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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1925.

The Campaign Goes Well.

With little more than a month to run, the Liberals have reason to feel encouraged by the trend of the campaign and the progress that has been made. When the premier made his election announcement in North York, and reiterated and enlarged upon it at his Exeter meeting, Liberals felt that had sound leadership, a definite policy to follow and a cause that was so national in its scope as to call for the best effort they could make.

The weekend-end saw three more candidates named in this district. E. Blake Winter, ex-mayor of Windsor, for West Essex; W. G. Raymond, M.P., for Brantford, and R. W. Gladstone for South Wellington. It was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Raymond would again contest the Brantford seat. He has a record to lay before the constituents that will stand close scrutiny and all the criticism that his opponents care to launch against it. Probably no member in the house so successfully combined helpful support to a government with unfailing loyalty to his own constituency.

The entrance of R. W. Gladstone in South Wellington puts new interest in the campaign in that quarter. He comes as a manufacturer who has succeeded in building and enlarging a Canadian industry. Mr. Gladstone has had an experience that fits him to see Canadian problems from many angles. Born on a farm near Highgate, he spent his early years there, afterward teaching in a rural school. For some years he was in Western Canada, going to Guelph to develop a manufacturing business, of which he has made a success. South Wellington is traditionally a Liberal seat and R. W. Gladstone should be able to put it back where it belongs. He would make an ideal member and be a credit to the riding.

The two outstanding developments of the campaign have been the entrance of Hon. Vincent Massey as a member of the King cabinet and the acceptance of Conservative nomination in Montreal of Hon. E. R. Patenaude. Mr. Massey's appointment brought from Mr. Meighen what the independent Ottawa Citizen terms a "cheap brand of criticism" and one that gives "party heeled the lead along the path of mean politics." Mr. Meighen's one idea was to dispose of Mr. Massey at once, so he branded his entrance to public life as "nothing but a grandstand play." Unfortunately for the Conservative leader sober thought refused to accept this view. Men who are not identified with political action consider Mr. Massey as a young businessman who has a great deal at stake in Canadian development, and who is willing to forego the pursuit of a business and private life for the rigors of public service. His inclusion in the King cabinet has also demonstrated as nothing else could have done that the head of a great industrial firm, which is now operating profitably instead of registering a loss as it did in 1921, is convinced that the King policy of national development is one to which he can subscribe and actively support.

The other move that brings Hon. Mr. Patenaude from private life to the political field does not have in it the comfort that Mr. Meighen was seeking from Quebec. Mr. Patenaude's influence in Montreal is not to be belittled, but it is not of the variety that is to be tethered to the chariot wheels of the Conservative leader, for he made it very plain at the outset that he was no mere lieutenant of Hon. Arthur Meighen, or to quote his own words: "I am free in every way, as free from Meighen as I am of King." His statement can be interpreted only as a rebuke to Mr. Meighen, whose chief exponent in Quebec has been Armand Lavergne and his cry that Mr. Meighen is the hope of that province for making the French language obligatory in all the schools in Canada. It means that Mr. Meighen's leadership, so far as Quebec is concerned, has received a direct and disturbing challenge from an influential group.

Thus of these two major moves, the appointment of Mr. Massey to the King cabinet has brought strength to the ministry and inspiration to the whole Liberal campaign, the effect of which cannot be discounted. The entrance of Mr. Patenaude has added prestige to the Conservative strength in Montreal, but it has been accompanied by an outspoken announcement that the new entry refuses to recognize the accredited Conservative leader as his chief.

The campaign goes well for the Liberals. The appeal has been, and will continue to be, on the high plane of national development, and it is drawing support from many outside the Liberal party. There is a feeling of confidence that is reflected on all sides by the willingness of acceptable men to come forward and accept Liberal nomination. Premier King asked for a decisive majority in the house, and present indications are that he is going to get exactly what he asked for.

It Rests With the Home.

Judge Warner of the juvenile court placed some plain facts before members of the London Rotary club, so plain and so far-reaching that they merit larger circulation. Judge Warner has had a real opportunity for observation; he holds a seat that students of child problems might well covet. For over two years now he has watched the juvenile delinquents come and go, and it is notable that after this intensive

observation he finds his greatest problem in the question: Why do they come?

His answer is direct; he allows small part for the theory of heredity, and makes the straight charge that seventy-five per cent of delinquency comes from godless homes where there are no helpful surroundings, where the old motto, "God Bless Our Home," has been torn down, and its place taken by one that is written in the language of the age, "Let's Go."

Judge Warner was particularly emphatic on this point, and he stressed it further with the claim that in his experience in the London and Middlesex county court not one single case had appeared from a home where there was a religious atmosphere, and where church, Sunday school and day school entered into the training of the child.

It all comes back to a very old and at times a too easily forgotten condition, that the home is the source of our national greatness or our national misery. No greater contribution can be made to the nation than that given by the home that sends out into the world men and women with clean minds, worthy purposes—God-fearing citizens.

It is within the reach of every home, blessed by the presence of children, to make such a contribution. It calls for sacrifice on the part of parents, for a cessation of much of the pull that blurs the home as the center of interest and that so easily centers the affections elsewhere. But the rewards are great and far-reaching, for where can there be such compensation for parents as to see their sons and daughters go out into the world, fit for accomplishment and equipped for life's purpose, and to be able to say in years to come, with well-grounded pride, "This is our son," or "She is our daughter."

They Can't Agree.

Apparently it is not of much use that people should gather in halls and hear the question of evolution debated. They tried it in Tennessee and the result was tabulated chiefly in the increased business it brought to the vendors of hot-dogs.

The shifting of the scene to old Queen's Hall in London, with Prof. Macready Price of Nebraska as the chief exponent of the noape-for-me theory, ended in somewhat of a riot. Interruptions were so frequent that the ape side of the argument got only an indifferent hearing. One young man, fearful that his family tree was in danger of becoming a scamping ground for chattering apes, rose and shouted "I did not come from an ape, anyway," and a young lady in the gallery shouted similar defence for the shrubbery from which her ancestry had sprouted.

So it's no use debating this thing in public because there are so many people who object to admitting, even as a contribution to scientific research, that their forefathers swung by their tails from a tree or in more festive mood played tag in a jungle.

It Doesn't Pay.

When Magistrate Graydon was called upon to pass sentence of two and a half years in Kingston penitentiary on a bank employee, he remarked: "By your election and plea of guilty a painful responsibility has been placed on me that I would gladly avoid," and the magistrate undoubtedly meant exactly what he said.

Even though a man be guilty of the wrongdoing of which he is charged, it does not lessen the seriousness of the task of the magistrate when it comes to announcing the degree of punishment. The magistrate's contention, that the fact that the defaulter in this case had not been personally enriched made no difference in the eyes of the court, was one to which no exception could be taken.

This is not an isolated incident, but one of many, and without any desire to dwell upon a case that has caused regret and sorrow locally, the same ending can be written at the conclusion of each—it doesn't pay.

The world wants young men today who can accept responsibility, and look upon it as the highest compliment an employer can pay.

Note and Comment.

The Franco-Spanish push in Morocco has occupied new territory, and while this was going on the Rif tribesmen were doing the same thing.

Farmers are so busy around here blowing a monster crop of corn into silos that they haven't much time to listen to Mr. Meighen's blowing about hard times.

Man arrested by the police of St. Thomas is also wanted by officers in Cleveland. Any man might easily get a swelled head by being so much in demand.

Hamilton Independent Labor party passed a resolution repudiating Peter Heenan, who has accepted Liberal nomination in Kenora for the federal election. But Peter is not running in Hamilton.

A horse living and working on a farm in New Jersey is 54 years old. His long age is attributed to a fair amount of work, moderate diet, regular hours and an unusual amount of horse sense in all other matters.

Since the Spaniards took up playing soccer football the attendance at bull-fights has seriously declined, and when they take up rugby the Spanish equivalent of the balliff will be posting signs on the bull-ring.

Canadian Nationals are experimenting with a new type of locomotion that may make it possible to travel for one cent a mile. If that is their answer to the challenge of the motor bus and the auto it's going to be a merry fight.

The bringing out of a Liberal candidate, Gladstone, in South Wellington recalls the interesting fact that it was this name that wrote a record of rare accomplishment in British Liberalism. It is also interesting to recall that the Hon. William E. Gladstone was a cousin of the grandfather of the Liberal candidate in South Wellington.

Yet He's Poor

Remarkin' how this man has saved until he'd thousands in his name, but now he's smit with rheumatiz and hobbles on a hickory cane.

Most every day we read about a chap that's done some famous trick, he's made a million in an hour or had his head broke with a brick. Or else he's plunged and lost his kale and lounges in the village coop, another day we hear about a man of ninety with the croup.

But here's a case that strikes me odd, a chap they picked up on the street, and folks was sure he was dead broke with not a crust of bread to eat. And so they filled him up with soup and carved great gobs of beef for him, and they was keepin' in their toll and grievin' on his bony skin.

But when they shook his garments out and cast them reckless on the floor, they found he owned a flock of bonds worth forty thousand odd or more.

They'd seen him chorin' round for years, and wondered how he made it go, they'd listened to his hard luck yarn and hardened to his tale of woe.

But now he's rich as money goes, but he's all bent and crippled too, they put him in the coop a spell, not knowin' just what else to do.

It struck me kind of odd to read how they was speakin' of his wealth, when he had misered all his days and busted up his share of health. He can't go out and lead around and see the things there be to see, rheumatism camp upon his spine, sciatitis crawl upon his knee.

For every duzent that he got from doin' each handy little chore, he hastened to his hut and there he parked it 'neath the kitchen floor.

What years he's left he'll hobble round, go searchin' for some costly cure, so though he has a heap of coin, it strikes me how he's mighty poor.—ARK.

25 Years Ago Today

(From The Advertiser, Sept. 22, 1900)

The London and the St. Johns Athletic rugby teams have amalgamated and will play through the season as one club. A committee to manage the club has been chosen in Capt. Kerrigan of the St. Johns team, Capt. George Gibbons of the London team, and Jack Gilmour.

Eggs are selling at 16 to 17 cents a dozen on the local market. Peaches are plentiful at 35 to 75 cents a basket, and plums 30 to 60 cents. There was such a large market that the square would not hold all the rigs.

The assessors' returns for ward four show a population of 7,582. This is an increase of ten over the previous year. The assessment has been increased nearly \$100,000.

A police judge in a Missouri town recently lectured the police for permitting gambling. They promptly captured 30 slot gambling machines belonging to his brother.

The Grand Trunk Railway advertises an excursion to Chicago and return for \$9.25, good until Oct. 15.

A London man who stole an overcoat from in front of Mar's store while in a state of intoxication was allowed to go on suspended sentence when he appeared in police court this morning, many citizens testifying as to his good conduct when he was in his sober senses.

Mr. J. B. Smallman of Smallman & Ingram arrived home today on the steamer Majestic, from three months' purchasing tour in Europe. Mr. Harry L. Burke and Mr. Neil R. Gray have returned from their trip to the Paris Exposition.

To the Editor

Must Consider All.

Independent Elector Delves Into History to Draw Lessons For the Present Federal Campaign.

Editor of The Advertiser:

Sir.—There never was a time in the history of Canada when the best men were needed at the head of affairs as now. Our country is passing through a crisis of unrest and disquietude of mind—the result of the recent great war. Her heavy indebtedness must be paid by the very best ways and means that the minds of our greatest men can contrive. We should elect to office men with experience, men who are capable of promoting the general welfare of every class. This is a time when there is no place for group men. Every man should be bent upon one cause. There is no excuse for a man saying, "Let us not fall have to look after my business." Let us not fall to see that this is selfishness, that our interests should be not only for Canada, but for the interests of mankind in general. We are evolving fast. In a material way we have, during the last hundred years, gone ahead with leaps and bounds, but not so fast spiritually. Humanity to man has begun to dawn upon us. In a very short time we shall be ashamed to say that we ever called ourselves a class.

History tells us that at the beginning of the nineteenth century in England, the franchise was in the hands of the upper classes—the great landowners. Men sat in parliament representing constituencies that could not boast of a single inhabitant. Members of parliament even represented sections of the country that were actually under the sea. With the passing of the reform bill of 1832 the "rotten" and "close" boroughs were abolished.

The industrial revolution had created a heretofore nonexistent class—the industrial middle class. These factory owners acquired enormous wealth, surpassing that of many of the nobles of England. As time went on this new class began to demand a voice in the government of the country. Its demands were perforce granted. This was indeed one step forward.

The industrial revolution had another result. It gathered together the lower classes into the towns, where the most terrible conditions of life existed. Men began to talk about their condition and the possibility of its betterment. This "getting together" finally led to a demand for parliamentary representation. Broadminded men began to appreciate the feelings of those who for centuries had been regarded almost with contempt. Grey, Disraeli and Gladstone were statesmen who, as it were, "saw the hand-writing on the wall," and who, though not without enduring great opposition, sought to bring about and did bring about the enfranchisement of all classes.

We look back on these conditions with regret and shame. The age of class rule has surely passed. We must never return to such a state of affairs. The men chosen by the people to govern the country should take the oath of office with the promise that they will conscientiously endeavour to further the interests of every class, and not of one group.

A. D. BROWN.

Calls It Narrow Gauge Politics

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN, which has for the past few years maintained an admirably independent policy in politics, fearlessly criticizing all parties alike where adverse criticism was due, has the following illuminating editorial headed "Narrow Gauge Politics" in its issue of September 17. We reproduce it as an independent size-up of Mr. Meighen's campaign appeals.

The Citizen says: "Mr. Meighen had an exceptional opportunity to furnish the country with new national leadership. He has failed pathetically to measure up to that opportunity. Let it be said at once that he is personally a man of character and integrity—as also is the prime minister, Mr. King. But Mr. Meighen's public utterances stamp him politically as a leader only. He is apparently incapable of thinking with broad vision of the nation's real interests. He is, indeed, prepared to sacrifice national interests for the sake of temporary party advantage. He cannot refrain from stooping to contemptible politics."

"Mr. Meighen's latest exhibition of narrow partisan outlook occurred at Halifax last Tuesday, where he felt it necessary to say something to offset Vincent Massey's entrance into public life on the Liberal side. Instead of being subtle and wise, he gave evidence of interest on the part of younger Canadian public men in national problems—even though in this instance it happened to be on the opposite side, political Mr. Meighen could think of nothing bluffer to say than to describe Mr. Massey's decision as 'grandstand play.' The Canadian Press reports Mr. Meighen's churlish reference to Mr. Massey as follows:

"It is very easy for Mr. Massey, having secured immunity while others suffered, to make a grandstand play of entering the government."

"Far from securing immunity for himself, it can safely be said that Mr. Massey's action in entering the government has been decided upon with full realization that it means considerable personal sacrifice. He could stay comfortably outside of the strife of tongues, as most businessmen prefer to do, rather than face the storm of abuse that they are liable to be subject to as soon as they enter the political arena. Mr. Meighen has at once shown what he is prepared to do. He has given party heeled the lead along the path of mean politics."

Snearing at Railway.

"The same cheap brand of criticism is directed by Mr. Meighen against the administration of the Canadian National Railway. Politicians have apparently perched him to refrain from making direct personal reference to Sir Henry Thornton, such as he used to make when Sir Henry first took over the position of railway president. Mr. Meighen's tactics are to refer to the board of directors, although he knows perfectly well that all decisions of major importance must be made by Sir Henry Thornton. But the Conservative leader is concerned only with making party capital, irrespective of whether it spreads the disruptive tendency towards sectionalism in Canada, or is calculated to destroy public confidence in the Canadian National Railway under public ownership."

"Speaking in Halifax, he told the maritime provinces what the Conservative party proposed to do with the Intercolonial Railway—framing the statement with the obvious intention of catching votes. The Conservative leader's policy is, in effect, to keep the Intercolonial Railway in politics. He is still playing the party game as he learnt it under Mr. Rogers in Manitoba fifteen years ago—overlooking the vital fact that in the meanwhile a new generation of Canadian manhood and womanhood has grown up in Canada. "Mr. Meighen's ideas of dealing with national problems are worse than futile, they are pitiable. He told the people of Halifax that he would reduce railway rates for the benefit of the maritime provinces, and the deficit due to this policy would be paid for from the general treasury of the nation." In other words he would tax the people of Canada to allow the Intercolonial Railway to be operated uneconomically. Mr. Meighen's whole talk on transportation is evidence that he is not in touch with maritime province conditions, where the problem is not primarily one of lower transportation rates but of better markets.

Using Discredited Effects.

"OF COURSE Mr. Meighen's electioneering policy is governed largely by the belief that such tactics are necessary to win elections in Canada. He is still playing the party game as he learnt it under Mr. Rogers in Manitoba fifteen years ago—overlooking the vital fact that in the meanwhile a new generation of Canadian manhood and womanhood has grown up in Canada. "Mr. Meighen's ideas of dealing with national problems are worse than futile, they are pitiable. He told the people of Halifax that he would reduce railway rates for the benefit of the maritime provinces, and the deficit due to this policy would be paid for from the general treasury of the nation." In other words he would tax the people of Canada to allow the Intercolonial Railway to be operated uneconomically. Mr. Meighen's whole talk on transportation is evidence that he is not in touch with maritime province conditions, where the problem is not primarily one of lower transportation rates but of better markets.

"On the tariff, Mr. Meighen is equally at sea. He has learned some parrot talk about protection which have practically no application to the maritime provinces any more than they have to the west. He has nothing new to offer, to meet unprecedented conditions. "For national leadership towards the rejuvenation of Canada, Mr. Meighen's narrow-gauge outlook is hopeless. He is lacking in breadth of vision. After four years of oppor-

tunity as opposition leader, he is demonstrating in this election campaign that he has learned nothing. He can give no lead to hold the confidence of young Canada. He has nothing to contribute towards the solution of national problems. He is a disappointment to Conservative public life. He should be allowed to retire into political seclusion with Mr. Robert Rogers."

INVESTIGATION ASKED FOR SEAMEN'S STRIKE

South Africa Cabinet To Approach British Government On Problem.

Associated Press Despatch. Cape Town, South Africa, Sept. 21.—It is understood that following the strenuous efforts of Col. F. H. P. Creswell, minister of defence and labor, to find some means of solving the seamen's strike, which has resulted in a deadlock, the Hertzog cabinet has decided to approach the British government with the suggestion that a board of inquiry should be appointed in England to investigate the functioning of the maritime board and other matters connected with the dispute, which led to the British seamen's unofficial strike.

There is reason to believe that the suggestion is finding favor with both the strikers and shipowners, and if it is adopted, it probably will result in the strike being called off. Premier Hertzog informed Col. Creswell that he is willing to receive a deputation of the strikers to discuss the situation.

HEAVY RAINS DAMAGE AND HELP MANY CROPS

Moisture Boosts Wheat, But Hinders Beans and Tomato Crops.

Canadian Press Despatch. Toronto, Sept. 21.—Recent heavy rains have left the ground in excellent condition for fall plowing in all parts of the province, save Northern Ontario, and wheat, already seeded, is well away to a good start. The Ontario department of agriculture's weekly report says today. On the other hand, there are some reports of hindrance to harvesting, and to the success of the fall crops. Corn has been damaged in some sections, and bean and tomato crops in the Welland-St. Catharines districts have suffered severely, according to the report.

LONDON, PARIS SEVERED BY OPERATORS' STRIKE

Associated Press Despatch. London, Sept. 21.—London was telephonically and telephonically cut off from Paris for some hours today owing to the strike of operators in the French capital. The wires were idle at a time when normally they are virtually monopolized by the stock exchange and banking house.

SUFFERS PARALYTIC STROKE WHILE AT MOTHER'S GRAVE

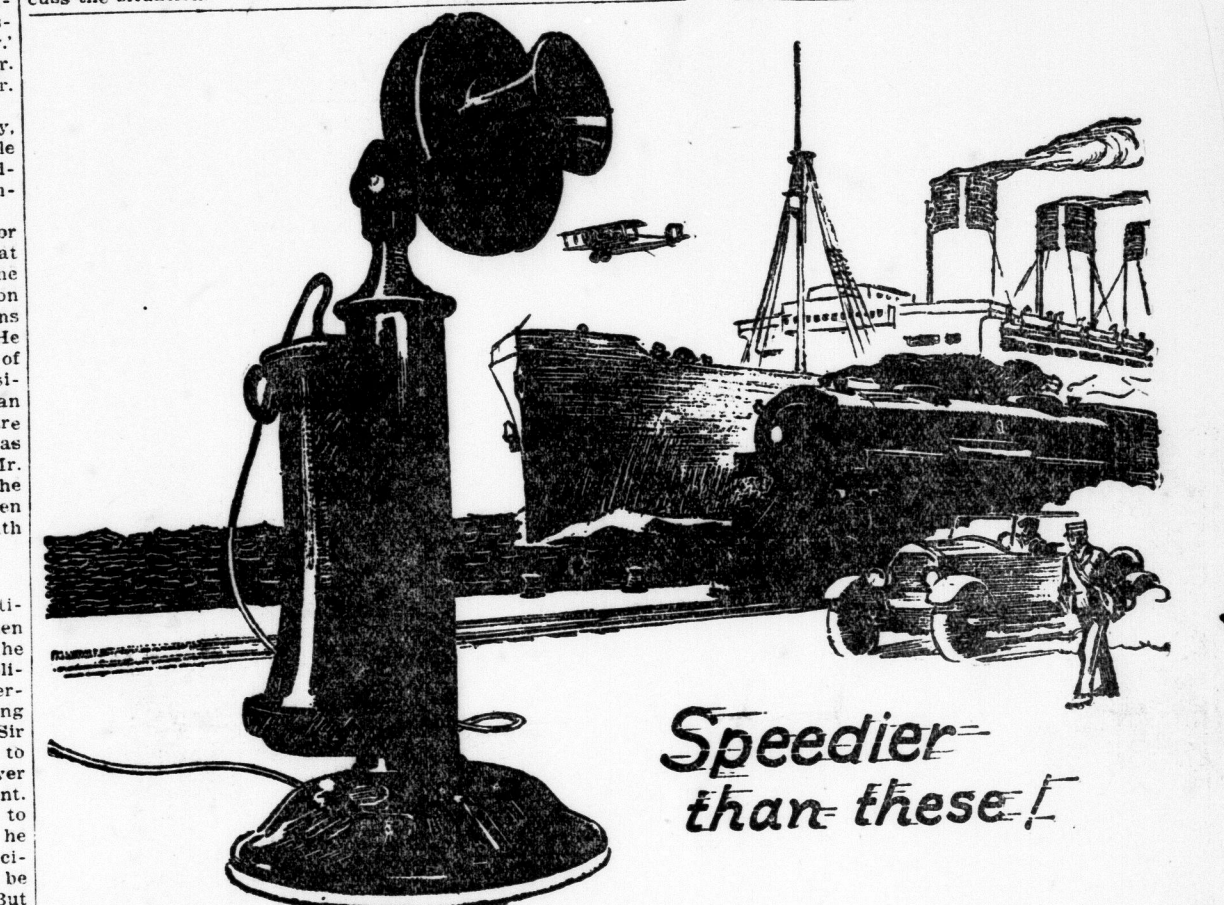
Canadian Press Despatch. Peterboro, Sept. 21.—Harry Anderson of Chicago suffered a stroke of paralysis while standing by the open grave of his mother at Millbrook on Sunday and died yesterday in Port Hope hospital. He had come over to attend the funeral.

HER NERVES BETTER NOW

Received Much Benefit by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chatham, Ont.—"I started to get weak after my second child was born, and kept on getting worse until I could not do my own housework, and was so bad with my nerves that I was afraid to stay alone at any time. I had a girl working for me a whole year before I was able to do my washing again. Through a friend I learned of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and took four bottles of it. I gave birth to a baby boy the 4th day of September, 1922. I am still doing my own work and washing. Of course, I don't feel well every day because I don't get my rest as the baby is so cross. But when I get my rest I feel fine. I am still taking the Vegetable Compound cured. My nerves are a lot better since taking it. I can stay alone day or night and not be the least frightened. You can use this letter as a testimonial and I will answer letters from women asking about the Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. CHAS. CARSON, 27 Forsythe St., Chatham, Ont.

Mrs. Carson is willing to write anyone suffering from female trouble.



Business speaks —at 186,000 miles a second

No business that does not use to the fullest extent the means science has devised for its economical up-building, can hope to maintain leadership.



Build up your Business by Telephone

The Telephone is now an essential factor in the huge mechanism of production, distribution, exchange and credits—as well as of social life.

It has created a wholly new relationship between producer and consumer.

The telephone is not only the new and accepted means of gaining wealth and power, it has become the one and only method of getting to know men and women to an extent never before possible.

GOOD business is based on sound ideas. As soon as a thought is born in your mind—as soon as you know it's right—send it out to work for you. "Get action!" says the business leader of to-day. Of what use is a practical thought if you don't send it out? Why not act as fast as you think? Give your thoughts wings.

The telephone is at your elbow. It brings every customer within hearing.

Use the Bell to Sell!

C. H. BEARD, Manager.

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA



McClary's SUNSHINE FURNACE

Guaranteed to heat. Backed by Canada's largest furnace builders. Installed on principles laid down by Canada's leading heating engineers.

DON'T TRY TO BUY FURNACE PERFORMANCE AT CUT RATES