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London Advertiser

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1923.

Mr. Drury Then and Now.

Hon. E. C. Drury answered Mr. Wellington Hay's charge that he was under the thumb of an occupational group with headquarters on George street, Toronto. Mr. Drury's answer is that he is not under the thumb of any man or any group of men. That is the most natural thing for any man to say under the circumstances.

The premier, at New Liskeard, is reported to have stated that "his party stood before the electors as a citizens' party." Now, what is a citizens' party? Candidly, we do not know, and we do not think Mr. Drury does either.

The statement handed out following the meeting of Mr. Morrison and Mr. Drury, arranged by Hon. Manning Doherty in Mr. Morrison's office, had the following clause:

"In the course of a statement of his position Hon. Mr. Drury gave the executive a definite assurance that, should his government not be returned with a majority of the house, he would invite a conference of the elected members, the defeated candidates and the executive of the United Farmers and affiliated organizations, at which the situation then prevailing would be thoroughly canvassed with a view to future action. The premier undertook to accept the wishes of that conference as a guide of his future course."

Now, let this be made perfectly plain. The above is not the work of a newspaper reporter, nor is it an interview. It is taken from a prepared and considered statement handed out after the meeting was over. It is quite within reason to believe that Mr. Drury himself read over that very statement and assented to it before it was given out.

Mr. Drury made a mistake when he became a party to that agreement with Mr. Morrison. Yet there it is, "Mr. Drury gave the executive a definite assurance..." That definite assurance means that he will keep in touch with Mr. Morrison's office before deciding on his course of action in future.

Mr. Drury had the opposition of Mr. Morrison before. Mr. Morrison considered it his right to bring pressure to bear on the government when it was not going the way he desired. When he spoke at Brockville on August 23, 1920, Mr. Morrison said: "The government was wrong in the round robin issue. We fought them and beat them. They were also wrong in the superannuation bill."

Mr. Drury felt this conflict. He has stated to individuals many times that Mr. Morrison did not approve of his premiership. Less than a year ago, speaking at Grand Bend on August 16, 1922, Premier Drury said: "Mr. Morrison has his work to do. I know he is a zealous and efficient worker. But as leader of the government I must not take the course that is dictated to me."

Mr. Drury's stand on that matter of policy won friends for him; it was plain talk from a man who was ready to fight for a principle that he held to be correct. His position today is reversed, and there are many of his supporters who, more in sorrow than in anger, feel that they cannot follow or support him since he has departed from his high position that refused to recognize an outside dictatorship.

Ontario Still Has Land.

A correspondent of The Advertiser believes immigration policies for Canada should take heed of developing portions that are nearest to the markets and where people will have the greater chance to succeed.

His opinion is that it is folly to try to plant people away off in "far and remote corners of Western Canada, away from railroads, away from doctors, away from any social centers, when we still have land in Ontario."

And what he says is quite true in many ways. It is an advantage to be reasonably close to home markets or to facilities for shipping to foreign markets.

Canada in recent years made its big drive for the west, and it may have given the impression that old Ontario was pretty well filled up.

Ontario is not filled up, and Ontario has more things to offer than Western Canada.

The Season For Easy Money.

The racing season is on, and the flock of men who look for easy money are apparently getting it. The wonder is that a crowd of men will pay money for a sheet in which is given a list of "tips" as to which horse is likely to win. It has been demonstrated many times that if a person were to bet day by day according to the "tips" on any of these sheets he would by the end of a given time have lost money.

The average man who goes to the race track will rather pride himself on being able to go out after dark and come home safely. If pressed on the point, he might admit that he has cut his full allotment of wisdom teeth. And yet what a heap of easy money the race track followers get away from these wise men.

Here is the chap who has some person going through the crowd pointing him out to this one and that as the chap who "certainly is picking the winners."

And the fish crowd over to him and he whispers the name of a horse. He keeps going on down the board in order, and if he has time and the suckers are plentiful he has given the name of every horse in the race to two or three people. Of course he has named the winner to several persons, and he sinks down to the pay wickets, where two or three of these very wise men share their winnings with the man who picked a good one.

He never puts up a copper, but collects a toll from some easy marks on every race.

Then there is the man who has a "system" that will beat the races. He seems to think he has solved the whole thing, and compliments himself on the fact that if he ever starts out to play them hard it will be only a matter of hours before he has the running horses harnessed to a dray to take away his earnings.

A man has only to look over the whole outfit; he can soon see that there must be more money going in than can be taken out. There's a tremendous plant to be kept up, and the provincial treasury is around to take its share; the horses must be fed and the jockeys must wear boots and yellow pants.

We hardly agree with the idea that the man who wants to see a horse race should be put in jail, but it is hard to keep back a tear of grief, sorrow and amusement combined for the wise men who imagine they can go in and beat the machines at their own game.

Henry Ford as President.

Many United States leaders are getting a bustle on to assure the world that Henry Ford is an impossibility as president of the United States; that it is out of all sense or reason to think of his running; that he is not a practical politician, and that he wouldn't do at all.

being sent out to convince U. S. voters of the folly of having Henry Ford for president is that it doesn't convince.

Henry Ford has made money, millions of it, but he has not made paupers out of the men on his pay list. He has insisted on a full day's work, for which he has given a good day's pay.

And there are a good many people who imagine that these qualities are of the sort that would make a good president or a good anything else.

Be Fair With the Voters.

A Sarnia correspondent of this paper, discussing provincial matters, writes one paragraph as follows: "Mark my word, you are not going to win votes by making much of the O. T. A. There are at present hundreds around here who will vote for the candidate who is going to do something to get rid of this law."

The meaning of which is, of course, that if a certain policy will not bring votes to the mill, then it must be a bad policy. With all due respect to the correspondent who holds these views, we can't travel along with him even for half a block.

The Advertiser does not agree at all that there should be any hesitation about "making much of the O. T. A."

The greater danger lies in the fact that some candidates may try to crowd past who do not want to take a definite stand about the matter. They may prefer to have it whispered about that they "will do something about the O. T. A. once they get in a place where they can act."

The Advertiser has more patience with a man who comes out plainly as an opponent of the O. T. A. than with the candidate who puts on cushion soles and rubber heels when he treads on the temperance platform.

It is high time there was an understanding on the part of all the people that we have the O. T. A. today because 365,365 voted against it, while 772,041 people voted for it, more than a two to one verdict in favor of its enactment, and it is well to remember also that this vote was taken after we had lived with this law as a war measure for some time.

It is time for plain speaking, and that plain speaking should take place before the casting of the votes. It is all very well for the London Free Press to declare that the "O. T. A. is not an issue in this election." While the London Conservative paper says this, the Ottawa Journal, one of the fairest Conservative papers in the province, says:

"The electors of each constituency should see to it themselves that no uncertainty be tolerated in the matter. Any candidate who seems to avoid declaring himself outspokenly on the subject—who seems to be inclined to pussy-foot on the subject of resolute enforcement of the prohibition law—should, in the Journal's opinion, be snowed under by the electorate whether he be a Conservative or anything else."

That is plain talk, and it could well be emulated by each and every political candidate. This is no time for the whisperer to be running loose.

Note and Comment.

Pictures of fingerprints used for tracing criminals bring to mind the marks that used to be made on the old roller towel.

One London man came back from Toronto, and makes the claim that he brought home \$110 from the races. He had \$250 when he went.

Another war is planned, but this time it is to be directed against the corn borer in the southern part of Ontario. May there be a great slaughter and no mercy shown the enemy.

A roast of beef in an overheated oven at Windsor was enough to bring out the fire brigade. General regret was expressed by the firemen that the meat was cooked beyond eating point.

Mr. T. Herbert Lennox has dropped out of politics in North York. In the drop he paused to remark that he was strong for the O. T. A. May he be able to pass on this late zeal to the party leaders.

Papers persist in giving unnecessary details in connection with news stories. Three detectives and a robber opened a battle in a Detroit cafe, and one paragraph goes on to say that the patrons huddled under the coffee urn or crawled under the tables.

William Jennings Bryan is going to make every Presbyterian sign the pledge not to drink liquor. No, sir, not one little drop even in case of a bad cold coming on. W. J. is bound to make the chances of a little drink as forlorn as his own prospect of being president.

The Guelph Mercury speaks of political planks with knotholes through which the voters can see. That's danger No. 1. Danger No. 2 is that some of the men who use these planks may recognize shortly after sunset on June 25 that there were silvers in those same pieces of timber.

Mr. Norman Newton, who accepted the Liberal nomination in North Middlesex, has withdrawn from the contest, and the chances are that it will be a two-cornered fight between Currie, C. F. O., and Elliott, Conservative, with Mr. Currie's chances much ahead of Mr. Elliott's.

On the night of the 24th of May a committee of Guelph people put on an exhibition of fireworks in the park, intending to charge a fee at the gate, the proceeds to go toward providing a good swimming pool. But the thrifty ones of Guelph reckoned they could see the fireworks just as well outside the fence, so most of them saw all the fun and kept the shilling in their pocket. A wonderful lesson in keen calculation and wonderful foresight.

There's no use competing in a marathon talking contest so long as the city council remains with us.

Books of poetry by child prodigies are usually promissory notes that are never met.

Lots of men who claim to have come from fine families appear to be a long way from home.

There are lots of attractive ways of serving meat in summer. There are all kinds of corned beef dishes. Beef salad, with good dressing, is excellent. Beef heart is nutritious, and may be served cold sliced or minced. Glazed cold meats are easy to get and easy to eat. Cold meat soups and broths and well-flavored jelly soups are very refreshing.

Girls particularly are inclined to overdo the light summer diet, because they are inclined to select foods with insufficient nourishment anyway. Summer seems to be a good excuse for water-like sandwiches and sodas. As a result, resistance is lowered and the energy production is below normal.

Remember that you require nourishment in food in summer as much as in any other time.

Answers to Health Questions. J. H. P. Q.—What can I do for callosities on the bottoms of my feet? A.—Soak your feet in warm water.

"Cold cuts"—if they are properly prepared and served—are excellent hot weather dishes, as they are appetizing enough to please and nourishing enough to satisfy. They are also economical of time and money. They are made from the inexpensive cuts of meat which are much cheaper than those cuts we usually get for hot meals. Such cuts are just as nutritious as the more expensive ones. The chuck cuts are good for spiced beef—the plate, rump and brisket cuts cannot be beaten for delicious corned beef.

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Rarebits by Rex

FULL MANY MEN. Full many a gink will buy a ball and club. And to the golf links wander, wreathed in smiles, 'Till the caddy yells, 'You great, big dub! You've hit the pill into the rough six miles.' Full many a pug, with confidence serene, enters the ring with optimism keen. Smiles with the vision of a fulfilled dream. 'Till an awful wallop lands upon his bean.

Full many a youth who sports a high degree struts in an office, a high-paid job to seek, 'Till his future boss remarks, 'Your fee. My dear young man, shall be four bucks a week.' Full many a guy walks boldly to the Certain of hitting the ball a circuit elout. The score is tied, the hour is very late. Two strikes are called, and then the umpire cries 'Out!'

To look wise is quite as good as understanding a thing and very much easier.

IGNORANT LIKE SAYS: 'T's raining buckets every day; The air is cold and raw. Why don't they help the month of May. With Drury's blue sky law?'

A man who boasts he has voted one way all his life is often acknowledging that he cannot think for himself.

Fashion is a form of ugliness so intolerable it has to be altered every six months.

In college examinations the foolish ask questions the wise cannot answer.

Charles Chaplin makes the audience roar whenever he throws custard. Some wives get the same effect by making their husbands eat them.

HOT DAWG! The boy stood on the burning deck. A roll of sausages round his neck. 'Father, Father, Father,' he cried, 'The sausages are nearly fried!'

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The Guide Post—By Henry van Dyke

A TALE THAT IS TOLD. We bring our years to an end as a sigh.—Ps. 90:9. Well, then, you say life is a disappointment. But do you not see that if you have learned this beforehand, it can never disappoint you? The mistake is that we expect too much from the world. We find fault with it, we mourn over it, and berate it because it is not heaven.

But indeed it is a good world, if we will only take it for what it is. It is a place of discipline, and surely discipline has its advantages and pleasures. It is a place of discipline, and surely discipline has its advantages and pleasures. It is a place of discipline, and surely discipline has its advantages and pleasures.

It is the place where our years pass away like a tale that is told; but then remember that it is God who is telling the tale; and we will only listen to him in the right spirit, the progress of the story will be wonderfully interesting and its sequel wonderfully glorious.

For this is the secret of it all, that life is not broken off short, but carried on in another volume. The only thing that we need to learn now is how to live so that the first volume shall be good and the second shall have the promise of being better.

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Your Health

WHAT TO REMEMBER ABOUT FOOD IN HOT WEATHER. BY ROYAL S. COPELAND, M.D., United States Senator from New York. Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

There is such a thing as over-doing the restriction of food in summer. It is wise to refrain from eating too heavily during hot weather, but too many persons cut down their diet to such an extent that they are actually starving themselves. As a result, they are likely to affect their ability to withstand the heat and to perform a good day's work.

We need just as much energy in hot weather as on cold days—more, perhaps, because in summer most people go in for more strenuous outdoor exercise. Therefore, while we should avoid over-eating, we must be sure we are getting all the nourishment we need. The salad habit is good, but not good enough. We need substantial nourishment during hot days—just as we do during blizzard days. It is dangerous to eliminate the protein foods in the summer, because we need them to build up the tissues and to replace the tissue waste which is going on every minute of your life. We all need at least one good, nourishing meal every day to keep us going.

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A Look In On Things Abroad

Archbishop of York Was One of the Few Honored By King George On the Occasion of the Marriage of the Duke of York.

By DOUGLAS McREYNOLDS. Among the several honors bestowed by King George on the occasion of the marriage of his son the Duke of York, one of the most interesting was that of the Royal Victorian Chain conferred upon the Archbishop of York. It ranks above the five classes of the Royal Victorian Order, and while regularly restricted to the royal family, and its connections abroad, also is held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquises of Lansdowne and Crewe, Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, and Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

For over a thousand years England has been ecclesiastically divided into two provinces, the northern province, which comprises about a dozen dioceses, is under the Archbishop of York.

His Grace Cosmo Gordon Lang, who was elevated to be Archbishop of York in 1907, is the 89th in succession to the See of York, which was established in the year 604, and he is the direct successor of the Archbishop of Cardinal Wolsey, famous cleric in the reign of King Henry VIII. of England. The Archbishop of York is fourth in rank in precedence in the House of Lords; the King being first; the Archbishop of Canterbury second, and the Lord High Chancellor third.

The Minister of York, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is one of the most stately and grandiose of the many famous cathedrals of Great Britain. It occupies the site of the wooden church in which King Edwin was baptized by Paulinus on Easter Day, 627, and is built on the foundations of the great basilica of stone erected by King Edwin. While the more modern portions date from 1261, a portion of the choir and transept belongs to the archiepiscopal reign of Archbishop Thomas of Bayeux, a contemporary of William the Conqueror.

Archbishop Lang did not always possess ecclesiastical tendencies. Born in Glasgow 58 years ago, he turned to playwriting in his early manhood, composing among other dramas one called "The Burghers of Calais," and was likewise the author of several novels, the most important of which "Young Clancay," a Romance of '45," running through several editions. Having thus tried his hand at writing, he was next attracted to parliament, but as he was not rich enough to embrace a purely political career, he decided to combine it with law, and entered as a student at the Inner Temple. Although his brilliant mentality permitted him to pass all his examinations with ease and honors, yet on the very day he was to be called to the bar he had his mind withdrawn, and announced that he intended to enter Anglican orders.

After he had thus decided yet decided step in his life was the deep impression created upon him by his university settlement work among the poor in the East End of London. After he was ordained he was assigned to a curacy of the parish church of Leeds, and before he had there made his mark, he was established a settlement similar to the one in which he had worked in the squalid East End. The first settlement house was founded by a woman, and the two adjoining houses had to be leased to harbor the overflow of men and boys who thronged the parish clubhouses.

It was while he was rector of Portsea, not far from the royal residence of Osborne, that Queen Victoria, attending the Queen's Jubilee, Dr. Lang, frequently invited him to preach for her, and finally appointed him to be one of her chaplains. In this capacity he came into contact with the members of the royal family, with the result that when the Bishop of Stepney became vacant Edward VII. then on the throne, nominated Cosmo Gordon Lang to the vacant see, where he remained for seven years, or until he was again promoted.

At the time of his appointment to the See of York, the Archbishop of York, as Primate of England, Cosmo Gordon Lang adopted the signature "Cosmo Ebor." It being the practice of the time to sign the name of the metropolitans and dioceses of the church to adopt the name of their see, instead of their own cognomen; Ebor being the abbreviation of Eboracaster, that is to say, of York. Eboracum being the old Roman name of the ancient city of York.

As Primate of the North, "Cosmo Ebor" bears the title of perpetual chaplain of the Queen Consort, and while the Archbishop of Canterbury enjoys the prerogative of crowning the king in Westminster Abbey, it is York who has the right of crowning the queen. The Archbishop receives a salary of \$50,000 a year, and also occupies a seat in the House of Lords, where, according to ancient custom, he must appear clad in full canonicals. One of his perquisites is the use of the splendid old Palace of Bishopthorpe, which is filled with beautiful furniture.

Aside from his salary, the archbishop has no private means of his own, and as one of the greatest dignitaries of England, he is obliged to regulate his life according to certain customs and traditions of his high office. Fifty thousand dollars a year ranks as a large salary, but is greatly reduced because from it the archbishop also must pay many fees to all kinds of government, ecclesiastical and court officials, running up into the thousands of dollars. Among these items are \$20 to the sovereign's chief cook, \$10 to the sovereign's barber, \$200 for gloves for the members of the Chapter of the Minister of York, \$10,000 to the Royal College of Heralds, and many others too numerous to relate.

Aside from his ecclesiastical functions, the Archbishop of York is frequently called upon to preside at and conduct trials in the court of King's Bench, arrayed in his convocation robes. These cases are most often appeals from the decisions of bishops inhibiting and suspending clergy for offenses rendering them unworthy of continuing in the ranks of the sacerdotal ministry. On such occasions the archbishop is assisted by a judge of the court of King's Bench, specially designated by the lord high chancellor.

The Archbishop of York is rather a handsome man, in appearance somewhat like Herbert A. Asquith, and the late Sir Herbert Beerhohn Tree, the well-known actor. His grace is of good height, has been very kindly blue eyes, a fresh, ruddy complexion, due to his fondness for outdoor life, an aquiline profile, and a strong mouth and chin, while his white hair, strangely enough, makes him appear younger than his 58 years.

After seeing the recent exhibition of statues at the Leicester Galleries, London, many all the great French artist, Edgar Degas, was a sculptor as well as a painter. Although Degas was not any more secretive about his modeling in wax than he was about his other work, the existence of these things was unknown in his lifetime to many in the art world as well as outside it. The models made in peculiar composition but was not durable at all in such a condition that his friend Hebert, who guarded them during the war, performed the very delicate task of casting them in plaster, and in perfect sections on their heads and legs, precisely as Degas left them.

In a sense, these student works, but, in a sense, all Degas' work was student work—the work of a man who labored incessantly towards the mastery of the inexhaustible truth and beauty in a seemingly narrow field. These many studies of dancing girls in the nude and of horses are stages in the incessant study of dancing, and it is a stage in the study of dancing that Degas, as this exhibition showed, would do the same study twice, three times, four times, getting it better and better as he went on. There were girls practicing the steps and figures of the dance, girls taking a lesson, and a show of after it, girls rubbing their limbs off having them rubbed.

The figures seemed full of learning about the dance, about the ways of the dancer, and about the muscles and poses and structure of the dancer. In nearly every figure there was some little miracle of observation or modeling, and a show of movement that only grew in beauty as it was studied. As with the dancers, so with the horses, Degas' drawings of horses make wooden horses; these models were even more wonderful in their vitality and in the daring that snatches at the eternal and perhaps a rare moment in horse movement, and makes it eternal without making it look stilted.

"The Ten Books I Have Most Enjoyed" By ARTHUR GUITERMAN. Post, author and lecturer; author of "The Mirrored Years," "The Views," "Rubbishy," including the Literary "Omni" etc.

"Quentin Durward" (Scott). "Pennywise" (Thackeray). "Knickerbocker's New York" (Washington Irving). "The Story of a Bad Boy" (Thomas Bailey Aldrich). "The Looking Glass" (Lewis Carroll). "The Story of a Bad Boy" (Thomas Bailey Aldrich). "The Looking Glass" (Lewis Carroll).

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