

## London Advertiser

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London, Ont., Saturday, November 13.

### COPIING AMERICAN METHODS.

Meighenites are always talking about the desirability of keeping Canada independent of the United States, yet they are slavish imitators of American methods. One of the most recent publications of the National Liberal and Conservative Publicity Bureau is a pamphlet filled with quotations from Mr. Harding, the newly-elected president of the United States, and other American public men and newspapers, advocating higher protection.

The moral that the writer intends to draw is that Canada must follow the American example. Surely Canadians are able to do their own thinking without depending upon Mr. Harding or any other American politician.

In 1912, as we have already pointed out, Mr. Meighen's party said that Canada had been wise in rejecting reciprocity with the United States because Mr. Wilson had been elected and a Democratic party would lower the tariff without reciprocity. Now the farmers are told by the same party that our tariff must not be reduced because a Republican president and Congress will increase the tariff. Apparently, we are to spend our time watching American policies instead of minding our own business—and whatever the American politicians may do, high tariff or low tariff, is to be a reason for keeping up the tariff walls in Canada.

### THE SOURCE OF SECURITY.

It is one of the gracious manifestations of the times in which we live that the heart of mankind is so readily moved to the alleviation of human suffering or distress. Not only are the emotions readily stirred, but the intellect, which weighs and considers, responds to the appeal of the heart. Then the will gives practical and tangible expression to the purposes so formed. As the apostle taught, it is not enough to exude a drop of moisture from the eyes and bid the unfortunate depart in peace—"be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body."

Every week in the year a Boston, Mass., newspaper publishes a whole page of announcements on behalf of practical and deserving charities that need the helping hand. Being in the very hub of American enlightenment and culture, one might suppose that so many and such grievous disorders of "mind, body and estate" could hardly exist in this year of grace, 1920, and yet no doubt not one-half the tale of misery and misfortune has been disclosed in the bare recital. We need not imagine, however, that such conditions are confined only in the slumdom of the great cities. In kind, if not in degree, they exist in the lesser centres of population, and the season is at hand which aggravates these trying experiences and should prompt the exercise of a vigilant activity in searching them out for relief. The very phraseology of the requests for aid referred to shows that they are inspired by the Christian religion as propagated by the church, which the cynical fashion of some has been to disparage. It is from the repeated teachings of the Redeemer and his apostles as revealed in the New Testament that deeds of love and mercy receive their inspiration; and their driving power originates in spiritual forces liberated in the world under the Christian dispensation. What hospitals, dispensaries or homes for the unfortunate has paganism to its credit or what have the swarthy, esthetic cults of the East achieved for the uplift of humanity, compared with the glorious accomplishments of Christianity? A Divinely instituted organism, the church is not in the world on sufferance to be forced into the morgue by a shallow pessimism as having outlived its usefulness. Under the guidance and quickening of the Spirit its business is to spread the Truth which delivers men from suffering and the bondage of lust, waste and greed, and to preach the principles of brotherhood in business and industry.

The church cannot concentrate its energies upon simply cleaning up the outward consequences of moral disorders. In medicine, the wise physician does not limit himself to dealing with symptoms. He goes down to causes and seeks to restore conditions so that nature can work a cure. The church has to preach renewing grace and to bear witness, as the prophets always did, against individual iniquities, injustice and vile traffics, often entrenched in high places, that create human wreckage. On this ground it merits the support and co-operation of chivalrous citizens, and surely divisions should be unified to meet the forces malignantly arrayed against the Kingdom of Heaven. That was an outstanding lesson of the great war. Furthermore, in conflict, there must be individual devotion or the army will lack the morale to conquer.

In the final analysis the security of the community and country traces back to individual religion, rectitude and courage. Recently in New England great textile and other manufacturing industries have been disturbed over the reckless cancellation of orders and unsettled conditions, bringing chaos in prospect on the eve of winter. As a remedy, Oliver M. Fisher, head of one of the largest shoe-making plants and other organizations, advises a return to the ancient Biblical precept of responsibility to God and one's fellowman. Otherwise, he says, the irreligious trend of the country with 60 per cent. of its population not even nominally connected with its church will break down existing morals, destroying the faith of men in each other, and reducing contracts to mere scraps of paper. This view is borne out in a recent article by the statistician, Roger M. Babson, who says:

"What does all this situation mean? The religion of the community is really the bulwark of business and of our investments. It means the real security for the stocks, bonds, mortgages, deeds and other investments which we own. The steel boxes, the legal papers and the other things that we look upon as so important, are the mere shell of the egg. The value of our investments depends not upon the strength of our banks, but upon the strength of our churches. The underpaid preachers of the nation are the men upon whom we are really depending, rather than on the well-paid bankers, lawyers and brokers. For our own sakes, for our children's sakes, for the country's sake, let us businessmen get behind the churches and their preachers. Never mind if they are not perfect. This only means that were they efficient they would do very much more."

The captain of industry and the statistician are right in their prescriptions. The pulpit can render no better service than to proclaim with all the cogency at its command the good old mandates of Holy Writ, and if the people desire deliverance from sorrow, suffering and unrest, they will harken and heed those counsels, the reliability of which has never been impugned. There is no other way of safety.

### MR. LANDON ON THE CIVIL WAR.

Mr. Fred Landon, public librarian of London, is the writer of an informing article in the third number of the new "Canadian Historical Review," on "Canadian Opinion of Southern Secession, 1860-1861." This is one of several articles published by Mr. Landon in the last few years on the subject of Canada, slavery and the American Civil War. His contribution from study of contemporary sources to American and Canadian history in the years from 1850 to 1865 has been considerable.

In this last article Mr. Landon has been sifting the files of Canadian newspapers, particularly the Toronto Globe and Leader, in the years 1858 to 1861, the letters of W. H. Russell, London Times correspondent at that time in America, and the speeches of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, 1861-1865. The rest is a clearer statement of public opinion at the time in this country on the secession than has hitherto been set down.

Factors in the formation of opinion were the raid of John Brown planned at Chatham, Ont., the constant influx of negro refugees, the propaganda of the Canadian Anti-Slavery Society, the pronounced stand of George Brown for the North, and the editorial attitude of the Toronto Globe, which identified the cause of the North with "the cause of righteousness." At the outbreak of the war in 1861 Canadian sympathy was pretty solid with the North, even among the Tories, though the Leader, their party organ, was lukewarm at best and gradually became pro-Southern.

The arrival among us in 1861 of Southern families brought an influence to bear in behalf of the Confederacy, while at the same time the influx of certain pacifists and "skeddaddlers" from the North tended against the North's prestige. There were also the early reverses of the Union armies to support the Southern view of Northern inferiority, and when differences arose between Great Britain and the United States some in Canada took sides against the North, though Mr. Landon says that English opinion did not greatly influence Canada, for "as spectators two thousand miles nearer the contest, Canadians were little inclined to take their views of the war at second-hand. It was estimated that 40,000 Canadians were enlisted in the armies of the North during the four years of the war." There were, however, fears that victorious armies from over the border might attack Canada, or, if the South made good its secession, two armed republics confronting each other, might make against the peace of North America and our security. On the whole, Canadians hoped for the restoration of the Union, both for their own interest and because of political, social and moral principle.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Two and two may be four, but you can't mix two glasses of two and one-half per cent and get a five per cent kick.

Throughout all the stages of reconstruction Western Ontario has adhered to the "go-easy" policy. It augurs well for the future of this district, Canada's garden.

Putting whiskey on the prohibited list in Scotland would be almost as difficult as taking beer from the German, spaghetti from the Italian and garlic from the Austrian.

Eugene Debs, a Socialist candidate in the recent elections in the United States, was not barred from running for office, and yet a candidate in the Northeast Toronto by-elections was threatened with the loss of his job as a penalty for entering the lists.

### THE REPAIRS TO THE ABBEY.

From all over the world gifts continue to reach the Dean of Westminster in response to his appeal for funds with which to repair Westminster Abbey. To take a single list at random is to find in it contributions from Zanzibar, from Sokoto, from Dar-es-Salaam, from many places in South Africa, from Canada (whence contributions are frequent and regular), from Hong Kong, from Egypt and from India. And citizens of the United States are not slow to claim the privilege of helping the sacred and historic building which is the shrine of the English race and of all English-speaking people.

### LEISURE AND WORK.

Leisure is not mere amusement; it is not freedom from work; leisure is that one of God's graces which our trouble life is most in need of, but leisure is not an "after hours" matter; leisure is what we must win back into both work and play, into life; leisure is what today the employer wants as desperately as his clerk wants it. And it is just because leisure has been squeezed out, and men have been driven at a ludicrous speed, able only to catch at the husks as they hastened by, and forced to leave the kernel, that human beings today are tating their work and seeking life somewhere outside it.

## From Here and There

PADEREWSKI AND THE PIANO.

[Interview in Paris New York Herald.]  
"I shall never touch a piano again. Not only the situation of my country makes me unwilling to continue my career as a public entertainer, even as presenting the highest form of art, but the shock of the repudiation of my country has so affected my nervous system that I am unable to touch the piano even for private satisfaction."

### GLAD NOVEMBER.

[Haverhill Gazette.]  
As it comes, people look upon November as a month of shrill, gusty winds, spitting snow and whirling leaves; a bleak, dire and dreary brother in the year's family of twelve children. Why isn't it a month of happiness and good cheer? It is filled with good things. November is the month of thanksgiving, which is to be celebrated in good style on Thursday, the 5th. November smacks of turkey and cranberry sauce, and of football and chrysanthemums. It is a hunting month too, when lovers of the gun are pursuing big game and small. Then there is the time of the year when the farmers are at the harvest, though the fields are bare. Cellar bins bulge with the freight of apples and potatoes and cabbages. The frost gives off an appetizing odor. Hogs are ready for saucers, and hams and bacon will soon be curing in the smoke of corn cobs and hickory. On the farm the month of November is the month of the cider mill and the apple butter "sauteur." The cold, snappy days are really great days. November, both in city and country, ought to be a glad season. The keen air makes one move faster. The blood tingles and one feels it is good just to be alive.

### WATER POWER IN SWITZERLAND.

[Omaha Bee.]  
The Swiss Republic, which is seeking a loan for the purpose here, may be the first nation to equip all its public services with electrical power. The local conditions are unusually favorable. Coal costs impossible prices; but white coal, or water power, is splendidly abundant—2,700,000 horsepower in an area half that of Maine. There is no reason why, in time, hydraulic electricity should not only turn the mill wheel and propel the street cars of Switzerland, but heat its houses and cook its food. Nature has arranged for Switzerland that its water power should be, not only where, but when it is wanted. It is more abundant in the court's season than in winter. In every glacial stream which flows in the stage every afternoon from the sun's power, and low stage after midnight, the maximum of power coincides with the "peak of the load" on mountain railways.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT IN THE U. S.  
[Washington Correspondent of London Times.]  
Prohibition is dangerous. In a country where the reversal of sentiment more common than in the United States; but there are serious reasons for thinking that, as the stores of liquor vanish, the country will gradually revert to permanent abstinence. The American people are not like the Germans, beer drinkers, or like the Latins, wine drinkers. Water, varied by coffee and tea, is the standard drink at nearly all times. The almost unknown to the plain people, and being of the German type, though much drunk, were really never much more than what might be called routine luxuries. It is surprising, moreover, in this land of sunshine and dryness of atmosphere, that the people should cultivate for artificial stimulants in felt, even by those who live without them. Finally, there is widening testimony on the part of employers, social workers and others, who are clearly convinced that the mass, that the general tone of society has improved since frequent drinks became more difficult to obtain.

### A TRIBUTE TO CANADA.

[Ottawa Journal.]  
American financial organizations, thriving on the trade industry that they have made their money, are anxious that American business should cultivate Canada. Our neighbors see a great future for this country and desire to get the bulk of our currency in exchange for goods and services. The Bankers' Trust Company, and the Bank of Montreal, American businessmen to keep their eyes on Canada, gives high praise to our country. "The land of opportunity," it calls it. Reviewing our accomplishments during the last century, it says: "Needless to say, such a record of achievement as is afforded by the history of Canada, during the fifty odd years which have elapsed since British rule, is not alone a source of pride and chance. Canada has been fortunate during this period in having in political life and in business a group of able, resourceful, morally strong, patriotic men, who have been capable in action, but capable in leadership. "As evidence of Canada's phenomenal development, the latest available figures indicate that the Dominion, in relation to nine other industrial countries, now stands first in area, second in potential water power, third in total railway mileage, fifth in total exports, sixth in pig iron production, seventh in total exports and eighth in population. But the record of the past is only an intimation of the future. "Canada has scarcely begun to grow," says the Bankers' Trust Company. "Her friendship and her business are increasingly worth while."

### LABELS ON CANNED GOODS.

[Ottawa Journal.]  
Is there anything in the revised statutes of Canada which forbids a government employee to get a new idea into his head? The question is provoked by a letter from Ottawa which recently reached Vancouver importers. This communication sets forth, with positively awful wisdom, the reasons why tinned goods imported are required to be labeled by the manufacturer at the port of landing. "The packer," says the letter, "is the only person who knows what is actually in the can until the same is opened." Perhaps he is. But what of it? Under the law, every shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of quality, and a Dominion inspector compares all goods with the certificate. The label is in no sense a guarantee of quality. It is an advertisement. Its purpose is to recommend goods to the consumer, and to let him know where he can get more of the same. This, as the letter says, "is very simple." But the department officials, nevertheless, seem unable to understand it. The insistence on having goods labeled at the port of shipment accomplishes nothing, except to deprive Canadian firms of the printing of the labels. It is a waste of money, and it is a waste of time. It ought to be done in our own country. Evidently the law in this connection needs changing, and the government employees need shaking up. Instead of being of assistance to the development of commerce, they are making themselves an obstruction. This matter comes, apparently, under the direct jurisdiction of Hon. Dr. Tolmie. If he would take the trouble to look into it personally, he could not help seeing the futility of the present rule. Employment in Canada is none too plentiful. Times are tightening. There is no sense in having work done in Singapore that can be done better in Vancouver.

### AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS.

[Quebec Telegraph.]  
Despite all the claims that have been taken to prevent accidents from motor cars, the number of fatalities continues alarmingly large, not only in our great cities, but also upon many country roads, and it is almost impossible to pick up any copy of a newspaper without reading of several fatalities caused by these necessary yet more or less dangerous horseless carriages. It ought to be, and it must be, possible to decrease the frequency of these fatal accidents. The automobile is, itself, a much safer vehicle than it was, even five years ago. It has been improved every year, and is now a machine under the absolute control of any competent driver. It can be made to answer to a man's will, and it can move quickly in proportion to its speed than any other vehicle. It is usually well made, and a very small percentage of accidents are due to faults in construction. The motor car is here to stay; it is heavy and powerful and will undoubtedly continue to be used on the highways; it is running there, it is going everywhere at all hours, and the conditions which its presence produces must be recognized as among the facts of existence. There is some ground for hope that the death rate from motor accidents will be decreased as the pedestrian population gains in caution. But too many accidents are due to carelessness, and it is a fact which too many motorists overlook—that no matter how expert a driver may be, he must provide for the chance that the other fellow may be reckless, incompetent or nervous, and involve both of them in a mixup. After a smash has occurred it is of very little advantage to a man to know that he had the right of way—if the other fellow didn't happen to know it, or had forgotten it, or made some miscalculation in timing his arrival at an intersection.

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—The Canadian National Railway serves all nine provinces. It crosses Prince Edward Island and the whole Dominion, touching nearly all the important centres from coast to coast.
- 2—George Washington was sent out by the governor of Virginia to attack the French at Fort Duquesne.
- 3—The old French trading post, Fort La Jonquiere, built in 1751 by M. de La Potherie, stood near the present site of Calgary.
- 4—Kingston is built on the former site of Fort Frontenac.
- 5—More than 7,000 Canadians fought in the South African war.
- 6—The late King Edward visited Canada as the Prince of Wales in 1900.
- 7—Louisburg, the French fortress in Cape Breton, was captured by New Englanders during the war of Australian Succession.
- 8—Canada's most famous battlefield is the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec, where the French and British armies contended for supremacy in Canada.
- 9—The Canadian Pacific Railway yards at Winnipeg are the largest individually-owned railway yards in the world, 125 miles of siding.
- 10—The Federal Government has jurisdiction over bankruptcy and insolvency.

### TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—Where is Mosquito Bay?
- 2—Who was Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker?
- 3—Where is the Trent Valley system of canals?
- 4—How long was Toronto called York?
- 5—Who was the first colonial statesman to attend a British cabinet?
- 6—When did Frenchmen and Englishmen meet on grounds of equality to devise laws for the people?
- 7—When did Newfoundland become English?
- 8—Where will the bi-centenary of British courts in Canada be celebrated in 1917?
- 9—How many affiliated societies comprise the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada?
- 10—What have been Canada's four leading railways?

## Poetry and Jest

A SONG OF THE YEARS AND STELLA.

[Edward W. Barnard in New York Times.]  
In those mystic early years  
When the world was young and holy joy,  
I had no invading fears  
Even briefly could destroy—  
In those years of trickery and guile,  
Watched with hazel eyes and wide  
For my coming every night  
But through all it presence hid  
Then a fruitless quest, while I  
Always near the light saw  
To her great delight would cry:  
"Mother, where's our baby gone?"  
Other years have come and brought  
And how they looked; he had seen  
Other fears some ravage wrought  
In our happy equities  
But through all it presence bright  
Gave each day a golden crown  
Stella! When she stooped  
And met me in the first long gown  
Stooped for an approving kiss  
And then she looked down  
I beheld—and murmured this:  
"Mother, where's our baby gone?"

### SCHOOL DAYS.

[W. T. Truesdale.]  
School days! O glorious school days!  
Gladness, though sad, some days,  
Would I were back again just as of yore.  
When they were near to me,  
Schoolmates so dear to me,  
And we together increased learning's store;  
But alas! far away,  
Far as a star away,  
Those happy days that will come never more.  
Smaller our number now,  
Some in death slumber now,  
Scattered the rest, on time's turbulent tide,  
Lessons are learning still,  
Joy hard are earning still,  
So 'twill be e'er till we reach the Divide.  
Oh, may we meet again,  
Meet where life's sweet again,  
And there forever in wisdom abide.

## Every Man For Himself

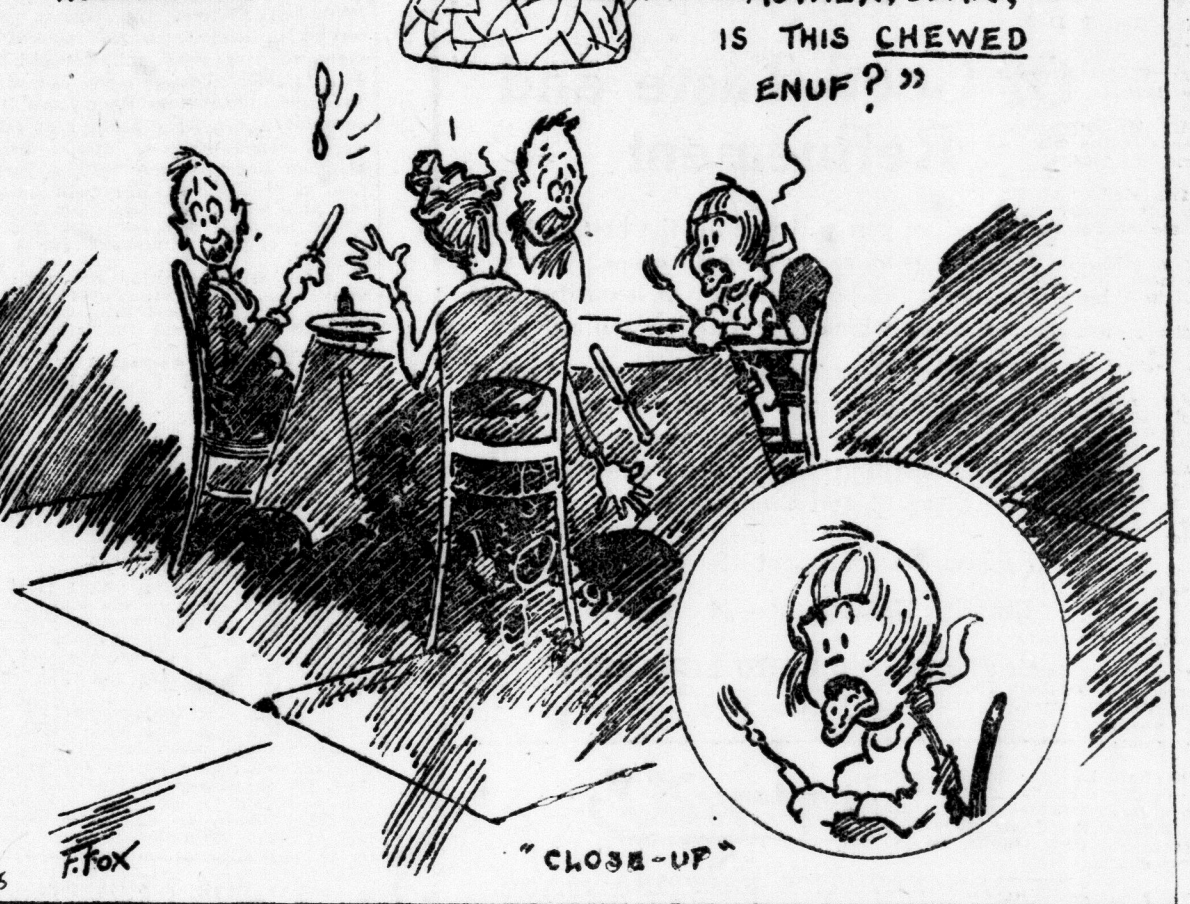
By HOPKINS MOORHOUSE.

He sat up and stared after her. She wore a light-fitting warm sweater with a paddy green tam to match and clutched a silver-meshed reticule in one hand. He could not see her face, for she did not turn around but quickly opened the door and went out onto the track was flowing back into the darkness. In her hasty movements was a certain definiteness of purpose which did not escape the puzzled Kendrick. "That's the girl," he thought, "who saw that she was tugging to lift the trap in the platform which would uncover the steps on one side. She had swung this into place and was hanging to the bottom step, with the evident intention of being from the train. He shouted, springing forward. "Don't do that!" he started, and before he could reach her, let go without a word. A few seconds elapsed while the dumbfounded young man peered into the black and void that night revealed. He then he too swung down the steps, poised his body as far forward towards the engine as possible and with a quick push backward—jumped. For the face which had looked up at him and on which the light shone had been that of Miss Crissy Lawson!

### CHAPTER XV.

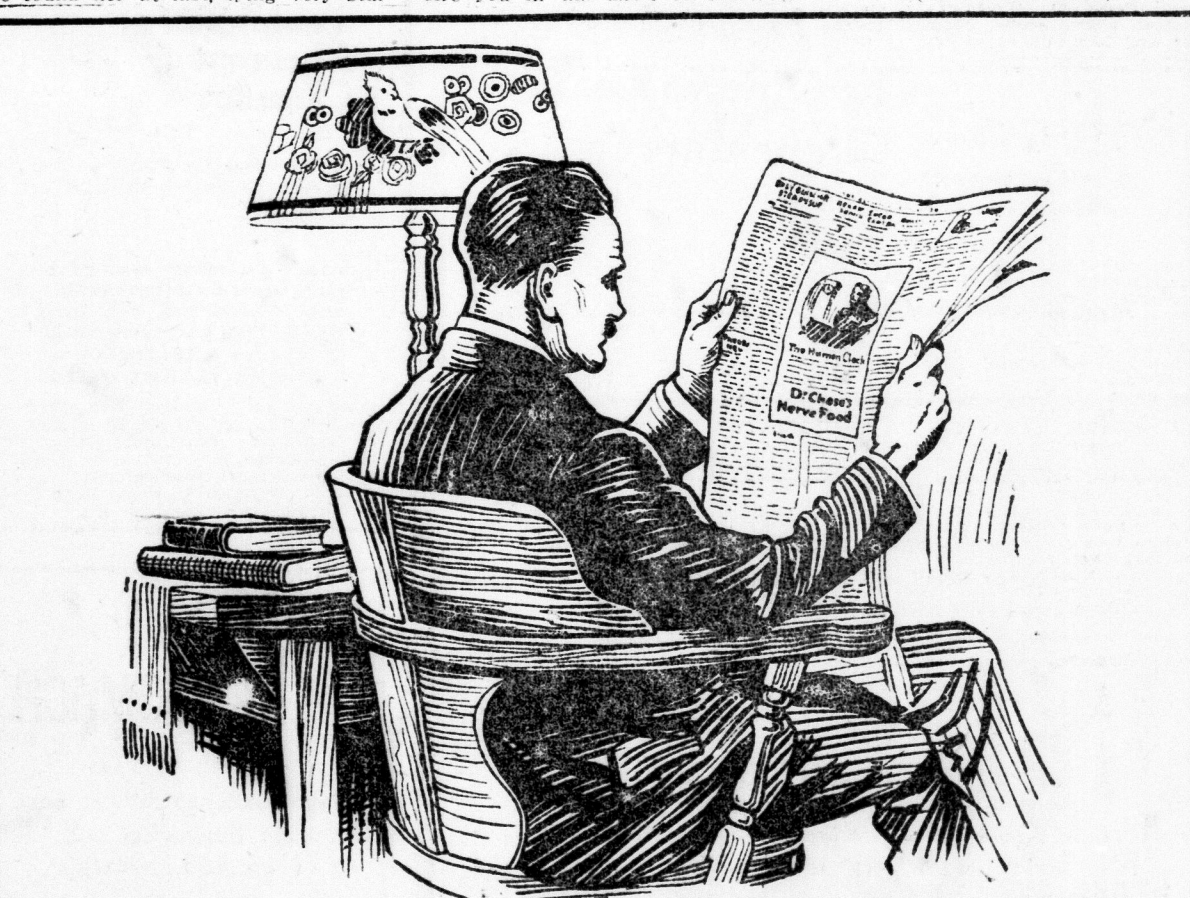
RAPPROCHEMENT.  
The train rattled away into the night on its long trail to the west, the noise of it lessening to a rumble off among the hills and the sound of trees and rock ridges. Gradually the little night birds recovered from their fright, and their plaintive chorus resumed among the swamp grasses and underbrush. Kendrick had landed luckily and extricated himself from the mess of his bruises he was little the worse for his tumble. Still sitting where he had fallen, he looked up at the starry sky and tried to penetrate the gloom, his eyes not yet accustomed to the starlight after the bright interior of the observation car. With his suitcase receding at the rate of a mile a minute, he was going to be a fine pickle as a result of his haste. They were miles from Nowhere he knew, and he did not know where he was; he was used to walking—had walked that very piece of track with the Rutland road for some long ago. He scrambled to his feet, put his hands on either side of his mouth and shouted. The unexpected loudness of the call startled him a little; it went echoing around him in the dead solitude of the low-lying hills seemed to carry for miles. But although he listened intently there was no answer other

WHEN MOTHER KEPT  
TELLING THE CHILD  
TO BE SURE TO "CHEW  
IT WELL" AND THE  
YOUNGSTER SUDDENLY  
DISGRACED THE  
HOUSEHOLD.



"It would not have been quite so bad if Uncle Clarence, the Family Hyopseptic hadn't been a guest—"

among the bog reeds. Gently he lifted her out onto the dry sandy ballast, greatly alarmed at the dry unconscionable, and went in search of water. He located a tiny pool just off the right-of-way and realized for the first time that he was helpless. Hastily he sat down and removed one of his boots, dipped it in the water and came hobbling back with it as fast as he could go in an attempt to reach her before it had leaked. He was so intent upon this that he was quite close before he realized that she was sitting up. She greeted him with an exclamation. "Good!" cried Phil with satisfaction. "That's the stuff!" He sat down on the end of a sleeper embedded in the sand, and peered at her anxiously; but the light was rather uncertain and he was glad to note that eastward the tree-tops blackened against a silvering sky. The arrival of the moon would help a lot. "How badly hurt are you, Miss Lawson? Do you know that people have got killed, jumping from trains?" he inquired. "Then whatever possessed you to do it?" she retorted. "I am not dense enough to believe it is just to convince that you are here. You had no business to follow me Mr. Kendrick, and I resent it very much. At least come one with a sincere desire to be of service to you, Miss Lawson," said Phil, with a half humorous touch of reproblism in his tone. "Are you in the habit of chaunting



## "But why should I be interested in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food?"

BECAUSE it will make a better human being of you mentally, physically—everyway.

Are you living a full and successful life? Or are you lacking in energy and vigor?

Perhaps you find that you are losing grip on life and beginning to slump physically. Then it is time to give some attention to the nerves.

When the nerves give out there's sure to be a slowing up of all bodily functions, both mental and physical.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is admirably suited to overcome this condition and thereby prevent a serious nervous breakdown. For this reason it is of interest to everybody—young, old or in middle age.

Because it restores in Nature's way by forming new, rich blood, and by feeding the starved nerves back to health and strength it appeals to every reasoning person.

Try it when you feel worried and tired out. Try it for sleeplessness and irritability. Try it for nervous headaches and indigestion. For these are the indications that the nerves are becoming exhausted.

It is not a mere relief for these symp-

toms, and for this reason you must persevere in its use until lost vigor is restored to the nerves.

We know that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food possesses exceptional restorative properties. We have seen it tested in many thousands of cases. Many of your friends and neighbors can vouch for its merits from their own personal experience.

But how are you going to prove this to your own satisfaction unless you give it a trial? You are the one to be benefited. So it remains for you to make the test.

It is well worth your while, for health is your biggest asset, no matter what the size of your bank account may be.

Rest and plenty of wholesome, nutritious food will help. But your system has failed to supply to the nerves the nourishment they require. So you must look to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to establish the upbuilding process which is necessary for your complete restoration to perfect health and vigor.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. On every box of the genuine you will find the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D. Refuse substitutes.