination of the Ammonites," and such-like heathen gods and goddesses. The Lord was so indignant at this that he told Solomon that he would give a part of the kingdom to Jeroboam. Whereupon, Solomon again showed his singular lack of common-sense by endeavoring to kill Jeroboam. This, when he must have known that it would be useless to try to upset the plans of the Almighty. It was this same Solomon who said: "Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him." Foolishness is most certainly bound in the heart of a man that will take Solomon's "say so," or anyone else's "say so" about any subject instead of using and relying on the spiritual and rational intelligence that God will give to all that ask Him. God himself, however, cannot make twice two to be five, neither can He enlighten a man, who, imitating the ostrich, puts his head in the sand by accepting any other authority as infallible, except the Divine Mind.

Moreover, the precepts of Solomon concerning corporal punishment, etc., are utterly unreliable, as he signally failed to bring up his own children properly, so the Scripture records. His son Rehoboam, who succeeded him to the throne, was a cruel and bad ruler, and encouraged the people in all kinds of idolatry.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCE AS AN EXPORT FACTOR.

Nine people in ten would off-hand probably say that Canada exports more wheat as wheat than it does of live stock produce. Yet it is not so. The balance is slightly in favor of produce obtained direct from farm animals. But the export of wheat flour tips the scale the other way.

Nothing can better help in estimating the importance of the live stock industry than seeing its relative stand among the factors which make up national prosperity. In one striking way the extension of live stock is of more value than the extension of wheat fields. It is more stable and permanent; it does not lend itself so readily to farm gambling or "mining in wheat."

The following figures of export values for the year ending September last, supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, prove the importance of the produce from farm animals:

Exports of live animals.....	\$1,710,000
Exports of hides and skins.....	15,813,000
Exports of leather (hide value).....	5,900,000
Exports of meat.....	41,963,000
Bacon and ham.....	15,837,000
Canned meats.....	476,000
Pork.....	1,215,000
Other meats.....	3,400,000
Exports of other articles obtained from farm animals.....	10,068,000
Butter.....	39,822,000
Cheese.....	39,822,000
Milk and cream.....	10,293,000
Total.....	\$155,931,000
Value of exported wheat.....	\$182,753,000
Value of exported flour.....	60,525,000
Total.....	\$243,278,000

Thus, the proportion of direct animal products to wheat and flour in Canadian exports is as three is to four.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Nerer can a woman-hater hold office at the White House. The fair electors will see to that.

Harding kissed his wife when his election to the position of president was announced. Most men, having become so popular, would have been out kissing other men's wives.

Even the people of the Balkans are to learn of Canada's acts of kindness. The Canadian Nursing Division sails for Rumania on November 6. Without doubt our sisters of mercy will be as well received there as our soldiers of freedom were in France.

MR. BALFOUR'S TREASURE TROVE.

Correspondents who say that Milton made the literal acceptance of the Fall, with serpent, apple and all, the foundations of religious belief in this country, ought to visit the Chambers Street Museum in Edinburgh, and examine the amazing treasure trove of Roman-Gaulish silver which was recently dug up at Traprain Law, on Mr. Balfour's East Lothian estate. Experts agree that the silver dates from 300 A. D., that is was probably made in Northern France, and that it must have come to Traprain as the loot of some old Saxon or British corsair—let us say Hengst's great-uncle, working in partnership with King Arthur's immediate forebears. Most of it is the ecclesiastical or the household plate of Christian or priestly families, and one beautiful vessel depicts the Fall of Man in low relief, with Tree and Serpent complete. Apparently the Saxon or British pirate approved the subject, for the goblet is not cut in pieces and prepared for the melting-pot in the same drastic way as most of the trove.

From Here and There

HARMLESS LUNATIC.
[Edmore American.]
The ex-kaiser still calls himself the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. But more than one lunatic asylum has contained inmates calling themselves Napoleon Bonaparte, so there is not much in a name as far as this use of one is concerned.

WAR MEMORIALS.
[St. Johns Globe.]
A committee of representative citizens of Hamilton, Ontario, favors submitting to the electors in the January elections a proposal for the expenditure of two million dollars on a modern hospital as a war memorial. This proposal is of interest because of the firm conviction expressed that a hospital would be a more satisfactory tribute to the war heroes than would a memorial hall or any other of the suggestions forwarded. The proposal to submit the big expenditure proposal to the electors is in accord with the practice generally in vogue in Ontario of election day plebiscites on the larger civic projects involving heavy bonding. In many sections of the province the local and county electors whose property becomes liable for the mortgage. The idea of a civic plebiscite on extraordinary expenditures involving heavy capital charges works out most satisfactorily, and it is scarcely likely that the idea of a proper war memorial should be receiving attention in every Canadian community.

TEACHER HUNTING IN AFRICA.

[Johannesburg Times.]
The Transvaal education department is out on a teacher-hunting expedition. The needs of the schools have driven it to it. Even with the employment of a number of unqualified people there is a shortage. And the problem is much the same over the rest of the Union. Everywhere the cry goes up for more teachers and better teachers. The overseas supply of teachers is and is scarcely likely to increase again for some time. South Africa has to fall back on its own resources, and, judging by the output of the normal colleges, the amount of raw material to be made up is distinctly meagre. There are now more facilities for young men and women who wish to enter the profession. The conditions of service have been improved. But the Union, like many other countries, is still a long way from a real solution of the problem, and it will remain so until the whole question is tackled on bolder and more enlightened lines.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

[Hamilton Times.]
Time works wonders. Some thirty years ago the Salvation Army was frowned upon by most people as something eccentric and as an organization to be connected with which was hardly respectable. Today it has ramifications all over the world, and few there be who are not ready to do it homage. For years the Salvation Army has been looked upon as an earnest worker in the religious world. On Saturday General Booth was welcomed in Toronto by a large and interested crowd. The city officials welcomed him, and at a meeting Principal Falconer and Attorney-General Raney presented a resolution of congratulation to the head of the army.

THE WAVE OF LOWER PRICES.

[Baltimore American.]
After having traveled so long and arduously under the desert sun of the sky with the skies above them brazen with hopelessness, it may be too much for the housewives of America to believe when told that within thirty days there will be an average drop in prices of 15 per cent. Yet this is the word that comes from the watch tower agents of the Federal Government abroad over the land, and can readily detect the signs of a general decline in prices. They declare that in seven districts groceries show a heavy decline in respect to the volume of trade transactions during the past four weeks. What does this mean for the housewife? It means that both wholesalers and retailers are more cautious about making purchases. With that barometric sixth sense that businessmen must develop if they are not to go to the wall, they have discerned the movement of prices downward, and are governing themselves accordingly.

TWO SATISFIED HUSBANDS.

[Quebec Chronicle.]
A woman with two husbands, both living with her in perfect peace and satisfaction, has been discovered in a rural section of France by Pierre Milie, the famous French author. In buying a meal at a farmhouse, Milie was struck by the fact that the woman was on apparently equal terms with two men, both about the same age, each of whom appeared to exercise the rights of master. He discovered that one of the men had married the woman before the war, and had been reported by the war office as dead. On learning this news the woman married again. Returning from a prisoner camp in Germany, the first husband found his wife and her new husband living in his house with his two children and a young son. A family council was held, and it was agreed that both men should stay on and work the farm until the government should solve the problem for them.

GATHERING GOAT FEATHERS.

[Detroit Free Press.]
Ellis Parker Butler coined a pertinent phrase when he compared the idle, aimless thoughts that absorb so many of our working hours to "gathering goat feathers." To concentrate is to turn the full current of life energy and power upon the subject in hand. The young woman upon whom, last summer, Yale conferred the highest honor the university had ever bestowed upon a woman, was able to win it through her ability to concentrate a faculty in which she had been trained. It is not the bulk of the brain that determines mental capacity, but the ability to use and to develop its powers. The teacher can confer no greater benefit upon his pupils than this training in "putting the mind on the subject." Scientists assure us that the average individual does not employ much over half of his so-called "grey matter," that half his mental equipment is dormant because undeveloped. Very many human failures are due to lack of power to focus the mind upon the task of the moment, resulting in haphazard and superficial thinking. The process of acquiring goat feathers. We concentrate without effort if we are interested. Everything is interesting from some angle; it is our business to find that angle. Concentration is the key to success in all lines of endeavor. It is an interest. Our tendency is to take an interest in a few things only; in this way we miss a great deal of life. Concentration is simply keeping the mind on the thing that is to be used at will, becoming, in fact, a mental habit.

GUIDANCE FOR IMMIGRANTS.

[Edmore Journal.]
In addition to the farmers who are deserting the land to take up work in town and city, thousands of people who have been accustomed to rural life but who have not attempted farming in Canada at all, are crowding the country with the intent to become immigrants from Europe. Many of these immigrants came to Canada with the intention of going on the land, but being left to the guidance of circumstances have drifted into the congested cities and there they have stood, of less service to themselves and to their adopted country than if they had taken up the vocation they had been born to in the home country. In Winnipeg a few years ago inquiry was made among foreigners in poor circumstances. Of a group of 255 men, immigrants to this country, 179 had owned and cultivated land in their native countries. 43 had been farm laborers, and 18 had been tenant farmers. Only 15 of the 255 had not been farmers. In a group of 50 men suffering hardship in the foreign section of Winnipeg, it was found that all had emigrated to the country with the intent of engaging in farming, but that only seven had been able to do so.

Investigation in other large cities would show similar conditions. Not only is the land in the Canadian farmers, but it is falling to get those who come to Canada with the intention of cultivating it. What is the reason? Professor J. W. MacMillan, a close student of economic problems in a paper read before the American Association of Public Employment at its recent meeting in Ottawa, pointed to the lack of guidance for new arrivals in Canada. The new arrivals are looking for much attention to getting the immigrants to this country and too little to seeing that they get a proper start when they are here. Professor MacMillan suggests that the immigration bureau should co-operate in the distribution and protection of the immigrants upon and after their arrival. Lacking responsible advice, the new arrivals take the course of least resistance, turning to the nearest large city, looking for employment, and the majority of them join the unskilled labor groups.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- The eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is Winnipeg.
- Christian Frederic Post was a Moravian missionary to the Indians who arranged the conference between the English and the Delaware at Easton, when the English persuaded the Indians to desert the French at Fort Duquesne, 1758.
- The chief source of Ontario's wealth is agriculture.
- The Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment served at Gibraltar and Malta during the Indian mutiny.
- King George visited Canada for the centenary celebration of Quebec in 1908. He was Prince of Wales at that time.
- The attacks upon frontier settlements in times of peace by the Indians and the Delaware and the Delaware at Easton, when the English persuaded the Indians to desert the French at Fort Duquesne, 1758.
- Charlottetown, P.E.I., is 152 years old.
- Nine express companies are operating in Canada.
- Penitentiaries come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.
- Ontario has 14,000,000 acres under cultivation.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

- What island is directly north of Hudson Strait?
- Who wrote "Poor Man's Rock"?
- Where is the grave of Simon Fraser, the famous explorer?
- How large is Ontario's fruit belt?
- What were the principal engagements in the 1917 campaign of the great war in which the Canadians took part?
- What war was ended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle?
- How many Indian schools has Canada? How many industrial schools?
- How many members has the Senate?
- Who were the first settlers of St. John, N.B.?
- When did the father of Queen Victoria visit Canada?

Poetry and Jest

FLOWERS' NAMES.

What the Flowers Wear.

[Punch.]
If only you walk with an open ear
And watch with an open eye,
There's wonderful magic to see and hear
By attentively passing by.
In meadows and ditches, here and there,
You'll find the clothes that the fairies wear.

You can see each golden and silvery frock
In Lady's Mantle and Lady's Smock;
There's Lady Garter (which, of course, supposes
They wear with the cowslips called
Hose-in-hose);
The solemn fairies who ride on daisies
Shroud their faces with Monkswood
Cows; and
And there's other things besides fairies
Whom you'll find in the garden and field.
Bachelors' Buttons must be for elves
Who have to do up their clothes themselves.
And the tailor fairies use Fairy Shears,
Long cutting-grasses that grow by
meadows;
And they mend their things with the
Spider-stitches.
Paint white flowers that you find in
ditches,
And Shepherd's Needle, which you'll see
In every meadow and field and lane;
And when they've used them they grow
again.

If only you walk with an open ear
And watch with an open eye,
There's wonderful secrets to see and hear
By gently passing by;
In meadows and ditches, here and there,
You'll find the clothes that the fairies wear.
And if you look when they think you've
gone
Perhaps you'll see them trying them on,
LIKED GIFT OF GAB.

An English minister tells a good story. He says the youngest son was taken to church for the first time, on his return remarked, "Father, I am going to be a preacher."
"Why so, my son?" asked the father.
"Because it is a lot harder to listen than talk," said the boy.

THE CALL.

[Robert D. Little.]
When a buzz is heard upon the hills,
On a crisp October morn,
My spirit again with longing fills
To follow the hunter's horn.
When wild geese fly from summer coasts,
And their faraway calls grow dim,
I want to go where the fleet deer roves
Beyond the horizon's rim.

When over the fields the blue dusk comes
On still October eve,
I want to walk where the partridge drums,
And plow through autumn leaves.
For the gray heart ever hears a call,
As the wings of summer fold,
To follow a trail through mist and tree
And maples of red and gold.

WRAPPING PAPER.

[Edmore Journal.]
I see they are going to make clothes out of paper.
I see a man ought to be well wrapped up in the winter time.

OCTOBER.

[Jessica.]
Dry leaves:
They tumble gaily along the walks,
They bank to windward of the holly-hocks,
They clog the cottage eaves.

A little fragrance lingers in them still,
Romance will not desert her old abode,
They mince coquettishly beside the road,
They whisper to the grass above the hill.
They flutter sighing down the dusty lane,
They fret the hedgerows with their feet,
The aging earth rebukes their festive dress,
And hushed autumn chides their pranks in vain.

Then on a night there comes the chilling snow:
They wake to landscapes bitter and
Nowhere to go!
Old and unloved they face the greying year.

The feast is over, and the guests depart,
O Youth! O Spring! The tale is almost told.
What is there left of all your green and gold?
Only a memory in a withered heart.

HIS RECOMMENDATION.

The wife of a wealthy man had occasion to call in the help of a new floor polisher.
"Do you understand your business thoroughly?"
"All I ask, madam, is that you in-



Tremendous excitement in the living room—

quire for yourself at my last situation. On the floor of the large drawing room alone five persons broke their limbs during last winter, and one lady slipped down the brand new staircase. It was I who polished the floor and the stairs."

A Sad Reflection.
"Wonderful boy baby."
"Yes, isn't it too bad to think that there are two people living somewhere who will insist that he isn't good enough to marry their daughter?"—Detroit Free Press.

Every Man For Himself

BY HOPKINS MOORHOUSE.

"Catch me!" repeated McCorquodale with an injured air. "Not me, kid! I see, I hire out to that Brady Detective Agency that Nickleby does business with thinkin' to get right into the middle of things—walk right in through the front door an' pick up whatever I wanted. But the very first job they puts me on gets me in bad with Brady. They ast me to trail a kid with a tan satchel froned Weller hamlin' around. Company's office over to a lawyer's office an' I did; then they turns around an' says somebody's gone an' swiped what was in the satchel an' blames me for not lookin' after it. But there was nothin' taken out of that satchel for I was right behind it all the time. Somethin' damn funny 'bout that."

"What was in it?"—in the satchel?
"Oh, just some legal papers of some kind. Say, dy'ou like 'er tea, pretty black, Mr. Kendrick?" He got out the satchel and took another look at the kitchen fire. "Washin' my face, I was gettin' off that job. I'd a hooked them fellows up with this Weller hamlin' around. I was in a hurry to get out of there. I was shootin' if I'd had a chance. They're in it somewhere, but I didn't get a look-in."

"What makes you think they're in it? Who do you mean?" Nickleby asked. "Nick don't work straight from the shoulder, Mr. Kendrick; but he's got a long arm with a lot of elbow grease. McCorquodale shook his head thoughtfully and looked serious. "There was a fellow gets now 'n' then."

"Excuse me, but y're startin' off with the wrong foot," Nickleby said. "I've heard of a fellow named Weller hamlin' around. I dunno. It's just one of them hunches a fellow gets now 'n' then."

"But a feller with the standing Nickleby has—"
"Excuse me, but y're startin' off with the wrong foot," Nickleby said. "I've heard of a fellow named Weller hamlin' around. I dunno. It's just one of them hunches a fellow gets now 'n' then."

"Listen to me, Cork. I've been thinking out a plan for getting to the bottom of this jaw-breaking booze business that we've got a line on, but I need an ally man to work it out right, and you elected."

"Attaboy!" cried McCorquodale enthusiastically.

"We can't get busy on it till Mr. Wade gets back from Montreal in a few days. I'm going to find out what lies back of the instructions you got to come here and watch our cottage, then ask him to let you join me in the investigation. I'm going back tomorrow."

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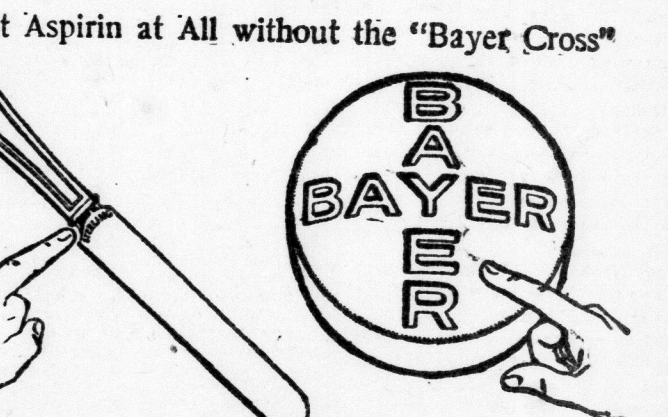
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NOT the thin kind, but a splendid, heavy, long-wearing Flannelette of superior quality, in 19c and 25c two lots; according to width....

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A splendid range to choose from, many patterns and colors, prints 25c and 30c. Our complete range of American Percales, 36 inches wide 40c

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