

The Free Press

LONDON, ONT.
Published by
The Free Press Publishing Co., Limited,
LONDON, ONTARIO.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
6200—Private Branch Exchange—5200
Business Office, 3800; Editorial and
Reporters, 4200; Composing and Make
Rooms, 2207.
ADVERTISING BRANCH OFFICES:
E. J. McArthur, 233 St. James street,
Montreal, Que.
E. J. Guy, 302 Royal Bank Building,
Toronto, Ont.
D. J. Randall, 141 Fifth Avenue, New
York, N. Y.
C. W. Wallis, 1243 First National
Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
City—Delivered
25 cents per week, \$3.00 for six months;
65 cents per month, \$7.50 for one year.
By Mail—Outside City
\$5.00 per year; \$2.75 for six months;
or 50 cents per month for short-term
subscriptions.
To the United States, \$8.00 per year;
\$3.50 for six months, or 65 cents a
month.

Foreign subscriptions, \$12.50 a year.
The Free Press will be responsible
for remittances in currency.
All subscriptions are payable in
advance and at full value. The safety
of your remittance by using postal note
order or registered letter.
Advertisements are started only with current
issue. Three days' notice required to
make change of address. Renewal
promptly and sign your name exactly
as it is on your label. Advertisements
remittances and acknowledgments
unless requested. Receipt of remittance
is shown by your label being changed
inside six days.

ADVERTISERS NOTE:
Circulation audited by A. B. C.
Report furnished advertisers on re-
quest.

Wednesday, October 26, 1921.

The Liberals and the Women's Franchise

C. R. Somerville, Liberal candidate in
London, is off to a bad start. His open-
ing meeting was for the ladies, and in
an effort to curry favor with them he
declared that it was not the Government
which gave the women the franchise,
"but Parliament at the instigation of
the Liberals."

Mr. Somerville must be either grossly
ignorant or else deliberately attempting
to deceive the women of London.

The bill giving the women equal fran-
chise with the men was introduced in
Parliament during the session of 1918.
Although it did not directly come under
his department, the bill was presented
by Sir Robert Borden, he explained the
measure, fathered it through the House
and was its chief defender. Not only
was the bill not introduced by the Lib-
erals, but there was strong opposition
from the Opposition benches. Only two
Liberals spoke in favor of the bill, while
a score of Liberals, supporters now of
Hon. Mackenzie King and candidates
again this election, bitterly attacked the
measure. There was unanimous support
from the Government benches.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was at that time
Liberal leader. He opposed the bill on
the ground that the Liberal policy was
to accept provincial laws and that
women should only be given the votes in
such provinces which provided for
female suffrage. His followers, how-
ever, were much more outspoken in their
opposition.

H. A. Fortier, member for Lethbridge,
condemned the measure in the following
language:

"I for one say that it will be a
great error if on the pretext of giv-
ing a transitory franchise to a class,
we should bring down women from
their throne at the final side where
nature has placed them to fulfill a
divine mission. If the conse-
quences of this movement are good,
it is evident that we must vote in
favor of this bill; but if on the other
hand, it can be proved that these
consequences would be evil for the
country and detrimental to the
country, it is our duty to vote against
it. For my part, I deplore this
movement. The right of woman, her
true realm, is nowhere but in the
home, and this I say not only for the
woman who already works in the
home, for the mother of a family,
but for the woman who has no
home."

Charles A. Fournier, Bellechasse, was
equally emphatic in his denunciation of
the bill. He said:

"It will be a nice condition of af-
fairs with our women in politics.
Imagine as a convention multiplying
the tongue whangers without in-
creasing the minds capable of in-
telligent legislation. It will injure
women physically. Who shall say
that at all times they will be equal
to the excitement of caucus rows,
campaign stunts and the other things
flamboyant speeches, torch parades
and shouting on sunny days. How
will the poor workmen who are the
poets? It is the sediment, not
the wave of a sea. It is the antithesis
of that highest and sweetest
mystery, conviction by submission,
conquest by sacrifice, I want no con-
quest with women."

Arthur Trahan, Nicolet, declared that
the bill was not called for by a majority
of women, and added, "but solely by a
few emancipated creatures, a few suf-
fragettes, crazy for a crumb of peti-
tioning." Joseph Demers, St. John
and Deserres, who is slated for a cabinet
position if Mr. King wins, declared it
was a piece of legislation. "The
bill," he said, "will not in any way im-
prove the organization of our social,
moral, economic or political life. Fur-
ther being a step forward for women,
this so-called emancipation will mean
disaster to those on whose behalf it is
granted as well as the nation at large."
Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who is Mr.
King's chief lieutenant from Quebec, was
particularly strong in opposition to the
bill. He made a lengthy speech to show
that the place of woman was in the
home and not in public life. The voice
of the Opposition was almost unanimous
against the measure. A. R. Macfaster,
Brome, being the only Liberal member
to speak on its behalf.

Yet, in view of this record, Mr. Somer-
ville coolly tells the women of London
that the measure was "instigated by the
Liberals." If the followers of Mr. King
had had their way the bill would never
have passed.

The Free Press cannot believe that
Mr. Somerville would deliberately mis-
represent the facts. If it was not for
a case of ignorance, but if he is not
ter posted on other public questions than
this one, he should take a course
in Canadian political history at the
university in which he is so much interested
before he essays any further public
utterances.

If Lloyd George Crosses the Atlantic

In the eventuality of Mr. Lloyd
George's visit to Washington, his leader
of the British delegates to limitation of
armaments parity, several Canadian
cities have called the British Premier
inviting him to attend special meetings
to be arranged in his honor.

The premier's definite answer, how-
ever, is attendant on circumstances. Can-
adians look forward with the most
profound interest and enthusiasm to the

possible visit of Lloyd-George, who
probably is the most powerful man in
all Europe at the present time, to the
coming of the "ship of state" when the
great world leader, to the coming of the
man who guided that ship as true
captain through the roughest and most
dangerous sea she ever was forced to
travel.

Should the British Premier come to
the United States and Canada, it will
fill Canadians with the knowledge that
the empire is being superbly represented.
It also will assure them that the econ-
omic and industrial situation in Great
Britain has reached a desired stability,
and that the British question which will
have been happily solved, or is on the
eve of such a solution. Mr. Lloyd
George's decision to leave the empire's
capital city to cross the vast Atlantic,
to spend at least three weeks "abroad,"
will demonstrate that the foundations
of British society are in no way menaced
by the various party sections and class
crises that have reached the ears of Lon-
don's multitudes from time to time.

If the premier delegates some one else
to substitute for him, the great assurance
that he does so because he feels that
that some one is adequately qualified to
be the British representative at the par-
ley and that the time he would have
given to the journey and sessions could
be devoted to the most important and
urgent empire question.

In any case, to use a current phrase:
It will be safe to leave the final decision
to "George."

Pure Misrepresentation

Recently The Farmers' Sun came out
in flaming headlines declaring that Rt.
Hon. Arthur Meighen had moved a
resolution in Parliament while in office
member in Opposition advocating free
agricultural implements. Since then
Liberals papers have been repeating this
statement, and C. R. Somerville, Liberal
candidate in London, reiterated it in his
opening speech. If The Farmers' Sun
is the Liberal press and Mr. Somerville
would take the trouble to look up
Hansard, they would have discovered
that this story was manufactured out of
whole cloth. Mr. Meighen is a moderate
protectionist and always has been. He
believed that the duty on agricul-
tural implements was too high and
moved accordingly in the following
resolution, as shown by Hansard,
January 18, 1911:

"That in the opinion of this House
a substantial reduction in the import
duties on agricultural implements is
now due the agriculturists of Cana-
da and is in just accord with the
true ends of a protective tariff."

Mr. Meighen in moving the resolution
went on to make clear that he was a
firm believer in the principle of protec-
tion, but showed that the tariff as it
stood under the Laurier regime was
higher than was necessary to afford ade-
quate protection. The tariff on agricul-
tural implements then was 20.25 per
cent. Since the Laurier Government was
turned out of power a reduction in the
duty was made so that to-day it stands
at 14 per cent, or what Mr. Meighen
advocated. What is there inconsistent
about this stand? Incidentally, Sir Wil-
frid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Plaiding and
Hon. Mackenzie King opposed this resolu-
tion. If there is any inconsistency, it
is in the attitude of the Liberals who
opposed a reduction in agricultural im-
plements in 1911 and to-day have
their policy free trade in agricultural
implements.

If Mr. Somerville had been acquainted
with the facts he would not have in-
dulged in the cheap sneer that Mr.
Meighen was endeavoring "to forget his
two-hour speech in Parliament in which
he advocated with great vehemence the
removal of the duty on agricultural im-
plements."

Patronizing Foreign Workmen

London, among other industries, has
certain famous biscuit and confection-
ery plants, the products of which are to
be made free of duty, as specified in
both the Liberal and the Farmers' plat-
forms under its category of free food-
stuffs.

London, therefore, is vitally interested
in this exceedingly important native in-
dustry, which means to Canada as a whole.
195 factories or plants; \$23,836,137
capital invested; 10,742 employees;
\$7,589,000 pay roll.
When Mr. Mackenzie King called a
Liberal convention together in the sum-
mer of 1919, that convention drew up a
party platform which, among other de-
tails of the party's political policy,
solemnly pledged that if returned to
power the Liberals would put the prin-
ciple of free trade on the free list—
"all products of wheat flour specialty."
Will the Liberals keep their promise?
Either that, or their platform means no
more to them than the "scrap of paper"
sent to Bethmann-Hollweg of infantile
needs.

A vote for the Liberal party, then,
means one of two things: It means free
foodstuffs—it means that our biscuits
and confectionery, our canned plants,
our flour-milling industry, our baking
powder industry, our vinegar and pre-
served fruit industry, our enormous meat in-
dustry (with its annual pay roll alone of
\$15,302,388), our dairies, all our food in-
dustries down to the last corner cook
shop, are to meet the formidable compe-
tition of United States, German, Japanese
and other manufacturers on a free trade
basis.

It means this unimaginable disaster
to thousands of plants and hundreds of
thousands of workmen. Or it means that
the Liberal party elected, if such should
occur, a platform which it never re-
pudiated, would go into power under
false pretensions.

Either way the thing is unthinkable.
A vote for the Liberal party means a
vote for men whose bond with the peo-
ple of Canada is not worth the ink with
which it is written:

Or it means a vote to wipe the biscuits
and confectionery, and all other food
products industries off the map of indus-
trial London and industrial Canada.
London is interested in this question
down to its last citizen.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The present Liberal party is dry, but
not high.

Skirts, like prices, are coming down,
but quite as slowly.

"Change is our portion here," said
the waiter as he held out his hand for a
tip.

Great Britain and Ireland are asking
for the bread of life; let no one offer
them a (sham)cock.

The longer-longer habits of American
whitewash to Quebec has a meaning all its
own. Can anyone guess it?

The "coup" of ex-King Charles and
his wife has failed. They now are en-
caged in the castle at Tata-
Tovares. This move will probably be
their last claim to the Hungarian throne.

The Third Column

EMPTY-HANDED.
He pulled it up for years and years.
His fortune larger grew.
Men's jaws he braved, as he scrimped
and saved.
As ever the selfish do.

He gave to nothing and bought no more
Than he thought was his urgent need.
He'd have plenty of gold when he was
old.
And that was his constant creed.

Plenty of gold when his hair was gray
To spend upon pomp and pride—
But, having his pile, with a tired smile
He folded his hands and died.

Then his soul went up to the pearly
gates
Where they asked of him to show,
As they do each one, what he'd ever
done
With his time on the earth below.

Then he proudly told of the gold he'd
made.
And the smiling angel throng
Said: "Give us behold one piece of your
gold.
Surely you brought it along!"
—By Edgar A. Guest.

GIVE UP!
There will be wars and armaments
and great personal burdens for all the
world to bear just so long as the idea
is fostered that it is more practical
and safe to get than to give.

Selfishness and conceit are the two
great laughing ghosts behind every war
and every cruel ambition.

When a whole starts to
give up it will get plenty, and it will
thrive. Beauty and prosperity and
happiness and nourished children
will be the result.

Jesus was a wonderful philosopher.
He had a keener insight into people's
hearts and thoughts than anyone who
ever lived. Sell all, and then come and
follow Me—that was what He was con-
stantly teaching. His idea was that a
man must purge his heart of all selfish-
ness in order rightly to serve.

And service to Him was the supreme task
in life.

Only as we get this fine and splendid
idea into our minds are we able to
appreciate the soundness of life's great
ideals.

I believe that the reason why we find
it so much easier to carry other people's
burdens than our own is that we
magnify our own to proportions far
beyond what they actually are.

We must constantly learn that we
must give up—that we must let go
many of the things for which we so
much long. When we first think this
over it seems unfair and quite im-
possible. But after we have put the
principle to the test and have let time
pull us to the right distance from our
decisions we find our perspective quite
right.

We must give up—in order that we may
give.

Leaders in every great movement for
the betterment of humanity do not
have to be taught this sublime truth.
Each knows it instinctively. And so
they give up—that they may gladly and
happily give.

If you are unhappy and discouraged
the chances are that you are concen-
trating too much on your own ways
and means.

Don't try to get—but give up!
—By George Matthew Adams.

HIGH LIFE.
The dame, resolved on suicide, sat
down and wrote some parting lines,
explaining why, before she died, and
took in all her divers signs. "Too
much high life, and here's the end;
I've fractured man's and nature's
law, and then she shot a lady friend,
and killed herself, without a pause.
You read it in the public prints, and
doubtless gave it little thought, so
many tales of crimson that I daily
read to your doorstep brought. The words
of moralists seem vain, the folks must
have their guilty time; "Too much high
life"—that will explain only half that
carroll of crime. Too much joy-riding
in the night, when sober men are in
their coats; too much pursuing cheap
daylight, and letting duty loop the
slander and the suicide. The wave of
crime still sweeps along, and every
hour some victims fall; right seems
submerged beneath the wrong. "Too
much high life" explains it all. Too
much high life has filled the jails with
dames and jingled males who face the
hangman and the rope.

—By Walt Mason.

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTEBOOK.

Pop was smook-
ing and thinking
after supper and I
said, Hey pop?
Who me? said
pop. Meaning wat,
and I said, Do you
want to know
everything I did
to-day?

I got a slight-
est movement in-
terests me stran-
gely, on with the tale,
pop. Meaning if I told him, he'd be
sen. Which I started to tell him, saying,
Well, in the first place I got up early
on account of thinking it was 8
o'clock already and it was only 7, and
I thought of going back to bed again
and then I thought I was the use, and I
didn't.

That was I call starting the day rite,
the fighting spirit, set pop.
Yes sir, and then I went about 3 er-
rands for ma before school and she didn't
give me anything for going and I didn't
ask her for anything, I didn't even in-
spect anything, I said.

Good, fine, if there's anything I want
to keep out of the family I say I want
spirit, set pop, and I said, Yes sir, and
then I went to school and I was so un-
lucky I was the first one in line when we
marched in and the teacher was ser-
prized and set I was doing very well.

Better and more of it, I was won-
der never cease? set pop, and I said, No
sir, and this afternoon I went 2 more
errands for ma without complaining, and
then I saw emears on your shaving mir-
ror, so I polished it.

Im glad to hear it, it certainly needed
it, set pop, and I said, Yes sir, G you
apt of saw it, pop, it looked grate, it
was too bad it had to go and drop rite
out of my hands.

Wat, set pop, did it brake?
Well, the glass part of it did, I said.
You biffing little brens, set pop.
And he gave me 3 fearsome cracks some
place with his slipper, not being very
enjoyable but being less than I expected.
—By Leo Tappe.

ONTARIO JUSTICE

An Ontario farmer caught a young
woman doing a "September Morn"
on his property and had her hauled before
the county magistrate.

"What's the charge?" asked his
honour.

"Takin' a bath in the spring, your
worship," said the constable.

The aged dispenser of justice con-
sulted a dog-eared copy of the statutes
and buried himself in its pages for
several minutes. Then closing the legal
time and stroking his beard, he said
very solemnly: "The charge is dismissed.
The miss is discharged. I find that
she had just as much right to take a
bath in the spring as in the fall."—Dor-
seton Transcript.

Here Are the Three Political Platforms

The Parties and the Tariff.

The Free Press has had many inquir-
ies as to the tariff policies of the three
parties. The tariff plank of the Na-
tional Liberal and Conservative party
is as follows:

"A thorough revision of the tariff
which will result in the adoption of such
reasonable measures as are necessary
(A) to assist in providing adequate
revenues; (B) to stabilize legitimate
industries; (C) to encourage the estab-
lishment of new industries essential to
the economic development of the na-
tion; (D) to develop to the fullest ex-
tent the natural resources of the coun-
try; (E) to protect the consumer; (F) to ex-
ploitation of the interests of the Canadian
people in the existing world struggle for
commercial and industrial supremacy.

"The principle of trade preference
between the different members of the
British Commonwealth should be
maintained and extended from time to
time to such degree as may be found
practicable and consistent with Cana-
da's interests."

The tariff plank of the Liberal party
is as follows:
"The interests of Canada
demand that substantial reduction of
the burdens of customs taxation be
made with a view to the accomplish-
ment of the following objects: (1) Diminishing
the very high cost of living which presses so
severely on the masses of the people; (2) Re-
ducing the cost of food, farm im-
plements and production in the industries
based on the natural resources of the
Dominion, the vigorous development of
which is essential to the progress and
prosperity of our country.

"That to these ends wheat, wheat
flour and all products of wheat, the
principal articles of food, farm im-
plements and machinery, farm trac-
tors, mining, flour and sawmill ma-
chinery and repair parts thereof, rough
and dressed lumber, gasoline, illu-
minants, lubricating and fuel oils, etc.,
nets, net twines and fishermen's equip-
ment and fertilizers should be
freed from customs duty as well as the raw
material entering into the same; that a
revision downward should be made and
substantial reductions should be effect-
ed in the duties on wearing apparel and
in the duties on other articles of gen-
eral consumption (other than luxuries),
as well as on the raw material enter-

GET THE LAND SETTLED

By Observer

But for the war the population of
Canada might easily have been from
2,000,000 to 3,000,000 greater than fore-
casts of the forthcoming census returns
indicate. For five years before Ger-
many precipitated the world conflict,
the Dominion had been receiving from
300,000 to over 400,000 immigrants a
year. Even if this average had not
been fully maintained the tide of immi-
gration during the past seven years
must have continued strong. Not only
did the war stop the influx. For a time
it turned the trend of population the
other way. Aside from the terrible
wastage of man power and the decline
in the birth rate following our own par-
ticipation in the war, newly arrived for-
eigners left the Dominion in tens of
thousands. A considerable proportion
joined the allied colors in other coun-
tries. The rest took their departure to
escape conscription. As an inevitable
consequence an inadequate population,
scattered over half a continent, now
finds itself confronted with heavy bur-
dens and unable, except with difficulty,
to meet the overhead charges of a huge
war debt, a costly pension list and a
serious deficit in the national treasury
of public-owned railways.

The proper course to pursue under the
circumstances is surely obvious. The
ground lost during the war must be re-
gained and that with the least possible
delay. The tide of immigration must be
quickened toward our shores. Scattered
immigration machinery must be recon-
structed and abandoned colonization
agencies got into action once more. Nor
must it be imagined that this can be
accomplished in a moment. The flow of
immigrants cannot be turned on and off
at will like water through a tap in the
kitchen sink. It is only by sustained
effort over a considerable period that an
important movement of desirable classes
of settlers can be got under way. At
present the stream of British immi-
grants has set towards Australia and
New Zealand. The time has arrived to
begin preparations for diverting our
share of them this way and for carry-
ing out effective immigration work in the
United States and other approved
countries. Months will be required to
get the necessary machinery in opera-
tion. Now should the measure of unem-
ployment existing to-day be allowed to
stand in the way of such far-reaching
measures.

If there were enough people on the
land in Canada to-day, there would be
fewer people out of work in the towns
and cities. That much is clear. The
larger the rural population, the larger
the home market for the products of do-
mestic industries. The greater the popu-
lation, the greater the power of the
chasing power of the farming population
and the villages, the greater will be the
activity in mill, in factory and in city
building trades. More people will mean
an increased volume of freight and
passenger traffic for the railways, more
business for the merchants, more money
for everyone, and a progressive de-
cline in the individual burden of taxation.

The immediate business of the nation,
therefore, is to make timely arrange-
ments in advance for pumping in the
right kind of settlers for the land. Not
only this! Care must be taken to see
that the newcomers are placed on the
land under favorable conditions and
they stay on the land and make good
there. Thirty million acres of fertile
prairie soil lying close to existing rail-
way lines cry out for the plow. The
older provinces of confederation have
the land and the resources to support
many times their present populations.
So has British Columbia. The thing
to do is to get busy. Let everybody help—
the Federal and Provincial governments,
the railway, the press, the Western Cana-
da Colonization Association, and every
other immigration organization capable
of effective mobilization.

THE CLINIC.
Comes the joyous early morning,
Comes the sounds of many voices.
Come the budding Aesculapi;
Round about the bed they gather
At the call of learn'd mentor.
For a discourse on my neighbors,
He of the surpassing kidneys,
He of the fallacious X-rays,
He the mine of hidden phosphates,
Oxylates and doubtless urates,
Whom they excavate for wisdom,
And for sundry other causes,
Much to securing delectation
Of the very grateful subject.

Rising up the learned chieftain
Scalps the timorous late-comer,
Chafes the earnest audience
And immediately plunges
Into stately flights of language,
Which are much beyond my powers
To describe or venture,
Being past my understanding.
Sundry terms and Latin phrases
Which will flabbergast my neighbors
In my coming convalescence.
—APOLOGUES.

Victoria Hospital, October 17, 1921.

THE FREE PRESS LETTER BOX

Editor Free Press: At a recent meet-
ing of the Trades and Labor Council
there seems to have been some objec-
tions to one paragraph in the charges
against the city engineer's de-
partment and that is the one referring
to the one-armed man being employed
on a sewer job and being compelled to
use a shovel, which, I claim, is not a
job for a one-armed man. The depart-
ment should have found a better job
for this man and how anyone can take
objections to this charge I fail to see.
To make it clear, I repeat the charge:
"Dundas street sewer. Here is a case
that is almost ridiculous, and is no
reflection on the man responsible, nor
his misfortune to have only one arm,
but is a reflection on the man respon-
sible for his employment, and there
should have been better judgment used
in this case. I refer you to photo No.
1, showing a one-armed man on a sewer
job, and this man was at times put
at a job shoveling. Is this efficiency?
Would you permit this in your private
business? Would anyone with common
sense allow this—where it isn't neces-
sary?"

Mr. Editor, you will notice that at
the outset I state that this is no re-
flection on the man, and I also state
that better judgment should have been
used. No objection was made to em-
ploying this man. Far be it from such
that any remark of this kind should
come from the writer, as I have too
much respect for the rank and file in
general, but I did, and do now object

to employing a crippled man on
shoveling job when other jobs could
be found for him. I stated very clearly in
other paragraph that these charges
were not against the man, but at the
head of the department, as being in-
efficient. Yours very truly,
ALDERMAN G. A. WENIGER
London, October 26, 1921.

TO HANDLE LIVE STOCK AT PORT OF ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 25.—The
steps would be taken by the Canadian
National Railway management to pro-
vide adequate facilities for handling
live stock through the port of St. John
during the coming winter was an an-
nouncement made last evening by
Vice-President C. A. Hays, of the
Canadian National Railway.

THE ORDINARY LIFE PLAN

on this plan for Premiums at ages given in the table on a \$5,000 basis for a policy with Double Indemnity and Double Disability Provisions

The Ontario Equitable GUARANTEE
Yearly Premium constant at rates quoted

Amount Payable at Death or at age 85.....\$ 5,000.00
Amount Payable in event of Death by Accident..... 10,000.00
If Total Disability Occurs, No Further Premiums Will Be Required.

AND IN ADDITION

The Company will pay the insured while permanently disabled (without reducing the face of the policy)

A MONTHLY INCOME OF \$100.00

Drop a line to Head Office, or to E. Irwin or L. A. Cromwell, 201 Dominion Savings Building, London, Ont., for further particulars and a sample policy.

THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONTARIO.