

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1851.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.
Limited, Publishers.
191-193 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS
Business Department..... 197
Editorial Rooms..... 194 and 195
Job Printing Department..... 193

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily, Delivered in City..... 10
One year..... \$5.00

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

A LIBERAL OF THE OLD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

[Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Montreal.]

"I appear before you in my capacity as leader of the Liberal party. This position I have held for over twenty years. I entered politics over thirty-four years ago as a humble follower of Mr. Mackenzie, who was the leader of the Liberal party. I followed him with great devotion, and when he was withdrawn from office I followed his successor, Mr. Blake, with great devotion also. I would have been happy to have remained as I was then—a private in the great army of the Liberal party, supporting the Liberal cause and Liberal principles. But fate decreed otherwise.

"Gentlemen, though I am not of your origin or race or creed, the political ideas I have are not borrowed from my ancestors of old France. The political ideas I have I have borrowed from the great statesmen of Great Britain. I am a Liberal of the English school. I do not remember that I have ever had any other ideas but these. Even when I was a student at old McGill, they were the sentiments of my youth, which I borrowed from my reading. My political ideas and ideals have been entirely from such men as Burke, Fox, Gladstone, Bright and Daniel O'Connell. These ideas I have borrowed and followed.

"From Burke I learned the great advantages of the British parliamentary system. From Fox I learned the glorious ideas and ideals of the true minority; from Bright, the great principles of democracy; from Gladstone the great principles of home rule; and from Daniel O'Connell to be generous and good and kind to all races of the world. I have followed the principles of a man who had such a large heart and such a ready sympathy. I have endeavored to follow these sentiments throughout my political career.

"After eighteen years of opposition, the position of leader of the Liberal party became vacant, and when my colleagues of the House of Commons—necessarily Protestant and English—were in the great majority—decided to place upon my head the crown of leader. I protested, and said I would not accept it. There were reasons of political weight as well as personal reasons. I felt that the task, difficult enough for anybody, would be doubly so for me on account of my race and my religion—I felt that it would be better that the leader of the party should be of the race and religion of the majority, and from the great Province of Ontario, which is, to tell the truth, the banner province of the great Dominion.

"I told the party it would be better to select a man of their own race and religion as leader, but they said, 'No; we shall follow you. Put yourself at our head. The Liberal party and the Liberal principles are broad enough to give to all people and races an equal measure of justice, liberty and light.'

"These are the principles which have animated me ever since that historic occasion—these are the principles which, whether in opposition or in office, I have endeavored to maintain, and to uphold, and I think I can claim after twelve years of office that these principles I have fought for are better recognized, better understood, and better appreciated than they were at any previous time in our history."

MR. HAYS' DENIAL.

Mr. Hays has taken the earliest opportunity to refute the story, published first in one of Hearst's yellow journals and reproduced in Canada for party purposes, to the effect that the Grand Trunk Railway Company was anxious to withdraw from the Grand Trunk Pacific contract.

Mr. Hays and his party have been at Prince Rupert, and were probably unaware of the conspiracy to discredit the great national undertaking until they reached Victoria a few days ago. When questioned by the Victoria Times, he said the story was hardly worth contradiction, and had been circulated for a purpose. The Grand Trunk, he declared, could not withdraw from its obligations if it would, and "would not if it could." He gave an enthusiastic account of the progress of construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and declared himself confident of the future.

There is not the slightest doubt that the attacks upon the Grand Trunk Pacific were inspired with the object of, injuring its financial credit. Canadian newspapers embellished the original story by alleging that the cost of the eastern division had been so swollen by "graft" that the Grand Trunk directors alleged a breach of contract by the Government. And this action has played a large part in

the Opposition's campaign during the past two or three weeks! The reckless and unscrupulous character of the warfare against the administration could not be more plainly illustrated.

IN EAST MIDDLESEX.

Dr. Routledge is too well and favorably known in East Middlesex to be damaged by eleventh-hour stories, intended to cast suspicion upon his election methods.

A Conservative in Dorchester has been accused of offering money to other Conservatives to absent themselves from the polls. It is a serious charge and in the interests of justice the man against whom it is laid should be apprehended, and the case fully ventilated. Probably some of Dr. Routledge's opponents are pleased that it cannot come before court before polling day.

The fair-minded electors of East Middlesex will not be influenced against the candidature of Dr. Routledge by such a story. He is not even acquainted with Watcher, the man accused of bribery, and he gives his word of honor that not a cent, so far as he knows, is being illegally spent in his behalf. Dr. Routledge has urged his workers not to do anything contrary to the spirit and letter of the law, and he has conducted a manly, decent and good-tempered campaign. No section of the electorate of East Middlesex will more keenly resist the attempt to discredit Dr. Routledge, by connecting his name with dishonorable election tactics, than his Conservative friends in the riding. They are numbered by the hundreds, and many are supporting him on personal grounds.

THE FARMERS' INTERESTS WELL CARED FOR.

When Hon. Sydney Fisher assumed the office of Minister of Agriculture he recognized that if the Dominion Experimental Farm was to realize its highest possibilities of usefulness it must be developed and made a practical aid to agriculture.

His first step was to appoint Mr. J. H. Grisdale, a thoroughly practical man, as agriculturist, and to set apart 200 acres to be worked as a dairy farm. Since then there has been a steady improvement in appearance and productivity. Next a systematic five-year rotation was followed, and the results have been marked. Placing the same value on the different products in each case the returns in 1935 were valued at \$2,776 64, which increased in 1936 to \$5,714 32, showing the advantage of following good rotation in growing suitable crops. During recent years further change has been introduced, and some twelve different rotations are being experimented with to obtain some exact data as to their comparative value.

In live stock the progress has been equally remarkable. At the start in 1935 36 cattle were kept for the full year, and about 30 extra head during the winter, whereas in 1936 110 cattle were kept the full year and 40 extra head during the winter. Four herds of pure-bred cattle were introduced in 1931, and these have made such progress that they compare favorably with the best herds found in the Dominion. A large number of imported sheep and bacon hogs were also purchased, so that visiting farmers can now find typical specimens of the highest class. The splendid herd of Canadian cattle, a breed which has been wonderfully advertised and helped through the medium of the Central Experimental Farm, has attracted widespread notice. A great deal has also been done in the dissemination of pure-bred stock from the farm.

The increasing of the number of branch farms has been of great assistance to farmers, especially in the newer-settled parts of the country and in the older parts of the country where the conditions seem to require local experiments in crop-growing especially.

In the agricultural branch there has been great expansion under Liberal administration. In 1896 Prof. Robertson, as dairy and agricultural commissioner, was given, for the purpose of his work, the sum of \$75,770, the greater portion of which represented expenditure and advances upon dairy establishments in the older provinces. He had no assistants. Hon. Mr. Fisher appreciating the great capacity of Prof. Robertson and the value of his work for the country, asked for increased money, and added from year to year division after division to his work, and provided for the year 1935-6 the sum of \$155,000, while the estimates authorized for last year provide for the sum of \$210,000, to be expended by the various divisions of that branch quite apart from the special estimate of \$150,000 provided towards the encouragement of the establishment of cold storage warehouses for the better preservation and handling of perishable food products. It was in this branch of the department that the cold storage work was inaugurated. For a few years \$100,000 was spent, but now no regular expenditure is required, as private enterprise is sufficient to meet the demands of the trade.

Supervision of the handling of goods for export has been in charge of the markets' division of the department, and much has been done to stimulate the British market for our products. In this branch a complete system of inspection is in operation. Some money is still being spent on the refrigerator car system, but the demands of the trade are being largely met by the transportation companies, encouraged and strictly supervised and directed by the departmental staff. At first these transportation improvements applied only to butter, but later they were extended to cheese and finally to meats and fruits. By these and other means the interests of the agricultural industry have been cared for by the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Foster or Fielding?
Look out for the roebuck!
Has the Laurier Government made you poor?
The Slanderband will turn off the tap on Monday.

MR. BORDEN'S HUMILIATION; HIS APOLOGY TO MR. HUGH GRAHAM

Shortly after the election of 1904, when the discovery was made that the Conservatives had had a huge campaign fund, the Opposition leader emphatically denied that he had had any knowledge of it.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star, and himself a liberal contributor to the Conservative equine, was, as treasurer of the fund, by L'Eveement, the French Conservative organ in Quebec, for \$2,389 33, alleged to be due for work done during the campaign.

At the trial of the action Mr. Graham went into the witness box and swore that it was in compliance with a letter of instruction received by him from "Mr. Borden, the chief," that thousands of dollars for campaign purposes were sent out according to the method laid down by Mr. Borden. Mr. Graham threw an interesting light on the financing of the Conservative campaign in Quebec Province, and swore that he himself subscribed at different times, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000, \$5,000, \$4,000 and \$10,000—in all \$31,000. Continuing his evidence Mr. Graham said:

"Perhaps I had better go into a detailed explanation of the matter because it is a little involved. About the 24th of October—23rd or 24th of October—I received a letter from Mr. Borden, the chief, telling me that money must not be handled by any person, I believe—I won't quote the exact words, but to the effect that money must not be handled by men in the party, in public life, or words to that effect, and that it was better to have, in each province, persons appointed who were in every way acceptable to the party, locally. I sent a copy of that to all the different provinces where I was giving any assistance."

This sworn statement of a close political friend was met by Mr. Borden with a flat denial. In a speech at Montreal over a year ago the Opposition leader publicly declared in effect that Mr. Graham had perjured himself. Said he:

"I am reproached, I believe, on account of a letter supposed to have been written by me with regard to the distribution of money to men throughout the country, who are not in public life. During the campaign of 1904 no such letter was ever written."

AFTER.
[Harper's Weekly.]
Mother (from remote apartment)—What is little Willie crying about, Jane?
Jane—About the peaches, ma'am.
Mother—Well, go out in the yard and get him some.
Jane—He don't want um.
Mother—Well, what is he crying about?
Jane—'Bout the ones he's done had.

IN A HUSBANDLIKE TONE.
[Pittsburg.]
"Fanny has given notice."
"Why?"
"She says you spoke in a brutal manner to her on the telephone yesterday."

A BOY'S VIEW.
[Brooklyn Life.]
"Papa," exclaimed the youth, as the vast audience at the grand opera rose to its feet applauding and shouting its approval, at the final drop of the curtain, "how tickled everybody is that this thing is over!"

AT THE MUSEUM.
[Tatler.]
Attendant at Museum—Sir, you know well that dogs are not admitted here.
Visitor—He isn't my dog.
Attendant—But he followed you in.
Visitor—Well, so did you.

WHAT'S THE USE?
[Exchange.]
Tommy—Pop, a rooster doesn't have hair, does he?
Tommy's Pop—No, my son.
Tommy—Then what good does it do him to have a comb?

SHE GOT THROUGH.
[St. Louis Republic.]
Hix—I always have Dr. Emdin. When my mother-in-law was ten million acres under, he pulled her through.
Dix—Which way did he pull her?

WORSE AGAIN.
[Judge.]
Hypochondriac—I suffer a great deal with my eyes, doctor.
Busy Doctor—You'd suffer a great deal more without them, madam.

LIBERALS AND LABOR.
[Toronto Star.]
It would be a great mistake for any Liberal in South Toronto to suppose that the cause of J. G. O'Donoghue is not his cause. It is well to study the record of his achievements, but it is still more important to consider the future of Liberalism. Liberalism cannot afford to stand

Vote against Mr. Beattie as the candidate of the Slanderband.

Three Liberal candidates to be proud of: Routledge, Calvert and Smith.

The first page of our local contemporary looks like a special edition of the Police Gazette.

London Liberals who resent the disgraceful attacks upon their leaders should vote for Mr. McCandless.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says the Opposition hasn't finished its term in Purgatory. Certainly it needs further purging.

Mr. Hume Elliott says that Mr. Beattie's east end speech was misreported in The Advertiser. Mr. Elliott was not at the east end meeting.

Mr. Hayes is enthusiastic over the prospects of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Perhaps he knows more about the railway business than the arm-chair critics of the project.

ten by me, nor at any other time. So far as these matters which have been alluded to as matters of reproach to me are concerned, I say that I have had nothing to do with them from first to last, and I absolutely disown any connection with them."

In view of the question of veracity thus raised by "Mr. Borden, the chief," it is not difficult to account for the strained relations between Mr. Graham and the Montreal Star on the one hand and the Conservative leader on the other.

Possibly with the view of winning back the financial and editorial assistance of Mr. Graham, Mr. Borden has deemed it wise to change his tone. Speaking at Montreal a few weeks ago the Opposition leader said:

"Let me say further, in respect to some alleged or supposed discrepancies between Mr. Graham and myself. With regard to a certain letter that the memoranda or men may be at fault to the date or contents of a letter; but I would be last to imagine and I am sure you will agree with me, that Mr. Graham would ever in the slightest degree deviate from the truth in any statement made by him, whether made under oath or otherwise. And I want to say that so far as my knowledge of Mr. Graham goes, I would infinitely rather rely upon his unsworn statement than upon the sworn affidavits of many of those men who are vilifying him in the Liberal press."

Could anything be more humiliating to a political party than to see its leader thus stultify himself? Yet this is the man who asks the Canadian electorate to place him at the head of affairs, and who in a recent manifesto declared that there are no "considerations of more transcendent importance than those which are concerned with the moral foundations upon which alone the permanency of democratic institutions can securely rest," and who, with such men as Foster, Fowler, Bennett, Roblin, Rogers and other of the same type as his closest political associates, promises, in the same manifesto, "if returned to power, a cabinet worthy of the highest ideals and truly representative of the great country which I shall serve!"

It is clear that Mr. Borden's political ideals and practices are sadly discordant.

still. As in days gone by it identified itself with the cause of responsible government and of representation by population, it ought today to identify itself with the fair representation of labor in Parliament.

AN AUTOCRAT.
[Washington Star.]
"Do you think that the people ought to rule?" asked the patriot.
"Don't ask me," answered the nervous man. "I'm prejudiced against the idea. I'm a baseball umpire."

THOSE DOGS!
[Boston Traveller.]
"My poor man, how did you acquire such a thirst?"
"Wasn't disaway, mister; w'en de doctor operated on me for a kidney stone, he forgot an' left a sponge inside o' me."

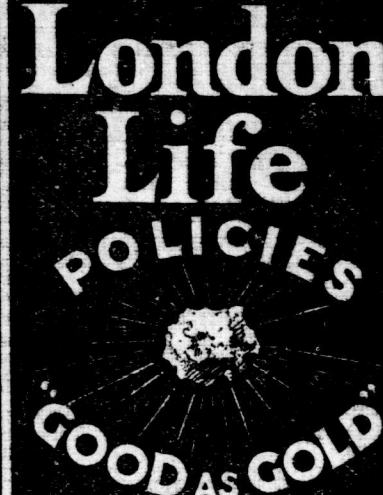
SUCCESS.
[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"I find it difficult," he said, "to keep from feeling that my life has been a failure."
"Nonsense," she replied. "Why should you ever have such a thought? You have always made it possible for your wife to wear good clothes."

FOR A FRESH START.
[Montreal Herald.]
The western agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway are now proclaiming that, with the crop movement actually under way, the business depression is over for good. What is worth while to note, however, is that this ready recuperation has been made possible by the fact that in the last ten years in the west the process of settlement has gone on in earnest. What has enabled the railway to regain their confidence is the fact that there are a million people in the west now, where twelve years ago there were a couple of hundred thousand, and that they have ten million acres under grain, where formerly there were but two millions to draw from. The filling of the west with men is the great practical achievement of the Laurier administration, for the market created by the presence of the new population has been the means of restoring normal conditions in Eastern Canada as well of keeping at home those who formerly went to the States for work, and who will now go to the mills, which, springing up in every Canadian city in the past ten years, have been running on short time during the period of non-production that resulted from the dislocation of business in all the world's great financial centres. The revival is at hand, may even be said to be here, and for that we in Canada can thank Laurier and his work.

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Safeguard them against this terrifying contingency with our Life Rate Endowment.

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W. A. Winterstein, Inspectors
Geo. McBroome, Ordinary Branch
J. F. Manie, Supt. Indus. Branch.

IMPORTANT ARREST MADE IN SARNIA

Robert Colwell Charged With Having Extorted \$500 From Charles Damm.

Sarnia, Oct. 23.—The steamer Canadian loaded several hundred tons of hay here yesterday for up the lakes. The steamer Midland Prince is at the Point Edward elevator with 550,000 bushels of grain that was being loaded. Rev. Lewis Brown, B. A., of Trinity Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio, will preach in the Central Baptist Church next Sunday at both services.

The roller hockey game played at Wallaceburg last night between Sarnia and Wallaceburg resulted in a victory for Wallaceburg by a score of 5 to 1. The game was fast and the rink was packed full. A return match will be played here in a short time. The Sarnia boys were royally treated by the Wallaceburg team. Robert Colwell, for whose apprehension a warrant was issued by Police Magistrate Ball, of Woodstock, in December, 1936, was arrested here today by Provincial Detective Sarvis, at the instance of Mr. D. S. McMillan. Colwell is charged with having by threats and violence secured from Mr. Charles Damm the sum of \$500. It is charged that in December of last year Robert Colwell and another man held up Charles Damm at the point of a revolver, in a Woodstock hotel, and compelled the latter to pay over \$500 in cash, and to give a mortgage for \$4,200, to prevent his arrest on a trumped-up charge of having guilty knowledge of the murder of a man named Fause.

It is stated that the man who was with Colwell claimed to be a constable, and, producing a revolver and handcuffs, told Damm that unless he gave him \$5,000 he would take him to the lock-up, whereupon Damm paid over to the supposed constable \$500, and subsequently gave him a mortgage on his farm for \$4,200. Shortly after this, Damm learned that he had been swindled by Colwell and his confederate, who had fled to the United States. Mr. McMillan met Colwell in Port Huron in the course of some lawsuit in which he was interested, and on pretence of securing an affidavit from him induced Colwell to call at his office here this morning, when the arrest was effected, by Detective Sarvis, who took his prisoner to Woodstock.

Members of the basketball team played an interesting game of basketball on the new field, resulting in favor of Ethel Broughton's team. The following is the line-up: Ethel Broughton (captain), Grace Johnston, Edna Holleran, Sheila Hetherington, Jessie Jackson, Mary Wismer, Meda Monroe (captain), Irene Corrigan, Beatrice French, Mary Wismer, Grace Moore, Judith Pendergast. The score was 14 to 7. T. Bertrand was referee.

TWO STIFF SENTENCES FOR MONTREAL TOUGHS

Montreal, Oct. 13.—Judge Choquette handed out stiff sentences today to two young toughs, who admitted beating and robbing a man of a diamond ring and gold watch valued at over \$1,000, three weeks ago. Hawthorne, who had a police record, four fourteen years, and Drury ten years. These two are suspected of having held up and beaten several citizens.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

GUILD REFUSED THEIR COMPANY

Mr. Zealand, of Hamilton Wholesale Grocers, Cross-Examined by Mr. Johnston.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—Continuing his effort to break down the case of the complainants in the case against the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild before Chief Justice Falconbridge this morning, Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., for the defense, subjected Mr. H. W. Zealand, organizer of the Wholesale Grocers' Company, of Hamilton, to a severe cross-examination.

Witness admitted that his company had applied for membership in the Guild, but were refused. The company was organized in 1903, with nearly 60 shareholders, all retail grocers, who were given a bonus of one \$10 share on every five purchased. Witness increased \$500 in stock, and was given a bonus of \$5,000 stock for promotion fees. In the scheme to secure profits it was agreed that seven per cent should first be paid on stock, and that any surplus should then be divided among the purchasing shareholders, according to the size of their order. In all 800 accounts were secured on the company's books.

"By these facts, I should judge," said Mr. Johnston, "that none outside the sixty shareholding retailers secured any rebates from you; any special privileges in buying. And yet you call that an honest arrangement, a perfectly legitimate wholesale business?"

"I certainly do."

"Did you arrange with any manufacturer to entrust your company and machinery to handle his goods exclusively in Ontario?"

"And you found you could get goods on no other terms?"

"True."

"Then, after the first two years of business you found your members buying from other wholesale grocers?"

"Yes. Their travellers were knocking us, saying our lack of Guild membership prevented us getting goods at right prices."

Cut Off Profits.

Mr. Zealand told of the failure of the co-operative system in his business, and the employment of travellers, which move cut off the profits for the year ending July, 1935, when the sales to shareholders showed a falling off of \$25,000.

Mr. Johnston tried to get Mr. Zealand to admit that his firm was virtually an association of retailers, and read from a copy of the bylaws of the company, in which it was described as an organization of "retailers for the retailers." Witness said the wording was faulty.

"That means it was false," remarked Mr. Johnston.

"No," replied the witness. "It was the wrong wording, that's all."

Mr. Hugh Blain, of Eby, Blain & Co., wholesale grocers of Toronto, members of the Guild, was called for the defense. He had been in business since 1865, he said, the greater part of which was taken up with the wholesale grocery business. Mr. Johnston took up the examination.

The First Agitation.

"What was the first agitation for terms from the manufacturers?"

"About 1883 or 1884."

"What caused it?"

"In 1882 Col. Davidson and myself

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Stephens' Ink

discussed the tobacco trade conditions at Montreal with the other wholesale grocers, and we increased our prices two cents a pound to the retailer. "Give me a fair average of the net profits a wholesaler must make to carry on business."

"He ought to get two or three per cent net on his turn over. The gross percentage would have to be over ten."

Sugar Proposition.

"Were you one of the wholesalers who approached the sugar refiners?"

"Yes."

"What was the proposition made to the sugar men?"

"That we get 1-8 cent a pound profit. But we didn't succeed."

"And how long have you been struggling with the refiners to get better arrangements?"

"We are struggling yet."

Equalized Rates.

Regarding the equalized rates, Mr. Johnston asked: "I believe it is cheaper to ship to Vancouver than to say Calgary."

"Yes, but we get over that by shipping our goods to Vancouver and dropping them off at Calgary, under a special permit from the company."

"Do you think that Equalized Rate Book creates a fair condition for wholesalers and retailers alike?"

"I do. There was no thought of discrimination."

"Having organized in 1903, what evils did you start out to remedy?"

"The greatest trouble was in wholesalers selling to consumers through the Grain Organization, a farmers' society."

France, looking apprehensively over the border, wonders if the Kaiser will rock the Morocco boat.

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