

London Advertiser

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1924.

That Blanket Charge.

The London Free Press has used its news columns to make a blanket charge of intoxication against city officials and members of the city council.

It is suggested that Mayor Wenige, in his inaugural address, should not only insist that city officials be penalized for bringing liquor to the city hall, but that "this worship should go one step further this year, and include the members of the council within the liquor restrictions."

That means that the 1924 council, many of whom are new members, are told that they must not be under the influence of liquor when they attend council meetings.

Apparently the Free Press has no more confidence in the ability of the electors of London to select men to attend to their business if they have to be warned at the outset against intoxication.

The people most interested are the electors of London, and they would not stand for any such condition either in council or in the conduct of civic business.

The unfair thing is to lay a blanket charge, leaving all civic officials, members of the 1923 council and members of the 1924 council open to the suspicion that they have been, or probably will be, under the influence of liquor while attending to the business of the city.

The fair thing would be for the Free Press to state its case definitely, giving the names of those implicated. It is a mean sting to draw such sweeping suspicion across the path of the men who have given the best of their time and talent in the service of the city, and who are known to be above reproach. It also puts the new aldermen of 1924 under a cloud of suspicion before they assume office.

The Free Press should come clean on this matter. A nameless charge that hits and hurts men who are known to be giving clean, wholesome service to the city is a contemptible thing.

Hist! A Deep Plot.

St. Thomas Conservatives, according to the Times-Journal of that city, see a dark political plot in having the date of the St. Lawrence River development scheme changed from Tuesday, January 8, to Friday, January 11.

For on that latter date H. Arthur Meighen is going to be right here in London attending a banquet spread in his behalf. And, moreover, some of the men going to Ottawa are "leading Tories of the district, and their absence at the London gathering would tend to lessen the success of that function."

The St. Thomas paper contends that Premier King knew all about the London gathering. "It does not seem possible," they insist, "that Premier King would be unfamiliar with such an important event when arranging for the deputation hearing."

The plot thickens and T. J. Hannigan, of Guelph, secretary of the Municipal Electrical Association, is drawn into the limelight. One St. Thomas Conservative "declared that the date changing looked strongly suspicious, and he wondered at T. J. Hannigan consenting to such an arrangement."

Serious business for T. J. Hannigan, himself a Tory of no mean convictions, one of the Wellington orators, Thomas, can it be said that this thing slipped through your fingers without a protest?

But hold a spell—Mr. Hannigan was notified by Mr. Maguire of Toronto of the changed date for the gathering, so St. Thomas Conservatives think "there is a possibility that Mayor Maguire, and not Mr. Hannigan, may be the consenting party."

Baffling piece of business, is it not? The idea of a deputation appearing at Ottawa, or of public business being transacted on the day when a Conservative banquet is being held in London!

Either Hannigan or Maguire or some one else is going to be shot at sunrise.

Wasting Time.

"Times have changed, and it does very little good to talk of the things father did when he was a boy. The young man is looking for entertainment and he is going to have it."

That is from an address in a place not far from London.

Part of which is true and part of

which is not true. As one looks around London, or any other city, it becomes apparent that a good deal of this looking around for entertainment is a strange squandering of time, money and undeveloped talent.

Any night you can see them, wandering around town, dropping into this place or that. As a last resort, and not knowing what to do, or not having the good sense to go home and get to bed at a decent hour, they invade any one of the score or so of eating places, and devour a lot of stuff they do not need and which is of no use to them.

It is quite true their fathers did not do this. Had they done so they would never have had the where-with to start the home in which to raise these night-wanderers.

Another specimen is the youth, often in short trousers, who is seen in the shoe shine establishments. He must have a foreigner wiping and scraping away at his boots. Quite true, again, his father never had this sort of entertainment. Not much, for the chances are that he not only blacked his own boots but his father's as well. The youngster who has his shoes shined for him is getting off to a poor start.

Wasting time is something that all ages have done—it is separate and apart from wholesome or useful entertainment. Many of our young people right now are contributing their full quota to it.

Get Out of Here.

A man with a foreign name was arrested for walking on the railroad tracks in London. That was the extent of his offence, and in justification he claimed he was looking for a job.

In court he was allowed to go on the understanding that he would go to Kitchener. Apparently he didn't want him in London because he was out of work and had no money. That is, of course, an offence that we cannot overlook.

The chief concern was that he should get out of London. If Kitchener wants to provide a corner for him, well and good. If not, some officer there will probably tap him on the shoulder, and he will have another chance to explain why he should be allowed to stay on top of the earth.

It's a grand old practice we have of hustling these people from one place to another, because the crime of being out of work and out of money is too serious to be overlooked.

The Full Story.

The Toronto Presbytery passed a resolution in which it was stated that it "observes with regret and deplorable the recent tendency on the part of the press to give undue prominence and emphasis to criminal escapades." The case of "Red" Ryan was singled out especially.

The case of "Red" Ryan did receive a lot of publicity, and his goings and comings were heralded in no small way.

There would be those who would read it with interest. They might even wonder if they could do the same thing.

They would also read the quick sentence, "Life and 30 lashes."

The full story, and its inglorious termination would make any man stop, look and listen.

It is not ill-timed publicity.

Collecting Taxes.

Why should it be necessary to have a separate organization to collect Dominion income tax?

The city collects its income tax off the same incomes that the Dominion works on, and it would be a very simple matter for the city to collect the Dominion tax and hand it over.

It could be done with very little extra staff, and the cost of collection would be much lower than under the present system.

Note and Comment.

Robert Forke, M.P., says the Progressive party will remain intact in the Ottawa House. It surely will if Mr. Forke intends to wait for the premier to come over and buy him out.

Ramsay MacDonald, in his London address, showed one thing, viz., that he realized the responsibility that would be his were the Labor party called on to form a government in Britain.

Hon. T. A. Crerar is now mentioned as a cabinet possibility. He would have been in the King cabinet at the start had it not been for interference from the Morrison group in Toronto.

Toronto carried daylight, saving and Hamilton defeated it. Londoners have long since ceased tinkering with the clock. They rise early, retire early, sleep well and work hard. Verily we are a sweet-tempered people.

Rarebits By Rex

THE CROWDED CAR.

Lady, as I watch you searching through your gleaming, beaded bag, While I grow limp as a rag In a nervous, jumpy wonder As your trifles take the air, So I tremble how in thunder Did you get them all in there?

Shining case, containing powder; Golden tube that dyes your lips; Recipes for making chowder; Memoranda, household slips; Silken samples and stockings; Odds of this thing, odds of that; (How the ancient bus is rocking!) Will you next bring forth a hat?

Lady, as your elbows jab me, While you sort your varied stuff (I am sure some cop would grab me If I treated you so rough), Puffs and keys, a small umf-wella, But no nickel glitters there; Won't you—I'm a peaceful fella—Won't you let me pay your fare?

At every chicken dinner it has always been our fate to receive the kindest cut of all.

PAINFUL PATHOS.

"He's such a shy fella", Susie, that every time I act indignant when he kisses me, I'm always scairt he'll think I mean it."

DEFINITIONS.

Advice—A commodity peddled by your lawyer, and given away by your mother-in-law, but impossible to dispose of yourself. Good advice is something old men give young men when they can no longer give them a bad example.

Alcohol—A liquid good for preserving, almost everything except secrets.

Barber—A brilliant conversationalist, who occasionally shaves and cuts hair.

Cinder—One of the first things to catch your eye while travelling.

Prudery—A quality that displays a lack of modesty as a wig does a lack of hair.

Titan—The color a poor, red-headed girl's hair becomes as soon as her father strikes oil.

TURKISH BATHS.

Percy Van Snovely awoke with a pain; Said he: "I shall shortly be all right again. By taking a hot, Turkish bath. They are fine. For curing such serious ailments as mine."

The Turks in the bathhouse put weights on his hips. They hit him with hammers and whipped him with whips.

A forty-eight horsepower hose they tied to his neck.

And placed several tons of huge ice blocks upon him.

They spanked him with clubs to induce circulation.

For something like twenty-four hours' duration.

Now Percy's pains are gone. The flowers were lovely.

That marked the sad funeral of Percy Van Snovely.

NEW YEAR PARTY IS GREAT SUCCESS

Offices of Federal Advertising Agency Scene of Pleasant Gathering.

A pleasant function was held in the offices of Federal Advertising Agency Saturday evening in the shape of a New Year's party, in which every member of the staff took part.

Braving the storm, the party gathered at 8 o'clock to find that some good fairies, working overtime during the afternoon, had transformed the austere simplicity of the familiar business office into a fairyland wherein delicate shades of pink and green predominated.

To the merry strains of a Brunswick phonograph, furnished for the occasion by the Crawford Piano Company, the party tripped the light fantastic, while others played progressive games of cards, culminating in the winning of the first prize for gentlemen by T. H. Yull and the first prize for ladies by Miss Dorothy Heath of the Hamilton office. The gentlemen's booby prize was won by S. P. Westaway, manager of the Hamilton office, while under doing voluminous wrappings of paper, which reminded one of the various coverings found on Egyptian mummies, the prize was won by Miss Heath.

The London office won the ladies' prize for lowest score, being solemnly presented with a toy pastry set.

The delightful old English game of "Tippit" was then played by all, following which the well-known caterer, C. J. Leach, delivered his portion of the program, consisting of various sandwiches, cakes, ice cream and coffee.

Mr. Yull expressed his appreciation of the co-operation of the various individuals.

A vote of thanks was then passed in which the Messrs. Humeaston, Simpson, Quirkist, Brown and Gibb, for some other thing, were appreciated for their excellent work in decorating the office and arranging all the details in connection with the affair, and the party broke up with the assurance of the Hamilton staff that the next affair would be put on by them in Hamilton as a return courtesy.

Blue Bonnet taxis then conveyed all the members of the party to their homes as a fitting conclusion to the evening, which was unanimously the best function the Federal staff has ever held.

As they say on the theatre program:—Wendell Holmes, Ltd. Prizes Willow Hall Illumination

Public Utilities Commission mark you, the point beyond which it is to be paid rather than the usual bill. I'll give you \$4,886.50 plus \$30 or \$4,886.50 for your bill of exchange on London. No more. Now these men are going to get away with this any more, if what I think is correct. The little fellow has to pay the full shot."

The Guide Post—By Henry van Dyke

THE SEVENTH SENSE.

As seeing him who is invisible.—Hebrews xi., 27. We stand in a strange and mysterious universe, with certain faculties to help us to a comprehension of it.

First, the senses, and they tell us how things look, and taste, and sound, and smell, and feel.

Then we have the reasoning powers, and they enable us to discover how things are related to each other, how causes are followed by effects, how great laws control their action and reaction.

But is there not something beyond this, a depth below the deep and a height beyond the height?

Every instinct of our nature assures us that there must be. The lesson of modern thought is the limitation of science and philosophy.

But outside of this narrow circle lie the truths that we must desire and need to know.

In that unexplored world dwells God. Why should we hesitate to confess that we must have another and a higher faculty of knowledge?

The astronomer has keen eyes, but he knows their limitation, and he does not discredit to them when he uses the telescope to bring near the unexplored stars.

The entomologist has quick sight, but he does not disparage it when he turns to the microscope to search a drop of water for its strange, numberless forms of life.

Reason is excellent and forceful, but beyond its boundaries there is a realm which can only be discerned by faith.

Where science ends, where philosophy pauses, faith begins. (Copyright, 1924, by The Republic Syndicate.)

CAN EUROPE HOLD TOGETHER?

Chapter 2: "The Yardstick of Civilization."

This series of articles is a simple but accurate explanation of world conditions, from the point of view of a distinguished specialist. The articles are the result of his most recent tour of Europe, made especially for securing the data—a trip on which he visited sixteen countries, talked with the premiers of half of them and the finance ministers of twelve, and in field observations secured a mass of facts. Mr. Sinclair says finance and economics can be told so simply a child can grasp them. His articles prove his claim.

By JOHN F. SINCLAIR. The first question in Europe today—at the base of Europe's ills—is that of money.

In the past there have been proposed many tests of civilization—for instance, art, religion, education, the place of woman—all these we might call yardsticks of civilization. But by its very nature, an industrial order, such as modern civilization, brought at this time to its very highest achievement, cannot be measured except in terms of the purchasing power of its money. This is not as sordid as it seems, for the purchasing power of the money of a nation determines its broad way of living standard in the world, i.e., the bread and butter, the shoes and the dresses, the books and culture it can bestow on each citizen within its political boundaries.

In considering this question of the purchasing power of money, every one of us has to surrender certain provincial habits of mind. We think of the British pound in terms of the American dollar, but seldom of the British pound in terms of the British pound. This is only a terms of American money tends to obscure our understanding of what lies at the base of Europe's distress. When we force the matter, we find the American dollar in terms of the British pound, the German mark, or the Russian chervonetz (the new Russian money), we are confronted with this mysterious thing, commonly called "the rate of exchange."

Exchange is Common Basis. By rate of exchange we mean the common basis of money value between countries. This is measured by the amount of gold in the coins of the respective countries. The Italian lira is merely a lump of gold weighing 4.48 grains. The American dollar is a lump of gold weighing 23.22 grains. Thus the Italian lira there is 19.37 as much gold as in the American dollar. So on par of exchange it is worth 19.37 American dollars.

Or take the British pound. The pound is worth 113.81 grains of gold. In American money the pound is worth 4.8665 times as much gold as the American dollar. So one English pound is worth 4.8665 times as much gold as \$4.8665. And if you walk into the New York assay office and lay down a gold pound, the officers are bound to give you \$4.8665.

So up to the time of the war, 1914, the par of exchange was the yardstick of national health, because it expressed the fixed relation between gold content and the standard of the countries. Thus we see that the par of exchange between London and New York showed to the whole world that if gold contenting has many grains as \$4.8665 United States money, or 25.224 gold French francs, or 26.43 German gold marks. When an Englishman said a pair of boots was worth one pound, it meant in dollars he meant that he was prepared to exchange that article for 113.81 grains of gold. And when an exporter in United States said that a book was worth one dollar, he meant that he was prepared to exchange that book for 23.22 grains of gold. Thus the world trade developed money, especially in those European countries where the "rate of exchange" was based on gold. Now this is the theory of the thing, and it is tremendously important if we are to understand why it is becoming increasingly harder for the average man in Europe to "get by."

Example Shows How It Works. Let us say Jones, an American, sends Smith, an Englishman, \$4,867.50 worth of cotton. If he likes, Jones can demand £1,000 of cotton. But this means Smith will have to pack up, insure and ship across the Atlantic some \$4,867.50 worth of cotton. So Jones draws a bill on the bank for \$4,867.50, and looks about for another American business man, West, who owes another Englishman, Nelson, \$4,867.50.

Smith says to West: "I'll give you a motor car, and you likewise looking for a bill of exchange on London to pay Nelson with. If they meet (and the business of banking is to see that they meet) the account can be balanced without any shipment of gold and little expense. Let us go further. Say Anderson in New York has purchased a new English car for \$1,000 while Olson in Chicago has purchased \$1,000 of silk and Rawson \$1,000 of clothing. All these men are going to exchange on London to pay their debts. Up goes the price of these London bills. But there comes a point when Rawson says: "For \$800 I can ship over gold to London and pay my debt. I'll give you \$1,000 plus \$200 or \$4,886.50 for your bill of exchange on London. No more. Now these men are going to get away with this any more, if what I think is correct. The little fellow has to pay the full shot."

At the evening session of a city conference of children's workers of the London Religious Educational Council at the First Presbyterian Church last night, Miss Laine of Toronto addressed a large audience on "Present-Day Plans in Children's Work."

Miss Laine outlined the plans which she thought would be helpful to members of the council interested in children's work.

According to Miss Laine, an official leaflet prepared by the national association dealing with religion would, if it were committed to memory by the children themselves, give them an extensive knowledge of Christ and his teachings. "It would bring the child in the right relationship with the knowledge of God," Miss Laine said, "and would teach them love and acceptance."

It is Miss Laine's contention that a regular annual promotion day service be printed and recognition given to children's work.

"The institution of a Dominion-wide celebration of a special children's week would be an excellent plan," she suggested. "A city the size of London should try to make plans for an event to take place annually, whereby other churches could join and the community story hour could be held."

Miss M. Young and Mrs. D. McKay spoke briefly on the attitude of workers in regard to children's work. Other speakers were Rev. J. Hays, Mrs. Stanfield, Mrs. G. Bryce, Mrs. N. Mills, Rev. Mr. Richardson and O. M. Newton.

Miss Lillian Moss acted as chairman.

ALDERMAN IS ON TRAIL OF CERTAIN "BIG FELLOWS"

Ald. Gordon Drake has declared war on certain wholesalers whom he alleges, have not been adequately assessed in former years. He is taking up this question this afternoon with the Assessor and Commissioner Harry Bennett, he reports.

"I'm on the finance committee this year again and I'm going after some of these big fellows," he warned.

"They are not going to get away with this any more, if what I think is correct. The little fellow has to pay the full shot."

To the Editor

Worker Protests.

The Case of Jim McLachlan Still Attracts Considerable Interest in Local Circles.

Editor of The Advertiser: Sir,—An event of considerable significance to the working class occurred recently in Nova Scotia, i.e., the conviction of J. B. McLachlan, and seven steel workers and miners, and the sentencing of these men to two years in prison for their alleged criminal activities during the strike in Nova Scotia last summer.

The history of the case, as well as I can remember it, is as follows: A short time after the outbreak of the strike of the steel workers provincial police were sent to the affected districts, presumably to maintain law and order and protect private property. In so doing they considered it necessary to make a mounted charge on a number of people, citizens of Glace Bay, some of whom were on their way home from church and who were not connected in any way with the strike.

Several men and women were badly mishandled and otherwise maltreated, and Jim McLachlan, as secretary of the miners of District 26, issued a circular letter to all locals, acquainting them with the facts of the outrage.

Jim McLachlan, shortly after sending out this letter was arrested, brought to trial and was sentenced to two years in penitentiary.

This conviction never would have occurred if McLachlan had been tried in Glace Bay, where the alleged offence was committed, and it was a glaring violation of the British North America Act to bring him 300 miles from Glace Bay to Halifax in order that no sympathizers could possibly get on the jury, and that a conviction might be obtained.

As a class-conscious member of the working class I hope that the day is not far distant when the workers of Canada will unite to see that their rights shall be recognized and upheld in all public institutions.

A WORKER. London, Jan. 8, 1924.

LABOR DELEGATE PLAN IS FAVORED

Ashton Commends McKay's Move To Have Representatives on C. of C.

Several Labor men support Ald. McKay's move to have two delegates from the Trades and Labor Council sit as members of the chamber of commerce.

John Ashton, former Labor alderman and member of the executive of the street railwaymen's union, stated that this would be a move in the right direction and he would like to see the officials of both organizations co-operate in this manner.

Mr. Ashton believes that many misunderstandings might be cleared up.

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