Urges Disarmament.

chemical disarmament," he told me, production, for without it the most

"The crux of the whole problem of

ight-or deadly-invention cannot be

"The situation today is that the Ger-

of the future will be mainly chemica

represented a 90 per cent monopoly.

the Branch of the Dranched Church of the Passage of the Church of the Dranched Church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the Church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the Church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the Church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the Church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the Church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the Church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the Church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the Church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the church at 2 or the church of which he is no longer pastor have been in disagreement for the church at 2 or the church of the church at 2 or the church at 3 or the church at 3 or the church at 2 or the church at 3 or the church at

PASTOR MAKES

RECORD SPECH

Filibusters For Six Hours, 22

Minutes, 11 Seconds To

Keep Successor Back.

NEW YORK, May 24.—It is to the Rev. Ernest Whitcomb, very recently bastor of the Evangelical Church of the Beulah Mission at North Bergen, N. J., that the palm goes for the best sustained piece of long-distance preaching recorded as having taken place at any serious positions. The next 15 minutes were the sprightlies the congregation divided itself into partisan halves instantly, and in the end the police took away five young men and charged them with disorderly conduct. When ultimately the air cleared and Mr. Whittoomb relinquished the pulpit, M. Moss assumed it forthwith and tried to tell the people how things to the last taken place at any recorded as having taken place at an

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512 Miles in 130 Hours in

Anchorage, Alaska, that Claude Baker, manager of the Otter Creek Dredge on the Otter Creek Dredge on the Otter Creek Dredge of the Otter Creek Dredg

"Uncle Sam was still in the game at Ruby, and a signal corps man with eleven dogs covered the gap between Ruby and Long, a distance of 30 miles. Here a young Scandinavian, with thirteen dogs, made the dash to Poorman, an additional 30 miles. "From Poorman to Lone Mountain Dr. Beeson was drawn by a wild team of unmanageable dogs. The course was through the timber, and all the animals knew was to travel ahead. It was night, but still and clear, and neither the musher nor Dr. Beeson will ever forget that mad race. It did not slacken until the 30 miles were covered. At Lone Mountain another doughboy, Burke, with malamutes, was waiting. He is the 30 miles were covered. At Lone Mountain another doughboy, Burke, with malamutes, was waiting. He is considered one of the best dog men in the Yukon Valley, and upheld his reputation to Cripple, where the first relay out of Iditarod was waiting. This team took Dr. Beeson to Ophir, about 40 miles, where the next relay was met, and dashed over the 60 miles to Shermans, the trip being made at night. Here the last team, driven by Charles Brink, dashed the eighteen miles that brought Dr. Beeson to the bedside of Claude Baker, and completed a trip of 512 miles from Nenana to Iditarod in 130 hours, or 5 days and 10 hours.

"The lowest temperature on the trip in was 40 degrees below zero, and the trip was made possible by the headquarters managers of the Northern Commercial Company, who sent out teams to points 90 miles apart to wait for the incoming team. These teams and the mushers remained ready and equipped night and day.

"Not a man failed, and we were not

night and day.
"'Not a man failed, and we were not Not a man faned, and we were not delayed a minute by having to wait for the next team to be ready, said Dr. Beeson, in discussing the trip, "The only time I really suffered was between Fort Gibbon and Ruby, when the cold seemed to be unbearable. The speed at which

PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW ONE ANOTHER

Lecturer Says Visit To America Should Be Part of English Education.

LONDON, May 24.—Lord Bryce, presiding today at the Royal Society of Arts lecture given by Sir Geoffrey Butler, formerly director of the British Bureau of Information in the United States, said the subject of Butler's lecture, "Anglo-American Relations," was of far-reaching importance and one not thoroughly understood in this country. He was struck with the enthusiasm the Americans threw into their work, which was not common among Englishmen and also a certain boldness in trying experiments.

was not common among Engineers and also a certain boldness in trying experiments.

Lord Bryce emphasized the desirability of knowing the American people and of not supposing they were the same as Englishmen. There were two great mistakes that could be made. One was that Americans were the same as Englishmen and the other was that Englishmen and the other was that Englishmen and the other was that Englishmen differed from Americans and Americans from Englishmen as much as they both differed from the great nations of the continent.

Butler, in his lecture, said no one who appreciates what American friendship might mean could be happy at the present position of Anglo-American relations in the face of the obstacles to a full understanding between the two nations. He saw no hope either in ignoring the obstacles or in seeking to avoid them by short cuts. There were two directions along which the action of the United States administration would be carefully watched in this country. The first was the question of sea power. Then there was at least one section of the British nation which saw with horror the virtual withdrawal of the United States from world responsibilities and of world privileges by their refusal to enter the league of nations. Currents of this nature united and produced a morbid condition of public opinion. Butler suggested it was far more important that English young men and women should go to America for a brief period of their education than that American young men and women should come here, and he prophesied

GASES MENACE

Travels by Rail and Dogsled British Expert Warns Empire Is Still Equipped To Slaughter World.

SEATTLE, May 24.—Word came to Dr. J. E. Beeson at his hospital at reasons why France and England have been worried over treaty terms and

> nder the treaty of Versailles, lies now crippled and impotent, like a reptile obbed of its fangs, is a complete the most important of all the munidelusion, according to Britain's greatest expert on chemical warfare, Major Vic-

tor Lefebure. Has World Monopoly These innocent indigo dye plants of hers, that are doing so well just now can, he shows, turn out vast quantities of the terrible mustard gas at a mo-ment's notice, for the processes of man-ufacturer of indigo blue and mustard gas are the same right up to and ex-cluding only the last stage of all. The famous chemical works on the Rhine could have enough gas in less than a week to fill all the shells allowed

to Germany under the treaty.

The organic chemical ind which Germany has the world monopoly, will be a deciding factor in the next surprise war, for today it represents the chief weapon of the modern

ical and dye plants than are needed for their commercial output. The latest form of gas warfare is independent of complicated mechanism and any factory that can make simple metal tubes can secretly get ready the means of waging battle by the deadliest method of bombardment yet known, while new poison gases could be camouflaged under the guise of commercial products until "The

Would Limit Plants.

Such is the affrighting situation that was revealed by Major Lefebure when I went to get his views regarding the Perhaps you want a domestic in a hurry. Then use The London Advertiser classified columns and you will be quickly supplied because everybody reads The London Advertiser.

twas because they and notably England,
France and America—had to build up
their dye industry and improvise factories for the production of lethai gases
at the same time. The urgent demand
for dyes kept the existing dye works
fully occupied.

The forecasts given by British scientists of the new warfare which may come like a second Flood upon the world if some steps are not taken to protect mankind are like a hideous nightmare. So how to save humanity from the possible virtual extinction that the next great war may well mean was the chief question I put to Major Lefebure, who have given much time and thought to improvised for the production of the things Germany made in her dye plants. Government factories put up under such conditions were of practically no use to strengthen peace-time industry.

'The result is that the war has left the German with an increased monapoly.

has given much time and thought to chemical disarmament.

The problem is complicated by the in the most important and deadly mod The problem is complicated by the fact that the production of organic chemicals is bound up with commerce.

The major's plan, in a sentence, is to limit Germany's plants, under the power of the Versailles treaty, to redistribute the monopoly so that all the civilized nations shall have their share of the trade, and to secure international action to control the world production of goods, that directly and indirectly are ern weapons.
"There is no doubt that the German ealize this, for, I believe, they sent no direct representatives of their army or navy to the peace conference in Paris

in 1919. But there were representatives of the German chemical industry.

"There may be other reasons, but it is clear they must have known that the case for maintenance of the older ods that directly and indirectly are arms was lost by their defeat, and at all costs the weapon of the future must be saved for Germany.
"The menace from chemical

is serious enough and the great nations of the world, in the interests of peace, ust take what steps they can as soon as possible to minimize the danger.
The obvious thing to do is to pre vent any one country having a monopoly of the chemical industry This is not a matter of trade. It is a matter of life

mans have come out of the war with their chief weapon urimpaired, while the rest of the world is almost defencethe series of the water as a consequence of the menacing and peculiar position of the organic chemical industry. YOUTHFUL BLOOD IN TREATMENT OF CANCER There can be no doubt that the war

Rollin reported at a meeting of the production of organic chemicals. It is strange fact that the use by them of a sons with intensive and advanced gasweapon forbidden by the Hague convention as actually strengthened their injection of 2 cc. of blood, twice a themical industry which before the war week, from their grown children, Both week, from their grown children. Both improved visibly, the hemoglobin percentage rose and the weight increased as appetite returned, and the earning capacity was restored Rollin has reasoned that there must be something in the blood of the young that prevents the development of cancer, and hence that there would be advantage in injecting it in cases of cancer.

The Medizinische Klinik relates that Kummel gave this method a trial in three cases of cancer, injecting the blood of young relatives. The general health improved, but this benefit was transient. The malignant disease itself was not influenced. When Germany wanted more poison gas or certain explosives she just multiplied existing units of the Rhine plants. And these plants have actually "Not so with other countries. This

SEES NO DANGER

OF JAPAN WAR

Episcopal Secretary, However, Says U. S. Needs Great
Diplomats in Nippon.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 24.—That Japan, though on the side of the Allies in the world war, was disappointed at Germany's defeat, and that feeling in Japan is growing less friendly toward the United States, were two of the striking statements made by Charles O. Ford, secretary of the 88th convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, in a talk before the Ann Arbor Canopus Club. Mr. Ford was in Japan at the time of the signing of the armistic, and toured both Japan and the United States, wever. He pointed out that Japan is repicled by the States, however. He pointed out that Japan has neither the wealth nor the resources to make an offensive war server.

United States Is Also Blamed

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