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Political Alignments.

NUMEROUS stories have appeared recently regarding a new alignment of political parties both at Toronto and Ottawa, most of them bearing on the point that there is an understanding between the Liberals and Progressives, especially at Toronto.

WELLINGTON HAY, the leader of the Liberals at Toronto, has given a denial to this, especially to the statement that there are to be five Liberals in the new cabinet, on the strength of which PREMIER DUFFY is to make an appeal to the country this fall.

The tendency of some of the Progressives at Ottawa to favor the King government has also been mentioned as having something to do with such a rearrangement.

In this connection it is well to consider the problem that confronts the Progressives in the Dominion House, and to see if it is possible for them to sit in the house in coming sessions in a state of united opposition to the King government at times, and in a state of united support upon other occasions, or even with the divisions that have been apparent, especially on the vote on the budget, when there was a defection of nine from their ranks in support of the King government.

The strength of the Progressives in Western Canada. The members from that section of the Dominion represent a class of people who sell mostly in the markets of the world, the price of whose produce is largely and quickly governed by conditions in the markets of other countries. They look to foreign markets to take their grain and live stock, and depend very little upon the home market to aid them in the solution of the best possible disposal of their annual crop. It is quite natural, then, for these western members to think in terms of better access to these markets, cheaper methods of transportation, and the like.

In these terms they believe they can work out their own salvation more quickly than by a consideration of the home market idea. The Progressive members from Ontario, for instance, have another problem to face, because the disposal of their farm produce is accomplished in a different way. Ontario is possessed of many towns and cities, and each of these places has a buying power that amounts to something. One has only to visit the markets of some of the good Western Ontario cities to see that a very large amount of material is taken up right at home. True, there are lines in which world conditions play an important part, but in this province the farmer is not nearly as much subject to them as his brother farmer in Western Canada.

So it is that the Progressives from Ontario find it quite easy at times to feel at home in the Liberal camp for the very sufficient reason that the Liberal policy is framed along lines that work out to their advantage because they have in mind both the producer of farm products and the sustaining of conditions that make it possible for a good share of these to be disposed of right at his door.

It is not a problem of disloyalty to a political ideal, or of breaking away from the leadership of a perfectly sincere and honest chief, Hon. T. A. CROFT. It is the problem of location and geography, and bringing to the solution of that problem the best, wisest and most all-embracing legislation that can be devised, looking to the best interests of the greatest number of people.

Think It Over.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Belmont, asks the following:

EDITOR ADVERTISER:
Can a family, all of whom were born in Canada, move to and make their home in the United States?

BELMONT READER.
For the information of the person asking the question, the following information is given, as secured from the American consulate, Royal Bank Building, London:

Yes, a family may enter the United States for the purpose of residence, if in its possession there is sufficient money to carry it to its stated destination and to support it until other means can be found. No amount of money is stipulated. There must be no contract for work before the family leaves Canada; that is, no member of the family may enter the United States to take over work or a position about which arrangements have previously been made. There are certain exceptions to this rule, as in the case perhaps of skilled mechanics in certain localities, but even then much red tape is involved.

Every member of the family must be in good health and if old enough must be able to read in some language.

For every member of the family over 16 years of age a head tax of eight dollars must be paid.

So, there you have about all the information that is necessary, but just before you go, or make any

THE JOYS OF PICKNICKING.



more plans for going, may one question be asked?

Why leave Canada and go to the United States? Of course, you may have very good and very definite reasons about which we know nothing, but just on the face of the thing your proposition looks open to question.

Canada has greater opportunities for the family right now than United States has. It used to be an accepted fact that a young man had to leave Canada and go to United States if he were to make a success, and thousands of them went and succeeded. But things have changed, and these young men are succeeding right here in Canada now.

We have had our period of depression since the artificial post-war boom. United States has had the same thing, only unemployment was more acute and widespread there than here. For several months industry has been seriously disturbed in the commercial centers by the continuance of the coal strike, and this may be made worse if the railroad employees join the miners.

We believe also, from a fairly wide knowledge of conditions in both countries that Canada is a better country for a family to live in. Despite all the attacks that have been made against it, we still have a fairly quiet Sabbath Day in the Dominion; we may have some 140 divorce cases before the Senate in a year from a population of about nine millions, but United States records run as high as from 12 to 16 per cent of all the marriages performed, and for that reason we believe there is in this country a greater respect for the most sacred institution civilization has, viz., marriage and the home.

Apart from that, we have great farm lands, and we are only learning how to specialize in order to get results from these. We have good markets for our produce; we have a large country with a comparatively few people living in it; we have opportunities for hard work and initiative that United States would find it difficult to equal.

Give the whole proposition a very long and serious "think" before you decide to pull up stakes in Canada and go to United States. This great land suffers nothing by searching comparison with any place on the map. Canada needs her own people, wants them here, wants them to grow up with the country.

There is nothing in United States law to prevent you going—that country would probably welcome a good Canadian family—but don't do it; we want you here in Canada.

Captain Webb.

THE mayor of Niagara Falls seems to have a busy time trying to keep people out of trouble. A few weeks ago he refused to allow a venturesome girl from England to walk over the gorge on a tight rope, and inside the last few days he has put the official quietus on a man named Jones of Toronto, who cherished the poor idea that he could swim the rapids and whirlpool.

Captain Matthew Webb made the most notable attempt to perform this feat, but the last seen of him was when he struck the inner circle of the Whirlpool. Accounts written at that time, July 24, 1883, were probably much more meagre than those of present-day practice, but sufficient is on record to make it plain that Webb, powerful swimmer that he was, could not withstand the deadly treachery and crushing awfulness of the waters of Niagara as they foam and leap and fight for freedom in the lower stretches of the river.

WEBB went to the Falls with his agent, hired a boatman who rowed him on, near the Maid of the Mist dock.

Taking off his outer clothing, an account written on the spot says, he did not hesitate a moment, but with one swift glance at the raging

headlong into the river, the waters of which were doomed to engulf him. About 600 people witnessed his dive. Rising to the surface, the captain swam leisurely to the fatal point. Six minutes after his dive he passed under the Suspension Bridge, the swift rolling waters carrying him easily on their surface. As he swam on his speed redoubled. The narrowing banks about a quarter of a mile from the Suspension Bridge brought the water together with a mighty power. Into this vortex Webb swam, calmly and evenly. Every now and then, struck by a gigantic wave, he would dash through it like a flash, or avoid it by a few rapid strokes. The current became more furious and commingling. To the horror of the spectators on both banks he went out of sight for fully 150 yards. He rose again and was greeted with cheers. About a quarter of a mile from the Whirlpool the river strikes the American shore. This was the moment for which he seemed to gather all his resolution. For a second he was borne toward the rocks, but his supreme strength and skill saved him, and he cut through the obstacle to the Whirlpool beyond. He now rapidly passed into the outer circle of the Whirlpool, and was seen to give one glance, dive into the abyss and was seen no more.

No doubt there is an appealing fascination for a powerful swimmer to try and go through where no man has ever gone before, but it smacks too much of wilful and deliberate suicide. The mayor of Niagara Falls is quite right in his determination not to let people kill themselves at the Falls.

LITTLE TISERS

It's much better to say no and be done with it than to spend half an hour explaining why.

Looking at Mexico's national per capita debt of \$50, the *Vancouver Province* comes to the conclusion that revolutions are less costly than national railways.

The *Brockville Times-Recorder* claims that AGNES MACPHEIL did poor service for the women of the country when she failed to protest a duty of 22½ per cent on corsets.

The suggestion is made that Canadian loans should be placed in the British market where money is available. All very well were it not for the fact that we are still in the habit of discounting the British pound.

Rum runners on the Detroit River have a system that fools the United States government boats put there to break up the trade. Efforts of United States authorities to stop liquor going into that country, if judged on the basis of arrests made, are about at the zero mark.

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S word is SUBSIDY.

It's pronounced—sub-si-dy, with accent on the first syllable.

It meant originally, in England, a parliamentary grant to the crown of a sum raised by extraordinary taxation. Later, a sum granted by one state to another, as to a friendly power to aid the latter in war; a governmental grant of funds or property to a private person or corporation to assist in establishing or supporting an enterprise deemed advantageous to the public; a subvention; any gift by way of financial aid.

It comes from—Latin "subsidiū," the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle; reserve; support; help.

It's used like this—"In ordinary usage," says Webster, "subsidy often carries a derogatory implication."

READ YOUR CHARACTER

By Digby Phillips.

NO. 252—WIDE AND NARROW HEAD JOBS.

Suppose you are the sales manager of a big corporation and have two positions in your organization which you desire to fill. One of them is that of a territorial sales manager and the other is that of conducting investigations of markets, outlining of sales policies and methods and the like.

You have under consideration two candidates. Both are well trained, brilliant men, and so far as their experience goes, and even their records, there appears to be no basis of choice between them for either job. You are wondering which to make the sales manager and which to make the research man. There is one point of sharp distinction between them in physical appearance. One of them has a head that is quite wide, and the other a head that is narrow.

There is your deciding factor. Make the wide-headed man the territorial sales manager. You'll find that he is more of a natural fighter than the narrow-headed man, and with a greater inclination to fight. And a man has to have the fighting spirit to beat last year's sales figures. Also this man has good executive ability, even though it may be latent. On the other hand, the narrow-headed man has just the right kind of mild patience and tenacity in sticking to his line to make the better research man.

Tomorrow—Picking a Store Clerk. (Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Co.)

"See here," said the irate man, "I'm going to sue you. Look at my head! You professed to cure—"

"Wait a minute," interrupted the maker of Fiske's Balsam, "we advertise merely that we cure partial baldness and not—"

"Well, I was partially bald when I started using your stuff; now I haven't a hair!"

"Well, then, you're cured of partial baldness, aren't you?"

FIRST THE LOT, THEN THE HOUSE

Realtors in Various Points Seem To Have the Same Mind on This Question.

REALTORS do not seem to favor a housing commission, and they probably have the weight of the argument with them. D. A. Barlow of Guelph, thinks the housing problem is best solved by a man buying his lot and then building his own house on the loan plan. He holds that the renting problem is almost out of the running today. Mr. Barlow says:

"We are not in favor of housing commissions. The houses cost far more than a working man can handle and consequently the houses fall back on the municipality.

"With regard to an individual buying a lot, securing a loan and building his own house—this we think is the only satisfactory way to do. If the individual is well known to be thrifty and honest, he will take this method of getting a home. Character in this case counts for far more than anything else, and a steady, reliable man can get money, where a man of unknown responsibility could not begin to.

"With regard to the firms, we have found that as a rule factories would rather buy cheap lots and give them, or sell them, to a builder on very easy, cheap terms, only providing that the builder shall place a house on the lot. That necessitates very little money and relieves the situation very considerably.

Renting a house is practically out of the question today. Building is so high that the minimum rent which the owners have to charge, is, in our opinion, more than you can readily get from the average working men. If they do take the houses, they feel that they are paying too much rent and frequently allow the

house to deteriorate for the lack of a little attention. They get in the habit of asking the landlord to do an enormous amount of repairs, and consequently the houses, in many cases, do not pay five per cent on the money invested."

HAVING a fund from which loans could be secured, provided a man owned a lot, is, in the opinion of L. Braund of Brantford, the best way to deal with the housing situation. He also holds that housing commissions, with the credit of the city behind them, are apt to be extravagant in the methods they adopt. "My opinion regarding the housing situation," states Mr. Braund, "is this. If the city would provide a fund whereby an individual owning a lot knew he could secure a loan from the city on reasonable terms, there is no doubt the housing situation would be relieved, also if small contractors could know that if they had their lot paid for they could obtain money to go ahead and build with, you would have some real live wires looking after every detail of the building proposition, working hard for themselves, and keeping down the price of construction to the lowest possible point.

"Regarding the city providing housing commissions and building houses through such commissions, I think it a very extravagant way of building. If nobody has a real interest in the work, and knowing the city is behind them, they become very extravagant, while on the other hand people owning the lots will work to make every point count. If we had such a fund provided no doubt we would have lots of building."

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

HERE WE HAVE ITEMS OF LOCAL AND DISTRICT INTEREST AS RECORDED IN THE ADVERTISER OF 1897.

JUNE 28, 1897.

The seventh annual garden party of Memorial Church, Delaware, is to be held in the beautiful grounds of Mrs. Bodkin, Thursday, July 1, and will be the event of the season. Mr. H. Ruthven McDonald of London, Miss Jessie Hamby, Mrs. Blatford and the Melbourne Cornet Band will assist in entertaining the visitors.

Sunday afternoon was temperance day at the London West Methodist Sunday school, and the service was held in the church. It being the last Sunday of Rev. B. Clement and family with the school, the officers and teachers took the opportunity of expressing their regret at parting with them. Mr. William Gibson, superintendent, called on the secretary, Mr. Richard Donaghy, to read the address.

During the afternoon appropriate songs and recitations were creditably rendered by Miss Alice Grant, Mr. W.

Spence, Miss Ethel McPherson and Mr. Frank Ware.

Master Harold McPherson was presented with the lesson roll for being present every Sunday during the quarter and repeating the Golden Text.

Mrs. (Col.) Payne and son of South London are visiting Mrs. Payne's sisters, the Misses Turville, at St. Thomas.

C. B. Kerswell of Adelaide erected his windmill on Monday evening. The mill has been remodelled by Mr. Saxton, a new coat of paint and other repairs having added much to its usefulness and appearance.

Messrs. R. E. Clesell and Thomas Patterson of this city registered at the Loney House, Port Stanley, Saturday.

The schooner H. H. Badger (Capt. Brown) of Toledo arrived at Port Stanley Thursday night with 510 tons of coal for Hunt Bros. of this city.

DR. BISHOP'S ADVICE

TRICHINOSIS



BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

WHEN you consider the great number of diseases man can have, and the countless millions of germs watchfully waiting to spring upon unsuspecting victims, you cannot but marvel that we are living at all.

A sudden outbreak of a certain disease always attracts scientific attention, as did a small epidemic of trichinosis recently.

Trichinosis is caused by organisms in the form of small round worms, barely visible to the eye, which occur in cysts, or membranous pouches, in the muscles of infected meat-eating animals, generally the hog, the rat and man.

Known to remain alive, though inactive, in the hog for at least eleven years. When the raw or imperfectly cooked meat from such an animal is eaten, the worms are liberated during the process of digestion, grow and multiply in the intestine and the young worms or larvae then bore their way into the blood stream and finally into the muscles of the new host. Here they gradually become

encysted and remain until they die or are, in turn, liberated, as before.

The degree of illness is thought to vary with the number of living trichinae eaten. The number of worm larvae in a pound of infected pork has been estimated as high as 500,000.

Thorough cooking of the infected meat kills the larvae. The disease is, therefore, confined, in most cases, to those of nationalities which eat pork raw or only partially cooked.

The epidemic of this disease referred to, numbered 34 cases. Investigation proved conclusively that the source of the epidemic was an infected hog which had been slaughtered, a part of the meat having been eaten as sausage.

Our Own Country

CANADA'S REVENUE.

Q.—What was Canada's ordinary revenue for fiscal year ending March 31, 1922?

A.—Canada's ordinary revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, was \$371,519,454, or \$78,848,575 less than in the previous year, due largely to the drop in customs dues.

The BOOKSHELF

THE BRACEGIRDLE. By Burris Jenkins. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, Publishers.

MISTRESS ANNE BRACEGIRDLE

was for a time the idol of the late seventeenth century stage. The butchers and hucksters of Clare Market were no less eager patrons of her theatre than the lords of the court, and even King William and Queen Mary.

During the years of her popularity Dryden was the dean of the drama; Anne created such a furor in Shadwell's "Squire of Alsatia" that it had an unprecedented run of thirteen days, thereby establishing a reputation for her and the author; Colly Cibber was a young actor in Anne's company, and Congreve was just beginning to write plays for her.

It was the period of long, gossiping hours in the coffee houses, of masked highwaymen, of flowered silks and plumed hats, of pungent utterance and biting retort, of romance and adventure.

Against this background shone the brilliant and enigmatical figure of Anne Bracegirdle, queen of the stage; Anne, to whom a purse of 800 guineas was presented as a tribute to her virtue, but of whom Colly Cibber wrote that she "had the merit of being unguarded in her private character"; Anne, who hung largesse with so open a hand that the appearance of her chair in Clare Market was the signal for a small riot; Anne, for whom at least one man was murdered, and who has been variously reported as the acknowledged wife of Congreve.

Mr. Jenkins has chosen to ignore certain events in Anne's life widely accepted as facts, in order to build up his own theory of her character and career; he has compressed incidents covering six years into a smaller space, and made an alteration in dates on which to found an integral part of his romance.

These things are not hard to forgive, for the novelist is not a historian. But less easy to overlook is the fact that Mr. Jenkins has not made the most of his material. He has fashioned a merely pretty story, where he might have made a brilliant one.

KING OSCAR SARDINES



The Unexpected Guest

causes this hostess no worry, because she wisely keeps on hand several tins of the delectable KING OSCAR Sardines, as well as KING OSCAR Kipper Herring.



Wholesome sweets for children

Laura Secord
OLD-TIME HOME MADE CANDIES

A Coal and Electric Combination Range



THINK how convenient this Moffat Coal and Electric Combination Range would be! Cook with electricity in the summer, when you want your kitchen as cool as possible. Then use coal in winter, when you want your kitchen cosy. This Moffat combination is really a superb range.

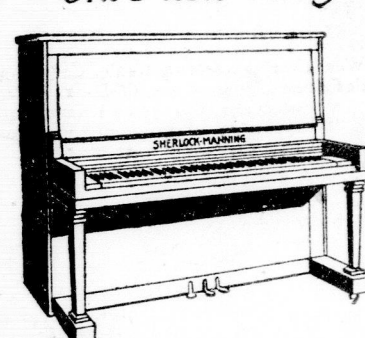
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London, Canada

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I've been wanting for a long time to introduce the handy convenient book match to Canada.

And now that Ottawa says the tax on book matches will be only a quarter what it was—here I am.

I live in Canada. My factory at Berthier has just started and we are doing our best to keep up with orders.

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