

A Menacing Cloud



France: I don't dare lower it with that cloud above me.

FOUR ARE DROWNED
AS BOAT OVERTURNS

Young People Perish in St. Croix River Tragedy.

Canadian Press Despatch.
St. Stephen, N. B., May 10.—Four persons were drowned and two suffered serious shock when their boat overturned in the St. Croix river this afternoon.

The dead are: Miss Marion Vickery, 21, Calais, Maine; Miss Helen Kyle, 17, Calais, Maine; Murray McKay, 15, St. Stephen, and George Stevens, 19, also of St. Stephen.

Five Steamers Bring Canada
1,750 Settlers At Week-End

Canadian Press Despatch.
Quebec, May 10.—Five transatlantic liners came into Quebec during the week-end with a total passenger list of 2,500, of which 1,750 were new settlers. Throughout Saturday and Sunday the Dominion immigration building was the scene of orderly activities. With the minimum of delay the newcomers to Canada were transferred to the immigration building to undergo the required medical and immigration conditions and sent away to their ultimate destinations in different parts of this country, which is to be their new homeland.

Among the 1,750 persons were a number of selected families who have come to the country under the British family farm settlement scheme.

On the steamship Montrose, which docked yesterday with 281 cabin and 418 third-class passengers, was John Berry with his wife and nine children.

BEGINS WARFARE
ON ERIE RUMMERS

Fight Is Started To Clear Lake of Liquor Smugglers.

Associated Press Despatch.
Detroit, Mich., May 10.—Seven men, including three Canadians, were arrested and three motor boats were seized yesterday in operations conducted by two boats of the United States "dry navy" on Lake Erie.

The Canadians, who are held under bond on liquor smuggling charges, are Frank J. Jarvis, William Jones and Sidney Taylor, all of Kingsville, Ont. They deny that they were engaged in smuggling liquor.

Their motor boat, a 25-footer, was captured off Estral Beach. The prohibition officials claim they found 2 1/4 barrels of beer, three cases of whiskey and 202 cases of beer on board.

The second motor boat was caught off Estral Beach and the third was taken off Swan Creek. The cargo of both included beer and liquor, the captors allege. The four men arrested in them gave United States addresses.

All seven prisoners pleaded not guilty when arraigned and were held under bond of \$2,000 each.

ACROSS CANADA AND BACK.

The wonder trip of the coming summer will be conducted by Dean Laird of Macdonald College, to Victoria, B. C., and back.

Inspired by the success of the trip to Victoria last year on the occasion of the Teachers' Federation meeting at that point, and filled with patriotic motives for everyone to see their own country, the dean has arranged for a special train of standard sleeping cars to leave Toronto on July 20, visiting Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise, Vancouver, the coast steamer to Victoria.

Returning, the trip will be via the Okanagan Valley, Nelson, the Kootenay Lakes, Windermere Bungalow Camp, from which place the party will be motored to Banff, 104 miles over the newly-completed Banff-Windermere Highway, the most charming and awe-inspiring trip it is possible to conceive, with stops at Radium Hot Springs, Vermilion River, and Storm Mountain Bungalow Camps—another day at Banff, then Edmonton, Saskatoon, Devil's Gap, Bungalow Camp, near Kenora on the Lake of the Woods, steamer from Fort William to Port McNicoll, thence rail to Toronto, where the trip will terminate on Aug. 10.

Everything is included at the price of \$25, from Toronto—transportation, sleeping cars, accommodation in hotels and bungalow camps, meals in diners, hotels and on steamers, sight-seeing tours at points visited, and all gratuities.

While appealing primarily to teachers, the tour is open to everyone desiring to go.

All will be welcome.

Fares from other points than Toronto will be named, and descriptive illustrated booklet sent on application to Dean Laird, Macdonald College, P. O. Quebec—Advt.

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MONDAY, MAY 11, 1925.

Guilty Parties in Divorce.

Dean Inge of St. Paul's, London, in his parting address at New York, said he favored "hanging the guilty parties to divorce so that the innocent parties might marry again without breaking any laws of the church." The dean may or may not have meant exactly what he said, but his reference to the "guilty parties" opens up a question that has not received the attention it should.

A divorce does not simply "happen," nor do the events leading up to it come to pass of their own free will. Investigation generally shows that it is the result of a triangle affair, and that a third party has come in to work mischief. Senator McCole, some time ago, was preparing a bill to deal with these intruders. He was convinced, after watching divorce cases come up before the Senate, that many were due to the third party, the wrecker who had come upon the scene, performed his or her part, and escaped unpunished.

In some of these cases the third party is named as a co-respondent, but very seldom comes within the scope of punishment. Senator McCole's idea seemed at the time of his announcement to have considerable point to it, and also had the commendable feature of being headed in the right direction. It should be revived, because it would provide a hurdle before which some of the home-wreckers might hesitate.

Don't Be Afraid of the Banker.

A fake operator induced Mrs. M. Gubrnig and her son Mike of Brantford to part with their savings, amounting to \$2,808 in the case of the mother and \$1,800 from the son, the proposal being that the combined amount, \$4,608, be placed in a box along with what appeared to be \$29,000 in real money put up by the crooks, the box to remain in the keeping of the mother.

A little later on one of the crooks called at the house to go into more details, and apparently right under the eyes of his victims substituted a roll of newspaper clippings with a few dollar bills on either side for the one containing the original money and the savings of mother and son. By the time the trick was discovered and the police notified the crooks had departed, and were probably making arrangements for the downfall of their next victim.

When this money was taken out of the Brantford bank the manager advised the two depositors not to make the move they had in mind, but the crooks had done their advance work so thoroughly that the banker's words were not heeded. It may be, they discounted the banker's advice by the old argument that the bank was getting the depositor's money at 3 per cent, and therefore would raise a strong objection to parting with any of it. That statement is one that is often made, and is a favorite one with the shark, whose only idea is to get the money as quickly as possible.

It is to the interest of the banker to have a number of savings accounts. On his ability to handle this money wisely and invest it to advantage depends the success and stability of his bank, and it is also in the interest of the depositor that a bank should possess both these qualities—success and stability.

The banker has another duty to his depositors, and that is to give them sound advice on money matters. It is a service that the depositor should make use of. No banker is going to urge his depositors to leave their money in a savings account if they have an opportunity to use it to better advantage in an investment that is sound. It is altogether to his advantage to see his depositors making wise, careful investments, for the reason that the success of the depositors is reflected in the success of the bank.

It may be that many depositors do not know the manager of the bank; they may imagine that their dealings are small and would be of no interest to the man in control of the local institution. That idea is wrong, because the average bank manager keeps his door open to any who want to see him on financial matters, and so he should.

A Notable Contribution.

Dr. W. J. Macdonald of St. Catharines and Dr. Arthur A. James—here are two medical men who a week ago were known in their own particular localities, but today they are before the world as discoverers of a method that medical men seem satisfied to accept as a decisive one to deal with high blood pressure.

There will be no dispute as to which one gets the lion's share of the credit for the new cure. There will be plenty of distinction to cover them both. Dr. James was apparently the one to work out the material which formed the basis for the more experienced Dr. Macdonald to apply and perfect in actual practice.

To Londoners and Western Ontario in general the work and achievement of Dr. James is of particular interest. He is still some years on the sunny side of 30, yet in a period that is usually marked as one in which a young doctor must hang up his shingle and build up a practice he has achieved success, and made a contribution to mankind that would come as the crowning climax to a life devoted to research. As near as one can judge, Dr. James, during his course at the medical school of Western Ontario University would not have been classed as brilliant. He had a greater quality that can best be described as sincerity, coupled with a passion for hard work and intensive study. The

laboratory attracted him, and even after graduating and starting his practice he forsook it to return to the experimental field at the London school, and it was here that he discovered the fundamentals of the extract that formed the corner-stone for the subsequent work that is now regarded as so outstanding an achievement.

There has been a complaint among educationists that the medical field is crowded, and that too many young doctors are being graduated. Dr. Banting demonstrated that there was a great field in which to work, and Dr. James and Dr. Macdonald have given further evidence that there are great open spaces waiting for the explorer who has a passion for discovery and a genius for concentration.

The village of Melbourne can be pardoned if it feels a glow of pride in having produced Dr. James, and the same can be said of the medical school of Western University. But greatest of all will be the knowledge that Dr. James and Dr. Macdonald have given to the thousands who suffer from high blood pressure a treatment that has heretofore not been available. To have made such a contribution is success in its purest and most unadulterated form.

Teaching the Individual.

Individual instruction in colleges as against class teaching, is the idea behind an interesting experiment being carried on at the central collegiate in London by W. C. Johnson, who specializes in history. Mr. Johnson does not make any claim that he has found an idea that is going to work a great change overnight, but his experiments lead him to believe that the method he is trying has distinct advantages over the present plan of teaching a class as a class.

There is a very general feeling that the present collegiate course is too long, that it should be possible, by a curtailment of curriculum or a change in method to shorten it by a year at least. Mr. Johnson's experiments lead to the conclusion that there are many students who can go through the course in less time than is at present required, and that it might be possible by an extension of the idea to permit them to do so.

It does not follow because in our schools we have followed one way of doing things that that way is the best. Methods are changing, and the educational experimentalist is continually coming to the surface with new ideas for doing certain things in a better way. It speaks well for Principal Miller of the collegiate that he should encourage members of his staff to go ahead and find out what merit there is in their ideas. If the idea has no value that fact can be quickly discovered and the method dropped. In this case it appears to the layman at least that there is merit in Mr. Johnson's plan, and he has found, by an analysis of results from actual teaching, that time can be saved and better instruction given by individual teaching than by class methods.

A method that will bring about personal contact between teacher and pupil, that will place greater responsibility on the pupil, and put the teacher in a position to meet intimately any of the stumbling-blocks that are bithering the student, and in this way be able to remove them, is an idea that has possibilities of enlargement that should not be overlooked.

Dollar For Dollar.

Niagara Falls postoffice had a sign up that U. S. money would not be accepted there because on that day the Canadian dollar was at a slight premium in New York.

There should be some sensible arrangement whereby this cheese-paring business would cease. Financial experts can explain what it's all about, and can justify to their own satisfaction the discounting of a Canadian dollar in New York 1-32 of one per cent today and the next the paring of the U. S. dollar here by a similar amount, but to the average person it has never been made clear.

There is plenty of security behind a Canadian dollar, and sufficient wealth back of an American bill. A system that would make a dollar a dollar, no more and no less, would be welcome. Exceptional events might arise to disturb such valuation, but they could be dealt with when they came.

Note and Comment.

A person who can drive successfully around or through the London market on a Saturday is qualified to go any place.

Probably the Garden of Eden was such an ideal place because no reference is made to there being a hoe or rake around.

Starving China would be well off in comparison if some of our people were as hard up as they claim to be around the first of the month.

One observer, remarking on the change of store conditions, says it is now possible to buy anything in a modern drug store except a cantilever bridge.

London Oddfellows will put on degree work in Detroit. The members of the degree team will go in the train, while the goat will have to swim the river.

Paragrapher in the Ottawa Journal says he saw a robin with a smile on its face that indicated it had just eaten a tom-cat. That's what comes of living across from Hull.

Dr. Mayo, the famous surgeon, laughs at the idea that youth can be secured by grafting monkey glands to a human being. And a good many unlearned laymen have also chuckled over the same theory.

Montreal police continue to use crude methods. Three of them caught a dope peddler, who stuffed some of his wares in his mouth. Two of the policemen pried open his mouth and held his tongue out with forceps while the other scooped up the drugs. A much neater operation would have been to have allowed the man to swallow the stuff and then have one of the officers crawl down his throat and bring it out.

Human Nature

A chap can be a decent guy and pass unnoticed forty years, but when he slips we holler out and pour the news in hungry ears.

Perhaps it's strange that we should see the faulty things that pass each day, and round them weave the bitter things that we all hasten forth to say. It's on such things we weave our speech and pour out words both hard and hot, and blink at singin' of the chap who has a high and worthy thought.

A chap who is a decent guy may live here forty years or more, for him we tune no harps to sing, nor bring bouquets unto his door. He pays his way and does his best each task that comes his way to do, there be no crowds to cheer him on or holler when his task is through.

But when he makes a miss some day and trips from out the beaten way, 'tis then we gather in a ring and name him as a shiftless jay.

We know right off for some years back he's been a traitor in the camp, but wise enough to keep his wrongs from flickerin' in the public lamp. We speak not of the forty years when he had been an honest guy, but put a charge into the gun to smite him as he's passin' by.

A preacher serves his lifetime through, and does the very best he can, he's set aright the erring youth and reasoned with the wayward man. But one day he comes out and says a view not pleasin' to the crowd, the pew it waits high heaven out and cries in chorus fierce and loud.

It may be what he said was wrong, but they forget the good he's done, the sacrifices he has made, the noble course that he has run. They center on the one weak spot and there they rear a cross for him, as though he had no goodly streaks, but was just dipped and baked in sin.

Great men have builded year on year, and made a goodly structure too, a-thinkin' as they passed along what kindly thing they'd find to do. Until some person strollin' by he finds a flaw a foot or two, and then proceeds to tell the town the building's rotten through and through.

It's just a way the world has got, we point at burdocks by the way—but take for granted shrubs and flowers that grow and blossom every day. Much sweeter far if we reversed and spoke a word as on we go, about the goodly things that be and pluck the violets as they grow.—ARK.

To the Editor

Defends the Doctors.

Galt Reader Takes Exception to Statements in Editorial Regarding Gathering of Medical Men.

Editor of The Advertiser:

Sir.—One read with considerable surprise your editorial of May 8th, under the title, "Why Doctors Gather." The editorial page is generally expected to present an intelligent opinion upon matters of moment. It is decidedly reactionary, in the writer's opinion, for anyone to depict the professional men of today as the personification of all that was undesirable and useless in his predecessor. To be equally facetious you might represent a conclave of clergymen as having been called to teach the younger members the most approved method of wringing their hands in mock humility and drinking pink tea in the most effeminate manner. Or to turn to another calling which is more celebrated for its new members, you might speak of an assembly of chiropractors being called to determine the most modern method of reducing a patient's pulse.

One is not surprised at the extravagant playfulness of some letters to the editor which appear on this page, but this article is not fair to a profession which is at least as self-sacrificing and useful as any other. I am, sir, yours very truly,
A CONSTANT READER.

Galt, May 9.

Women Should Propose.

Writer Deals With Fear of the Unknown, Matrimony and Human Cussedness in General.

Editor of The Advertiser:

Sir.—I read in your issue of the 6th inst, the article entitled "Beg To Move an Amendment," in which a naturalist teaches his seven-year-old daughter never to be afraid of snakes but to approach them bravely, analyze them and know them for what they are.

There is a moral in this which could be applied to the human species, when so many young girls are led astray by going with young men without taking the trouble to find out the family history, habits and company these young men associate with.

The moral also applies to women running away from a mouse instead of approaching it bravely, analyzing it and knowing it for what it is. As the naturalist says: "They fear what they do not understand."

The bachelor tax bill which was read in the dominion house some time ago would not be necessary if girls had the courage to take the advice of Mrs. Janette Millson and propose marriage as well as men.

Mrs. Millson, accompanied by her husband, spoke here on December 27, 1923, to the Canadian Women's club, being on a tour in Canada. She stated she had been urging in her column in the Des Moines Times that girls propose to their beaux and the results have been remarkable. Every day she receives letters from young women who are happily married because they took her cue. Often a man is too backward to propose. Yours truly,
R. T.
London, May 8, 1925.

Just to show how fearless and independent the press can be, we quote from the pen of an Advertiser reporter who attended the forty-first annual banquet of the Baconian club: "An exceptionally fine quartet chanted pagan psalms of praise and glory throughout the ceremony."

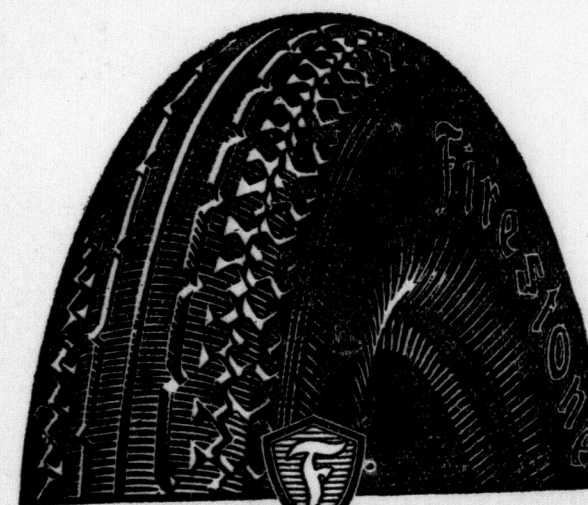
St. Thomas Times-Journal tells a sad story of a woman who went all over town trying to get a hat to fit her. She saw plenty that suited her, but as her hair was not bobbed they sat on her like a pea on a football.

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