

The London Advertiser

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1925.

A Conflict of Ideals.

Donald Sutherland, M.P. for South Oxford, is running true to form. His avowed purpose is to discredit James W. Innes, Liberal candidate in the riding, and if he can't do it one way he will try another. Just now his attack is that Mr. Innes was formerly a prominent member of the U. F. O., and "almost secured the nomination of that party in the last provincial election." Therefore Mr. Sutherland sees his appearance as a Liberal candidate this time as substantial evidence that Mr. Innes is trying to ride two horses.

What Mr. Sutherland cannot understand is that Liberal policy should be broad enough in its outlook on national affairs to attract men from all walks of life, even if they had lent their support previously to other movements that were at least semi-political in scope.

The history of real Liberalism in Britain, as in Canada, has been the coming together of men who were constantly reaching out for some new ideal. Liberalism was great and effective in Britain under Gladstone for the reason that men of various outlooks found in it an opportunity to give expression to their desire for better conditions for the people. The spirit of Liberalism was then a greater force than the Liberal party, and the Liberal party became great only as it was moved by that spirit. Liberalism was a medium for good in Canada under Sir Wilfrid Laurier because to its ranks came men from all walks of life. The King government is attracting these same men, and it is that diversity of interest that has made it truly representative of Canadian thought.

There was nothing unusual in the fact that a movement such as the old Patrons of Industry should attract Liberals, nor was there anything mysterious in the fact that the U. F. O. should have had a greater appeal to Liberal farmers than any other. The motive behind these was the betterment of conditions for the people on the farms. It was evidence of that desire to go ahead and break new ground.

There is nothing peculiar in the fact that these same people should see in the Liberal party today, on the policies laid down by Mackenzie King, exactly the atmosphere of advancement of common interests that they desire, and that is probably the reason why Mr. Innes finds Liberal nomination a desirable thing to accept.

The same clash of ideals comes in the interpretation of the word "protection" by the two parties. Mr. Sutherland, like Mr. Meighen and all his followers, can see only one kind of protection—a very high tariff wall. Mr. King has demonstrated, in his handling of the agricultural implement business, another idea of protection. To him it seemed best that Canadian implement makers should be placed on an equal basis with makers of similar lines in competing countries, and he did this by opening up to them the avenues through which raw materials come. His plan succeeded and it did so in a way that benefited the manufacturer and the consumer. It was a new departure in the field of protection, and because it was different to the old conservative way of doing things, the Conservatives denounce it as no protection at all.

Liberalism means more than belonging to the Liberal party. If the Liberal party ever comes to the point where it ceases to properly interpret Liberal thought and desire, then it will fall upon evil days. The old Conservative idea, as enunciated by Donald Sutherland in his attack on Mr. Innes, finds it difficult to grasp this idea. He can only interpret Mr. Innes' move through the old standard of the stand-pat, don't move Conservative idea.

Other Issues Involved.

The condition of some of the streets in London is a matter that cannot be overlooked, the more so because it becomes directly a part of the present street railway problem. The residents of London West have a right to resent the condition of Dundas street on the west side of the bridge, of Wharncliffe road, and of the section of Oxford street that leads from Wharncliffe to the Oxford street bridge.

On all these roads there are street railway tracks, and for the most part it is difficult to discern whether the track or the road is in the worse condition. Aldermen from that section of the city have repeatedly brought the matter to the attention of the council, and they cannot be charged with having failed to lodge their complaints in plain language, but they know that the matter is no nearer solution now than before they entered council.

It would not be good business to pave the sides of the street until the street railway is prepared to relay its tracks and pave its road allowance. The company's position is that it has not the money for such work, and by the action of the legislature city credit cannot be used to finance the street railway's portion, even if there were an undertaking to repay the amount as was done on the Richmond street paving.

This brings the matter into a wider field than that generally covered by the phrase, street railway service. It means that roads leading to West London from Dundas, Oxford, or from the provincial highway along Wharncliffe are left in a very bad condition because no way has been devised to bring the city and company to an agreement.

There are other sections where a similar condition prevails, but that of West London

serves to illustrate the point. That is a very good reason why it is not fair to such sections to pursue a wait-and-see policy on street railway matters.

Will Work for Reform.

J. C. Elliott, K.C., and Senator McCoig addressed a Liberal meeting at Mount Brydges. Mr. Elliott made senate reform one of the points in his address, and that he should do so with a member of that body on the platform with him is evidence that the issue is one which there is no intention of sidestepping so far as Liberal policy is concerned.

Senator McCoig himself believes in senate reform. He said so at Mount Brydges and he has said so many times before. When there are enough men of this mind in the senate, ready to plan for its re-shaping so that it will take its proper place in a country that recognizes responsible government as the basis of its constitution, it will be possible to accomplish a sensible measure of reform.

Who Will Take His Place?

The Brantford Expositor, referring to the number of industrial leaders in that city who had passed away recently, pointed to the fact that from the rising generation must come the men who are to take their place. When a city is plunged in grief at the taking away of a prominent man, one who has planned well and worked courageously, and in so doing has made a notable contribution to the city's welfare, this question is quite properly left in the background. Yet it is plain and urgent, and the thought, reduced to few words, is: "Who is going to take his place?"

Some of the men who have played the major roles in building Canadian municipalities had the way fairly well prepared for them; they inherited a business, but it was their own initiative and application that carried it on, because, lacking this, there is nothing easier than for a good business to crumble to ruin from its own weight. In many instances industrial and commercial leaders have come from circumstances which at first sight would cause one to say such a thing would be impossible. It is one of the charms of our industrial democracy that it should be so, and it is also a standing challenge to the young men of today who may harbor the idea that there are closed doors past which they cannot go.

When a leader falls that community is rich that can produce another. The place is vacant, and it will be taken by the man who has schooled himself for it.

Note and Comment.

The Brandon Sun remarks that few people fall by the wayside now. They get hit so hard they land in a field.

We notice where another chap who lives in Trinta has been giving a lecture on the proper use of the English language.

The Port Rowan News says it's hard to get boys to go to bed at night and hard to get them out of it in the morning. No doubt Mr. Meighen's idea of a higher tariff on beds would fix this.

People sometimes forget that very old truth, "The consumer pays." The U. S. Rubber Company for the first six months of 1925 shows a profit of 32 per cent greater than the same period last year, despite the horizontal increase in the price of crude rubber.

So far no one has unearthed that fine phrase kept for addressing old-time meetings of work ingmen: "Beneath that ragged shirt there beats an honest heart." And yet the time was when they used to tolerate it and even cheer its deliverance.

In Britain a road is being built that has a base of broken stone a foot deep. On top of that is nine inches of reinforced concrete, and the whole is surfaced with two inches of asphalt. The Romans taught road-building in Britain centuries ago, and the lesson has apparently not been forgotten.

Russia, according to reliable reports, sent to prison forty persons who met together for Bible study without having received permission from the state to do so. Russia may not think so, but she has taken the one surest method of making certain that more people in that country will study the Book. History shows that where persecution has been most severe the Christian religion has seen its most abiding development.

Some time ago William McDonald in his Chesley Enterprise told The Advertiser it was away out on a broken limb when the suggestion was made that weekly editors had rather a pleasant existence. Without seeking to disturb the "People's Willam" in the discharge of his duties as registrar and returning officer up in Bruce, we draw his attention to the following from this week's issue of the St. Marys Journal-Argus:

"The editor of the Journal-Argus is indebted to Mr. Richard Adams for a handsome bouquet of flowers picked from his well-kept garden on Queen street east."

On Thursday, October 1, the Oshawa Reformer issued its first daily paper. The publishers, in their announcement, claim they have carefully canvassed the field and are certain of enough support to make the venture a success. The volume of business carried in the first issue indicates that their opinion is well founded. On the first page they announce that Oshawa now has a population of 18,500, including several sections adjoining the city, or 17,000 in the city limits, which should provide a good field for a daily paper. The paper features the news of Oshawa and district as it should. Charles Mundy, the president of the company, and Arthur Allaway, secretary and manager, are both capable newspapermen, and there is no doubt as to their ability to make the new daily a success.

Out For Tea

It is a goodly thing to go and eat with folks you know right well, and then to sit around an hour and gossip with them for a spell.

A chap I've known for some time back sent word the other day to me, how he would like if I would come and visit at his place for tea. He keeps a house that's fair in size, and I was fearin' for a spell, perhaps the habits and the eats would be a trifle over swell.

But I put on my Sunday boots and smoothed the whiskers on my chin, arrivin' at his house about when evening fodder would begin.

I met the folks and we set down, just talkin' how good neighbors should, I answerin' back and talkin' too like they expected that I would.

You should have seen the spread they had, no little dabs of this and that, but helpins of a goodly size that lines the ribs with wholesome fat. Why they had soup and chicken too, and beans and carrots, spuds and bread, and cheese and jelly, apple pie, a goodly sort of home-made spread.

When come the time when I was through and cleaned my plate clean to the core, they kept insistin' all the time as how I pass my plate for more.

And all the time we talked as well, and spoke about the folks we knew, discussin' politics a spell and touchin' on religion too. Then after supper time was done the young folks sang and played a bit, me thinkin' that a home like this it be a goodly place to sit.

I found I was a foolish guy to dread to visit such as them, and I am waitin' for the time when they be askin' me again.—ARK. (Copyright.)

25 Years Ago Today

(From The Advertiser, Oct. 8, 1900)

At the Wallace town fair on Friday, Mr. A. Beaton, license inspector, made a seizure of a lot of liquor being sold by two men who said they lived on Hill street, London. The case will come up for hearing next week at the town hall, Dutton.

The Wingham Times says that \$5,000 has been secured in good subscriptions by Rev. Richard Hobbs for the erection of a new Methodist church in Wingham. A building costing nearly \$12,000 is contemplated. The canvass is not yet completed and the pastor expects to secure the necessary amount.

Mr. T. S. Weld of the Farmer's Advocate has arrived home from a five months' sojourn in Alberta.

It is understood that the returning officer in London for the pending election for the house of commons will be Mr. R. H. Dignan, barrister. The members of the London Bowling club have an efficient and hard-working secretary in the person of Mr. James McDougall and, judging by the pleasant little affair that occurred on Friday, they appreciate his efforts on behalf of the club. On behalf of the club, A. H. Beddome, president, presented Mr. McDougall with a handsome leather chair. Rev. Canon Dunn added further happy remarks, after which Mr. McDougall made a neat reply.

Editorial Opinion

FREEING HIS HANDS.

(From the Stratford Beacon-Herald)
VINCENT MASSEY has been the center of a good deal of talk since he began to take an active part in federal politics after having accepted a position in the King government. The mere fact of the president of a large manufacturing concern endorsing the tariff policy of the King government was sure to attract attention and to be used for political effect. On the other hand, there was a temptation to explain Mr. Massey's action by imputing motives. A Toronto man, for instance, charged that the Massey-Harris Company had received a large sum of money from the government for the loss of property in America and Germany during the war. The explanation, of course, is that the government paid out of the German funds remaining in its hands the damages awarded by an international court.

Mr. Massey has evidently been worried by the interpretations that have been given to his action in joining the government, and has announced his resignation from the presidency of the Massey-Harris Company. He says that he wants to be perfectly free to discuss all public issues without having his motives questioned. Of course, Mr. Massey had as much right to his opinions in regard to the tariff as anybody else, and there is really no reason why his motives should be questioned; but the course he has taken in resigning from the presidency and withdrawing from the boards of certain other corporations will commend itself to fair-minded people as being in accordance with good taste and the better traditions of party politics.

CANADA'S PROGRESS.

(From A. E. Ames' Financial Letter)
IN AGRICULTURE, not only is the volume of grain produced greater, but prices likewise are higher. Canadian fisheries are having a better than average year. The output of our mines, as a whole, is increasing, and in one direction, at least, the output of products derived from forests—our pulp and paper products—is increasing. The combined output of such primary products will, this year, it is estimated, run from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 over the production in 1924.

Another outstanding feature of our financial condition is the fact that savings deposits stand at an exceptionally high level, being \$1,255,005,214, which is \$77,000,000 over the savings deposits of September, 1924. Moreover, the current loans in Canada by our banking institutions are \$375,000,000 below the level of savings deposits.

Lighter Vein

A VERY GOOD REASON.

Giles was being questioned in the court by a barrister who considered himself great guns at cross-examination.

"Do you on your oath swear that this is not your handwriting?" he asked sternly of the witness.

"I reckon not," answered Giles.

"Does it resemble your writing, then?"
"No, I don't think so."
"Well, do you swear that it does not resemble your handwriting?"
"I do, indeed."
"What," thundered the bullying counsel, "You take your oath that that writing doesn't resemble yours in a single letter?"
"Yes," persisted Giles, somewhat nervously.

"How do you know it doesn't?" asked the lawyer, with a cunning smile.

"Well," replied Giles, with a smile, "I expect it is because I can't write."

SIR HENRY DRAYTON SPEAKS AT SARNIA

Former Finance Minister Defends Higher Tariff Policy of Tories.

Special to The Advertiser by a Staff Correspondent.

Sarnia, Oct. 7.—The Conservative party in West Lambton tonight fired what they termed their opening gun of the local campaign to elect R. V. Lesueur, M.P., when they brought in Sir Henry Drayton, who was Canadian minister of finance in the most expensive government the dominion ever had, to tell about the Melghen tariff and what a Utopia Canada will be when duties on the materials Canadians consume are boosted to double their present height.

Sir Henry related his story, and it was well received by the Conservatives who packed the city hall.

R. V. Lesueur, the candidate, also spoke, and Peter McRobb acted as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Lesueur's remarks were chiefly directed at a supposed helplessness on the part of Premier Mackenzie King and his government. The chief argument propounded by Sir Henry in his tariff talk was a plan which sounded well, to protect not only the starving industries of the country, but also the Canadian people, whose fate was to pay the tariff piper. There was no doubt of that great tariff evil, the tendency of the manufacturer to profiteer under the protection afforded him. The factoring costs and other mass of detail to the government, would enable a tab to be kept on what was a fair price for the commodity he sold to the public.

Sir Henry said that it hurt border people, this "paying through the nose," as they term it, and Sarnians are likely to be more than suspicious of the effectiveness of a plan which would protect the consumer from a tariff 100 per cent higher in all like-hood than present rates, especially when all the protection afforded is based upon returns submitted by the manufacturer to a government which many years ago had the title of friend to the big interests.

FIRST EVENING SESSION AT WALLACEBURG SCHOOL

Wallaceburg, Oct. 7.—The first session of the evening vocational classes was held on Monday evening, with a total attendance of 63. All classes, excepting the mechanical drawing, will meet on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

WASHINGTON ALLOTS \$52,000 FOR ST. CLAIR

Special to The Advertiser.
Washington, Oct. 7.—Allotment of \$52,000 for improvement and maintenance of river and harbor works of the St. Clair river, Michigan, was announced today by the war department.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SAILINGS
FROM MONTREAL
TO LIVERPOOL.
Oct. 16, Nov. 13Montreal
Oct. 23, Nov. 20Montreal
Nov. 6Montreal
TO BELFAST—GLASGOW.
Oct. 22, Nov. 19Marburn
Nov. 5Metagama
TO CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Oct. 21, Nov. 18Minneapolis
Nov. 4Melita
FROM QUEBEC
TO LIVERPOOL.
Oct. 20, Nov. 25Montclair
TO CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Nov. 11Empress of France

Christmas Sailings
Dec. 5—Montrose
" 10—Melita
" 11—Metagama
" 16—Montclair
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TELLS DYSPEPTICS WHAT TO EAT

Avoid Indigestion, Sour Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Gas, On Stomach, Etc.

Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble, say medical authorities, are due, nine times out of ten, to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. Chronic "acid stomach" is exceedingly dangerous, and sufferers should do either one of two things.

Either they can go on a limited and often disagreeable diet, avoiding foods that disagree with them, that irritate the stomach and lead to excess acid secretion, or they can eat as they please in reason and make it a practice to counteract the effect of the harmful acid and prevent the formation of gas, sourness or premature fermentation by the use of a little Bisaurated Magnesia at their meals.

There is probably no better, safer or more reliable stomach antacid than Bisaurated Magnesia, and it is widely used for this purpose. It has no direct action on the stomach and is not a digestant. But a teaspoonful of the powder or a couple of five-grain tablets taken in a little water with the food will neutralize the excess acidity which may be present and prevent its further formation. This removes the whole cause of the trouble and its further development naturally and healthfully without need of pepsin pills or artificial digestants.

Get a few ounces of Bisaurated Magnesia from any reliable druggist. Ask for either powder or tablets. It never comes as a liquid, milk or effervescent in the bisaurated form is not a laxative. Use this plan and see if this isn't the best advice you ever had on "what to eat."—Adv.



"As important in the Automobile business as a car — Long Distance"

—Writes an Auto Dealer



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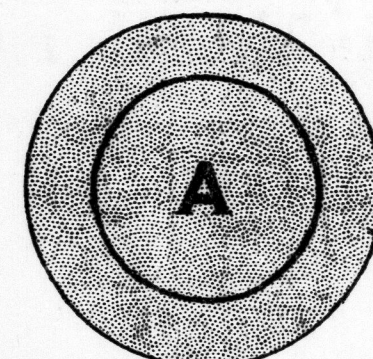
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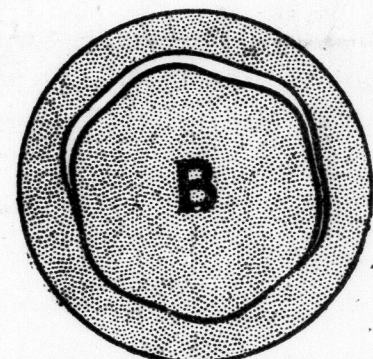
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(a) Power-flow of the New Oakland Six engine with Harmonic Balancer—vibrationless, uniformly smooth at all speeds.



Reading taken with the Crankshaft Indicator—a device for measuring torsional vibration.

(b) Power-flow without Harmonic Balancer—not uniformly smooth, but having vibration periods as illustrated.

FLASH from a walk to the very limit of this New Oakland's amazing speed-range. At all speeds—unmatched freedom from vibration.

That's the new Harmonic Balancer—simple in design, but sensational in results. Only Oakland has it.

If the Harmonic Balancer were Oakland's sole new feature—this New Oakland Six would still be outstanding. But in addition there are new Bodies by Fisher—Air Cleaner—Oil Filter—Four-Wheel Brake refinements—and a host of other features.

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