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FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1923.

# Mr. Fielding and the Senate.

Hon. W. S. Fielding has put before the Canadian Parliament a plan for Senate reform. The present senators would be left alone; when they get to be 75 they can retire on two-thirds of their present pay as a pension. This would automatically create a pension list in the present Senate, and for a number of seats would mean one senator at \$4,000 and a pensioner at about \$2,700 per year.

The provincial governments would name half the senators and the Dominion government the other half. Thus there would be federal and provincial senators.

Mr. Fielding holds that the Senate is not functioning properly, because there are long seasons when it has nothing to do.

He holds, though, that some such body is necessary to act as a brake on hasty legislation from the Commons. Senators are supposed to be more mature in thought, and in some cases to have almost a second eyesight to pick out flaws that the hot-blooded commoners would thrust upon the statute books of the nation.

That is, perhaps, the one argument that can be put up against abolishing the Senate entirely.

The same end could be as well served by a chamber composed of one or two senators from each province.

# A Tragic Ending.

The sudden death of Leonard R. Steel, following upon the crash of the colossal business he aimed to set up in United States and Canada, is a coincidence as strange as it is tragic.

It sets to one side the old idea that what has been done can be done again, or that what a man can do one place he can repeat in another. L. R. Steel knew intimately the business and methods of the Woolworth, the Knox and S. S. Kresge chain stores. They are big money-makers doing a tremendous business. Here are the earnings of two of these establishments, Woolworth and Kresge, the amount being based on one share of common stock:

Year.	Woolworth.	Kresge.
1912	\$8.73	\$11.51
1913	10.82	14.68
1914	10.87	20.43
1915	13.19	23.34
1916	15.57	19.92
1917	16.72	17.21
1918	9.96	15.61
1919	17.11	21.40
1920	13.87	26.14
1921	20.04	20.25
1922	27.11	35.52

Small wonder that a man, working in the midst of such dividends, and being in a position where he to a large extent shared in the direction of some of these concerns, should get the idea of setting up a new system of his own and becoming the head and directing spirit of the whole organization.

Steel has not lived to view the wreck he made. Unfortunately he will be remembered for a short time as a failure. He dived in a field where others were taking out their millions, and the outcome has been a hurry-up call for the creditors and receivers to see what they can salvage from the wreck.

# No Canadians Here.

Statements on population issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show people of British origin as constituting 55.40 of Canada's population in 1921.

In 1921 English made up 28.96 per cent of the population, Irish 12.60 per cent, Scottish 13.36, French 27.91 and other European races 8.59.

Interesting and illuminating, no doubt. But not half so interesting or illuminating as the bald fact that in all these figures there is no reference to such a being as a Canadian living in Canada.

All of which causes the Winnipeg Free Press to ask the pointed question: "If there are no Canadians, why a Canada?"

# Evidently a Good Joke.

Judging by the general comment in a number of papers, the Canadian Parliament laughed at the wrong time when they snickered at the suggestion of Mr. Harry Leader, the Progressive member from Portage la Prairie, that the indemnity of members of the House should be reduced by 12 1/2 per cent.

The position that \$4,000 is not too much for the session, considering the high cost of living, and the inconvenience and loss following on being away from home, hardly enters into the question at all, because it was never discussed from that or any other angle.

The very idea of reducing the amount paid to the members themselves just struck the whole House as being ridiculous, so they had a good laugh over it.

And no doubt the senators would also have a little laugh when they heard about it.

So, all in all, it seems that Mr.

Leader must have sprung the very best joke of the season at Ottawa.

And there are many men all over the country who, at the risk of being considered a little dense, have yet failed to see what there was to laugh about.

A man who has sense and courage enough to put forward an unpopular view deserves something better than the snickers of the Canadian Parliament.

# Britain and France.

Britain has gone far in keeping the spirit of the Washington conference on disarmament. Since that meeting she has scrapped warships totaling 1,600,000 tons. Put into terms of vessels, it means 35 battleships, 83 cruisers, 283 destroyers, 95 torpedo boats and 101 submarines.

Britain is making an effort to cut down even to the point of danger.

In the meantime, France goes on with her military expenditure. In air forces now she is vastly superior to anything Britain can show.

France spends money on her army and on air equipment, pouring it out like a drunken sailor. At the same time France owes Britain enormous sums of money from the amount advanced her during the war, and France seems to have no visible idea of getting down to the serious business of paying off her debts.

The war may be over in Europe, but old man Mars has a number of his agents doing a full day's work at present.

# Yes—No—No—Yes.

Well, well. And now they do tell us they may build a city hall in London this year.

When the twelvemonth was young it was even rumored that plans were being drawn for this civic structure.

Then we were told that the money could not be secured, and finally the civic bush-pusher was asked to spade up the place and let's have a few sweet-scented geraniums, some peonies for button-hole bouquets and an odd asar tree.

This looked like holding a decoration day service on the site of the city's fondest hopes.

So now there may be a city hall started this year. Yes, sir, it may be started, and bricks and mortar may take the place of sweet peas and civic tulip beds.

Judged by the 1923 performance, this city can be financially strong and busted in turns about as fast as any place on the North American continent.

# Note and Comment.

An optimist is a man who thinks the inheritance tax may yet have a chance to hit his earnings.

The civil service may not be an overpaid branch, but there were 110,000 applications in a year to be taken on.

A Toronto man, out of work for over a year, bought a ticket on an English horse race, and won \$10,000. Considering the setting of the case, we haven't the heart to preach one of our anti-betting sermons.

Thieves have a new way of operating now. At Niagara this week they pulled up outside a store with a truck and nearly cleaned out the stock of a general store. The next step will be to take the store too.

The Montreal Gazette says the cook-book has the greatest influence on a man's life. The Montreal man is a coward because he didn't say whether the influence was for good or for torture.

Farm hands in England are out on strike in several sections. If farmers in this land would go out on strike the general public might get it drilled into their theory-filled heads that agriculture is positively our basic industry.

A few years ago a shoe-shine parlor was an oddity. Five cents did the trick. Today it is ten cents, and the man who doesn't leave the same amount as a tip is considered a piker. What a pace—and yet, come to think it over, we're setting it ourselves.

An Ottawa story states that some of the Conservatives are looking around for a leader to replace Hon. Arthur Meighen. Little Arthur led the party to a grand trouncing in 1921, and could probably do the same thing again. He should certainly be given the opportunity.

The Chatham News is going to get into trouble. Here it is discussing whether a man's second marriage is a compliment or otherwise to his first wife. The man who throws out dynamite on the kitchen stove is playing safe in comparison to what that Chatham editor is tinkering with.

# IN LIGHTER VEIN.

## The Drawback.

"My dear, he's fabulously rich, and he's crazy about you. Why don't you marry him?"

"His age is so inconvenient. If he were thirty years either younger or older, I wouldn't hesitate."

## The Imperfect Looking Glass.

Man—"What became of that mirror I bought for my wife?"

Wife—"The missus made me take it back, sir. She said it didn't do her justice."

## Heartless Man.

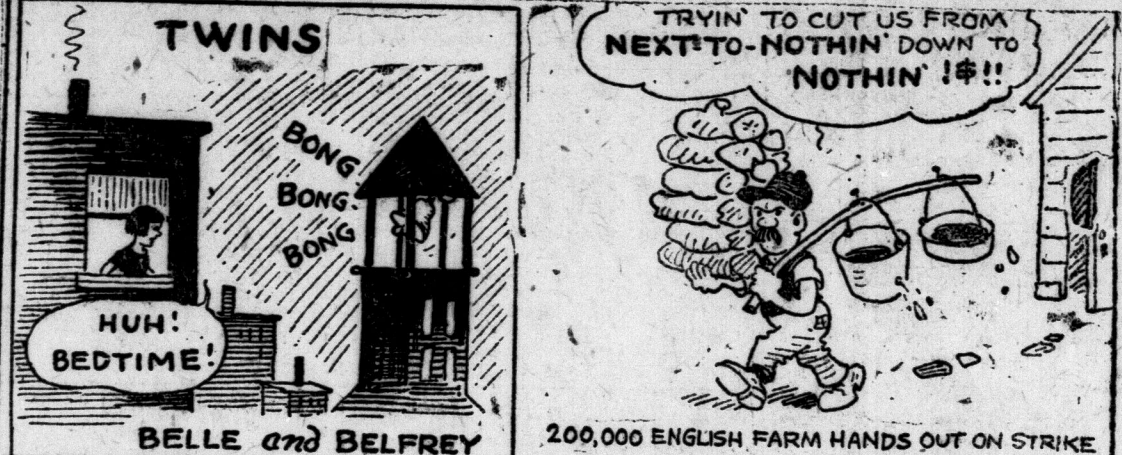
"Daddy," said his weeping little daughter, "a naughty man broke my new sled with his automobile."

"Did he?" cried her father, jumping up. "Where is he?"

"Oh, you'll easily catch him, daddy," said the little one. "Two men just carried him into a drug store."

# DIBS AND DABS

—BY HARRY MOYER



# TO THE EDITOR

## A PEACE THAT IS POSSIBLE.

Editor of The Advertiser:

Sir—One part of the church is bound to have union, another part is bound not to. Though these two parts fall short of making up the whole church, each has been striving to control the whole. Both can not have it their way, and neither will yield to the other. It looks as if peace did not lie along that road, the road of party strife. It looks as if we should have to peace, the peace of separating into two parts, not in anger, or impatience, or mutual railing, but as partners whom a business situation forces to dissolve partnership would arrange terms between them. They would face the dissolution of former relations regretfully but calmly; they would arrange fair terms so that neither might have a grievance afterwards. If the Presbyterian Church has any sense, it should have reason to hang out its head; but we ought nevertheless to prepare for future goodwill and helpfulness by arranging matters now so fairly that no root of bitterness may be left.

If we keep our eye on the years ahead of us we shall do our best to secure legislation that is fair to all, legislation that is not fitted to violate anyone's natural sentiments. No person ought to be carried into the united church if he is determined to stay out; no congregation ought to be in the united church, even for a few weeks, if it does not propose to remain there. The new Presbyterian church ought not to receive its share of the common property from the united church, nor even have a share determined for it by a commission. Methodists and Congregationalists have a say in appointing. Legislation in these matters has to respect a man's sentiments as well as guard men's property.

I am aware that in the Presbyterian Church there is a subordination of interests and that the individual member is a man under authority. I am aware that individual likes and dislikes have to be kept under if one accepts so great a heritage as the Presbyterian system. I am aware that the constitutional action of the church binds synods, presbyteries, congregations and members. Such a curtailment of individual liberty of action is the price we pay for being Presbyterians.

At the same time there is no government but is anxious to avoid the very appearance of wrong. Let the unionists and the anti-unionists and also those who have not been into the union join in demanding of their legal counsel a scheme of legislation that will not only hold for each man his fair share of property, but avoid giving offence to each man's reasonable sentiments.

To be specific: We have a church to divide, men and property. Let us do the dividing in the old house before we move into the new one. Let the assembly make arrangements for the congregations that will not go into union to detach themselves in time; let the assembly make arrangements for these congregations to be organized with presbytery, synod, assembly. Let these two bodies appoint a commission to arrange the common property. Then let union come about one part with all its congregations, its people and its common property would go into the union at the same moment the other part would step out on its own path with its congregations, its people and its share of the common property. The group that is jealous of exclusively Presbyterian connection would not have that connection interrupted; the other group would carry all its Presbyterian heritage into the new relations, also without a break in the continuity of its life. This plan puts the legal date of consummation at the end of the process; the proposed legislation puts it at the beginning. Put it at the end and you give both new churches a fair start.

So much would be good. But there is more in the basket of goodwill and good hope. We have the unionists and anti-unionists and others alike—been fostering a policy of co-operation with the Methodist and Congregational Churches. None of us, whether we are in the new Presbyterian Church or in the united church, will be disposed to reverse that policy. I think we may count on quite as much co-operation between the two new churches. We will not duplicate either home or foreign missionary enterprise, we will not duplicate the publication of Sunday school helps. We shall want our colleges to work together then as much as now, and perhaps more. I, for one, am unwilling to think that our classes will not continue to be united classes. We have in our hands today the makings

of the good relations of the future. A few months' patience and restraint of temper and speech will rob of his booty the evil spirit of division.

With calmness and goodwill we will not encourage a new congregation to be formed where one has been serving the community. We will say to a handful of Presbyterians in a place where there is a united church: "We would like you to go to that church," and we will say to a handful of united church people in another place: "We would like you to go to that Presbyterian church at your doors."

Nor will we let a congregation in a town or city be disrupted if we can prevent it. Almost every congregation is a natural unit, bound together by neighborhood, acquaintance, friendship, a habit of worshipping and working together, with church building and other equipment to match its common life. It is a grave responsibility to take on oneself to countenance division in a congregation and useful a unit. I fear that everyone who talks division within a congregation is playing with fire. Is it not the interests of all that the integrity of every congregation should be preserved? Let us continue to the end to encourage our people who are outwitted in a congregation to stay by the majority, unionists staying out of union and anti-unionists going in. Surely I am not wrong in believing that in general a man's most useful connection both for himself and his church is with that congregation where he has found his religious home.

It might be a minister's duty to do the same; he might yield up his preference for his own church. If the relations are happy and the work prospering, perhaps a minister should stay by his congregation. We may reasonably expect that the members of either church would be eligible from the beginning to be called to the other church.

The high unity and peace we all desire seems to be beyond our reach. Let us grasp a peace that is possible, a peace that we can make within half a year if we are willing. It is a peace-making work to plan for peace and co-operation.

RICHARD DAVIDSON.

Toronto, Feb. 20, 1923.

# Your Health

## WHAT YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR WATER SUPPLY.

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M.D., United States Senator from New York, Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

No community is desirable as a place of residence unless it has an abundant supply of pure water. Pure water, pure milk, proper disposal of garbage and sewage, proper drainage and good schools—these are essentials of a healthy community which any community is a civic failure.

"Pure water" is a term meant to describe water that is free from ingredients capable of causing disease. More specifically, it refers to water free from the germs of disease, agreeable to taste and smell and without chemical ingredients harmful to the human body.

It is rare indeed to find a water supply without its particular flavor and without one or another chemical element in unusual proportions. Perhaps the most conspicuous content of many pure water supplies is an excess of lime. If you fill the water from your finger-tips upon a glass pitcher there will be left a white deposit while each drop rises to the teakettle and all the pots and pans may become encrusted with the lime. This condition is not particularly serious so far as health is concerned. Boiling does much to remove the excess of lime, causing it to precipitate on the bottom of the vessel. It is better, of course, to make use of a drinking water less concentrated, because this particular ingredient may bear some relation to the development of cataract and hardening of the arteries. But these dangers are remote and hypothetical at best, so they may be disregarded until science gives us fuller information. Fine particles of clay or silt and certain gases may make the water turbid when it is first drawn, but this disappears quickly, and is not a condition to cause concern.

should exercise daily in the open air and should also practice deep breathing. Also watch the stools for the presence of worms.

J. O. Q.—I am having considerable trouble with my head. The bones around my eyes and the sides of my temples are painful. Will you please tell me what this is and what to do for it?

A—I am inclined to believe that you have sinus trouble. An examination by a nose specialist will determine just what the trouble is. Have this examination made without delay.

A. B. C. Q.—My eyelashes have fallen out in several places. Will you kindly tell me what to do for this.

A—Apply 1 per cent yellow oxide of mercury to your eyelids at night. If this does not improve your condition have your eyes examined for a possible point of infection.

D. C. Q.—I am a boy 18 years old, and would like to increase my height. Will you please tell me how I can do it?

A—To increase your height you should take daily outdoor exercise and practice deep breathing and stretching exercises. Eat plenty of good nourishing food, including milk, cream and eggs. Bathe frequently and get regular hours of sleep in a well-ventilated room. You need not worry about your height, as you have several years yet in which to grow.

J. N. Q.—After I eat my lunch my face seems to become very red. Will you kindly tell me what causes this?

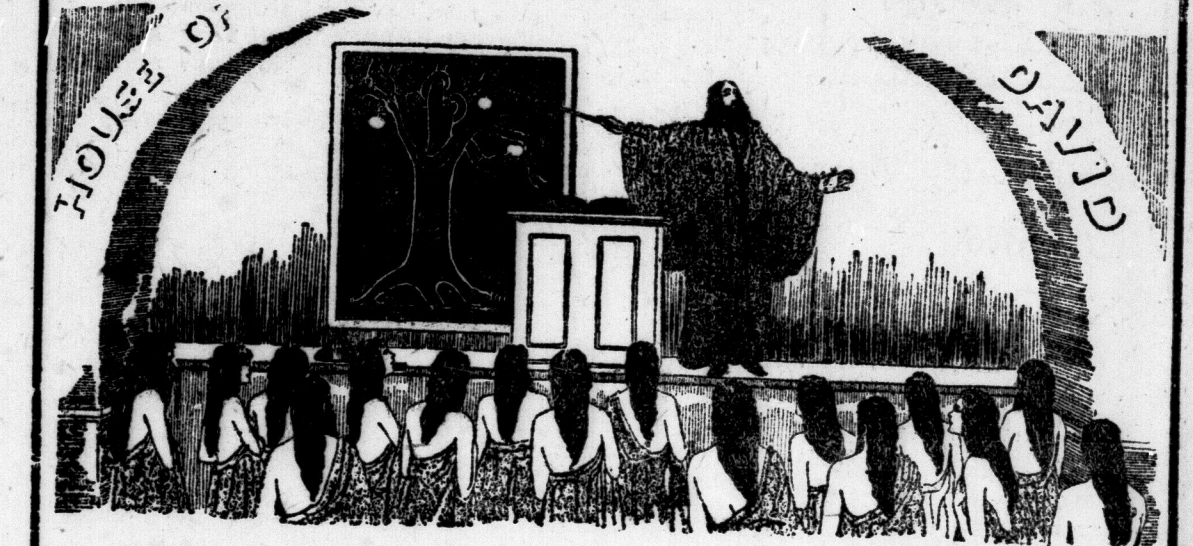
A—This condition is probably due to a food poisoning. You should watch your food to determine which food or foods may be causing this trouble and avoid them.

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# It's a Weird and Mystic Theology That 'King' Benjamin Expounds to His Followers



# Foundations for the Israelite Belief

**NEXT SUNDAY, John T. Wallace, Free Press staff reporter who personally investigated affairs at the House of David will tell—**

**Of the foundations upon which the eerie Israelite belief is based—**

**Of Purnell's interpretation of the original sin in the Garden of Eden and his theory of events leading up to the fall of man—**

**Who, according to secret teachings of "King" Benjamin, the serpent was who tempted Eve and caused her to eat of the fruit of the "Tree of Knowledge" in the Garden of Eden—**

**Other astounding teachings from Purnell's pen, meant only for members of the colony, revealed for the first time, next Sunday, exclusively in the Metropolitan Section of**

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