

London Advertiser

Published by
THE LONDON ADVERTISER
COMPANY, LIMITED,
London, Ontario.

MORNING. EVENING.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
3670 PRIVATE BRANCH 3670
EXCHANGE
From 9 a.m. to 5:30 a.m. and holidays
call 75, Business Department; 75, Editors
and Reporters; 174, Composing Room;
75, Circulation Department.

London, Ont., Wednesday, Aug. 23.

That Drury Letter.

THE TORONTO STAR can see nothing in the letter which PREMIER DRURY sent to his colleagues, intimating that he was certain he could secure a larger measure of support for his administration.

"But what is there wrong with the letter?" asks *The Star*, "and what could be more natural than that Mr. DRURY, or any other political leader in his position, should write it?"

"He wrote to staunch supporters all over the province with a view to increasing the support which his administration enjoys. This is something in which every political leader must take an interest. He asked those to whom he wrote to send him, in confidence, the names and addresses of men in towns or cities who would now be likely to support his administration, although they had not formerly done so. He wanted to hear from his staunch supporters what they thought about holding a convention representative of all citizens, whether former supporters or not, who would now be prepared to support him. In substance it means that the present government desires to attach to itself that enlarged support which the premier believes it has earned by the service it has given."

"Has any political leader been in office in this province or anywhere else who has not written that letter, or one like it, in his desire to make his position secure?"

"How can this letter be regarded as a challenge to Mr. MORRISON except by those who desire to bring these two into conflict? What possible objection should Mr. MORRISON have to the scoring of such a success by the present government as to earn it a much wider support than that with which it began?"

The Morrison group would regard the bringing of new urban support to the Farmer government as diluting the membership. It is right on that one point that the whole affair hinges, and this will be amply shown in the next few months.

Maximilian Harden's Views.

WHETHER the world agrees with MAXIMILIAN HARDEN or not, it has always been willing to grant to him the fact that he had the courage of his convictions, even in the face of kaiserism or in the face of the same elements that seek to once more plant kaiserism in Germany.

Right now HARDEN is urging that in the best interests of Germany, Britain and France should pull together, and few men are better posted on international relations than the same HARDEN.

The uninitiated never expected to hear a plea of this nature come out of Germany. They have been fed on very different stuff—that France or England's necessity be Germany's opportunity—that, if she could pry them apart, she could eat them up separately, one after the other—that every scowl and scoff that passed between London and Paris brought a broad grin of satisfaction to the face of Berlin.

Those who suppose that Germany, in 1922, is thinking along these lines are themselves thinking in the terms of the Prussian junkerdom of ten years ago. The monarchist party, of course, clings to its ancient dream. The Communists see visions of victory through discord.

HARDEN, however, speaks for the modern progressive German citizen under a new regime—and, seeing that this citizen is numerous enough to keep a republican government seated in Berlin, against the plots of the monarchists on the one hand and the Reds on the other, he comes pretty near representing the Germany of today.

HARDEN, it must be remembered, is a newspaper man with strong Socialistic tendencies. Before the war he was a thorn in the side of the militarists. During the war he was dubbed "a defeatist" and his paper was twice suppressed. A few weeks ago the reactionaries attempted his life.

He regards his country as a land of vast industrial possibilities, a land capable of developing the highest ideals in government, a land whose international relations should be made beneficial to her neighbors and herself.

Just as naturally he opposes any policy that would strengthen the hands of either the monarchists or the Reds.

In a complete split between France and Britain he sees both these dangers for Germany. Any temporarily successful monarchist coup in Germany might finally plunge the whole country into Communism—it would scarify the ancient war wounds—it would destroy her last hope of rebuilding her financial structure. The entente helps to keep Germany republican.

Germany, he says, needs a strong friendly France, and France needs a strong friendly Germany. International trade between these two powers is essential to the rehabilitation of Europe.

A split between France and England would further demoralize the whole of Europe; and Germany would be the first to suffer. In fur-



ther combination among the powers France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Scandinavia, not in further division, MAXIMILIAN HARDEN sees the only hope for Germany.

He does not speak for the whole of Germany, but he does speak for the element in modern Germany on which her future rests. He knows that republican Germany can deal better with a Britain and France in accord than with these two powers in discord.

Fabulous Riches.

THIRTY gold coins, of the first series of gold coins ever minted by man, are dug up by American archaeologists in the buried ruins of Sardis, ancient city in Asia Minor.

These thirty coins were minted by Croesus, last of the kings of Lydia, and first big international banker.

You have heard the expression, "Rich as Croesus."

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER could buy and sell Croesus at least a dozen times over. Yet Croesus' name endures on through the ages as the greatest symbol of wealth, in all important languages.

It was Croesus' ability in handling money, rather than his actual cash, that made his wealth proverbial.

The psychology of this is that people are less interested in possessing wealth than in getting more. That was Croesus' way. He could start with a shoestring and keep trading until he had a million.

You see this principle at work in HENRY FORD's appeal to the popular imagination.

There are several men in the world with about as much money as Ford. Yet they are seldom heard of. Ford's wealth would not fire the average brain if he had inherited it. The glamour that surrounds his bank account is due to its being built up from practically nothing.

Ford, you know, only a few years ago, ran a bicycle repair shop.

People, in their mad scramble for wealth, are more interested in accumulating more and more than in reaching any definite fortune. When it comes to wealth, most of us are insane—with a pronounced wealth-phobia.

Croesus became king when he was 35. This was in the sixth century B. C. He was a great conqueror and specialized at collecting tribute.

Solon, famous Athenian sage and law-giver, was asked by Croesus: "Should not my vast wealth make me the happiest of men?"

Solon answered that no man is really happy who is yet alive. This, of course, was ridiculous cynicism—the "sour grapes" line of big talk frequently heard from financial failures today.

Socrates, the truly wise, if he had lived in Croesus' time, and could have looked into the future 2,500 years, would have said to Croesus: "Money and gold are not the real wealth. Far ahead, in the year 1922, I see workers. As far as money is concerned, you would call them impoverished."

"Yet they have porcelain bathtubs, automobiles, choice foods brought from the far corners of the earth, and thousands of other comforts and conveniences—the real wealth of life—denied to Croesus. And you, mighty Croesus, would give half your kingdom for a little device called a radio, which poor boys of the year 1922 will make for a few dollars."

Wealth cannot be expressed in terms of dollars piled on top of other dollars.

A miser may have a trunk full of money, and he may have a heap more under the kitchen floor, and yet be the most miserable old skinflint on the face of the earth.

LITTLE 'TISERS

PREMIER DRURY wants to broaden out, while J. J. MORRISON stands ready to flatten him out.

An ant is a busy animal, works all day and nearly all night—and then some person comes along and steps on him.

One of the entrance pupils, writing

at Yorkton, Sask., said "the most important breeds of cattle are Holsteins and Phillipsines."

There are a lot of old battleships for sale in the world. Nobody seems to want them, as they are too busy reaching out for the new ones.

Women are wearing a lot of fringe for trimmings, but as soon as a man gets fringe on his trousers over the heels, he's out of it as a fashion plate.

There are more automobile mergers going on in Canada. Saw one the other day. Both cars were piled in the ditch, while the injured were laid out neatly along the road.

Thousands of American tourists and campers are going back home from Canadian summer resorts. They may get held up at the border for duty on the tanned hides they are taking home.

Right now the suggestion is made that whiskey, mixed with certain vegetables, makes a fine motor fuel. Might be done, but we fear many a dry man in a car would be telephoning to the nearest garage to be towed in.

It seems hard for sensible people to believe it, but it is stated that a woman in California sued for divorce because she didn't like her husband's name. You'd think the poor nunny didn't know what it was when she was married.

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S word is—MATTOID.

It's pronounced—mat-oid, with accent on the first syllable.

It means—a person of abnormal mind from birth, bordering on insanity or degeneracy.

It comes, probably, from the Italian "matto," meaning "mad."

AUGUST 23, 1897.

The mayor and aldermen took a walk on Saturday afternoon over the riverbank property in Westminster Township, which the city seeks to annex.

The aldermen afterwards lunched with the mayor.

Miss Clara McEvoy, daughter of the respected county treasurer of Middlesex, has been appointed teacher of the commercial branches in Alina College, St. Thomas.

Miss McEvoy is a graduate of the college, and a young lady of marked ability.

Mr. Peter Copeland, brother of Mr. George Copeland, of Aylmer, has been among the lucky ones who made fortunes in the Klondike region.

Kelly and Mason appeared at the Grand on Saturday evening in their new play, "Who Is Who."

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITER



BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

AVE you ever noticed persons whose eyes protruded from their sockets? Ten to one, these persons had what is known as exophthalmic goiter.

This is the most serious form of goiter. The simple form of goiter is accompanied usually by enlargement of the neck and an operation on such a goiter is not fraught with great danger.

However, the operation on a goiter which is accompanied by rapid pulse, tremor and great nervousness, is dangerous.

Generally the first symptom noticed in the case of exophthalmic goiter is a rapid pulse. The heart beats fast at times, causing the victim to say there is palpitation, and throbbing in the neck. Then the

though also evidently related to the Latin "matina, matus," meaning "drunk," plus the termination "oid," from the Greek, meaning "like, resembling."

It's used like this—"The moron" and the "mattoid" differ from one another in that the moron is an adult with a child's mind, while the line between the mattoid and the genius often is so doubtful that it puzzles alienists to decide on it."

READ YOUR CHARACTER

By Digby Phillips.

NO. 303—EYE AND HAND.

There is necessarily a connection between the look in a person's eye and the hand which he or she writes, for handwriting reveals virtually the bulk of a person's character, and the eye, more than any other single physical feature, is eloquent of habits of thought and outlook on life.

Consider, for instance, the shrewd eye. This is the eye that is habitually partially closed, the lids being drawn together a bit, as though to curtain the "window of the soul."

And what are the indications in handwriting which correspond to the eye of caution?

There is none which completely and exactly corresponds to it, but there are several which indicate pretty much the same thing, perhaps from a different angle, or perhaps in different degree.

On the whole, however, it is angular, backward-writing which offers the closest parallel to the eye of extreme caution. You see, it's a combination of two things. The eye of caution indicates the alert schemer, while in handwriting it is the angular element which shows alertness and the back-hand element that shows the ability and inclination to plan and scheme.

If the caution indicated is more of the secretive sort, its parallel will be found in the tendency of the writer to carefully close the loops in making the letters "a," "o," "d" and "u."

Tomorrow—How the Wide Head Writes.
(Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Company.)

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

HERE WE HAVE ITEMS OF LOCAL AND DISTRICT INTEREST AS RECORDED IN THE ADVERTISER OF 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Stephens of South London leave tomorrow for a six weeks' visit to England. They sail from Montreal on Saturday next by the Allan steamer Numidian.

The skylight at the courthouse is receiving a much needed coat of paint. The leaks, which have been a continued annoyance to the legal fraternity for several courts past, are being stopped up.

Mr. de Gurse, L.E. and D.R.R., civil engineer, visited Port Stanley on Friday and took soundings for use in connection with operations the road hopes to soon commence in building a slip-dock at that port. The action of the government regarding harbor repairs will determine whether anything will be done immediately or not. A 1,000-foot pier is proposed just west of the present pier.

Seen and Heard by a Summer Vacationist At Grand Bend

IN A ROOM which they shared together at Ottawa, W. G. Euler, M. P. of North Waterloo, and Dr. Rankin, of Perth, for many weeks looked over politics. At the weekend, these two looked over the troubled waters of Lake Huron, which were pounding around in as lively a fashion as the stormiest days of the last session. Between sessions, the genial doctor from Stratford attends to the aches, pains and hurt feelings of Stratford, while the hard-hitting Euler from Kitchener puts new ginger into his newspaper property.

AND then on Sunday afternoon the scribe ran into Oscar Griffith, of Parkhill, and near by was his brother Fred, of London. The third corner was held up by Lou Phippen, of Sarnia. All were from Parkhill in the early sixties, and naturally talk turned to things that used to take place there. The history of the place was pretty well reviewed, and it was established for a fact that Dick Stookes opened up his barber shop there in 1837, and in the meantime had moved over 87 miles of Parkhill, Williams and McGillivray whis-

ers.

"LET George do it!" That's the rule on Woodward avenue, Exeter side. In this case the ham-mock wouldn't stay put—there had been too many young people trying its capacity. The neighbors all said: "Get George." George came, armed with a brace and bit that would make a three-ball shop. Next day the scribe's typewriter went on the blink. It would neither go nor stop, and somebody sent over word, "Get George."

George came with a jack-knife and a wise look. He said the thingamajig that held the doorknob in shape was wrong. Turned it on edge, spread it on the floor—pasted it together again. It runs. Another chap had a garage floor that ran uphill. Word came that George had a wheelbarrow, a spade and a knowledge of excavation. So George came, saw, dug and departed, and garage is all right now. Some person wants a trunk moved, a jag of wood. George has a truck and a car. Nice little truck, minus wind shield, mud guards, etc., the etc. In this case including 157 things that most people swear are needed to run a car. But the truck goes it, held together by faith and good works.

Then on Sunday they wanted some person to preach to some 400 campers at the open air church on the Parkhill side. So they let George do it, and he did it thoroughly. Well, George in this case is Rev. George A. Leichter, pastor of Adelaide Street Baptist Church, London. In odd moments, between looking after the wants of every person in general, he is finishing up his own cottage, "Alabama Lodge." Campers vote him a decided success either as a preacher, architect, carpenter, carter, handy-man or summer citizen generally.

DEPARTMENT stores may think they have variety, but they have absolutely nothing on one of the vegetable men who comes around here every day or so to see that Grand Bend starveth not, neither is faint. His three staple lines are vegetables, limburger and kittens. If he can't sell vegetables he turns to his sweet-scented limburger, and if he fails in these two, he has his last chance for business in a ten-cent

cat. A few years ago folks used to put each fresh crop of kittens in a sack and toss the outfit in the river. This latest apostle of thrift throws them out to campers at ten cents per head. A cottage that hasn't got a dose of limburger or a ten-cent cat simply isn't in the running at the Bend.

Our Own Country

MOUNT ROYAL.

Q.—Where is Mount Royal?
A.—Mount Royal is the name of the height in the north section of Montreal, from which the city got its name. It is 769 feet above sea level, and is the highest elevation in the district.

LORD DUFFERIN.

Q.—When was Lord Dufferin governor-general of Canada?
A.—Lord Dufferin was governor-general of Canada from 1872 to 1898.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

In the camp and in the home

BAKER'S COCOA

is a most satisfying drink.

Delicious flavor and aroma, beautifully attractive color, purity high quality,—the distinguishing characteristics of high-grade cocoa,—"Baker's."

The heads of the naval and military medical departments in England have been so impressed with the wholesomeness and superior nutriment of cocoa, that they have judiciously directed that it shall be served out twice or thrice a week to regiments of the line, and daily to the seamen on board H. M. ships. Medical men unquestionably admit that cocoa is nutritious.

"Commercial products of the vegetable kingdom."

MADE IN CANADA BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED

Established 1760

CANADIAN MILLS AT MONTREAL

Dorchester, Mass.

Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.