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Ontario Liberals.

THE resignation of Hartley Dewart as leader of the Liberal party in Ontario comes under regrettable and rather pitiful circumstances.

Mr. Dewart drops the leadership for two reasons: (1) that his health is impaired, and he has entered the hospital with a view to an operation; (2) he must go and attend to his own private business, because he can no longer afford to lead a party that has no funds with which to finance its ordinary and perfectly legitimate business.

Mr. Dewart's leadership has not been a bed of roses. He took over the work when there was division on matters of policy and personnel, but even those who were opposed to him admit that as leader of the Liberals in the Ontario House he has given his best to the cause, and his criticisms, although pointed and piercing at times, have been in the interests of clean legislation.

HARTLEY DEWART is a keen debater, and a hard hitter. He is used to giving hard blows, and he is accustomed to receiving them in turn. His letter of resignation, though, expresses a bitterness that heretofore has been foreign to his utterances, and voices the feeling that he has been through an experience parallel only to the man who has been wounded in the house of his friend.

Mr. Dewart's own words leave this impression, for he says: "I appreciate very much the loyalty with which the majority of those who were elected as Liberals supported us in expounding the policy of the party which you know I did, whether at all times it was in accord with my own personal views. But I must confess that I most keenly felt the open attacks, and the more veiled but equally appreciable disloyalty of others. I am fully conscious of my faults, and of just causes of criticism, but I did not lay myself open to attack for any lack of adherence to and enunciation of sound Liberal principles."

THE resignation of Hartley Dewart leads to the consideration of another matter—party funds. His frank statement on this matter ought to put a quietus on the whispered campaign that there was plenty of money at the disposal of the Ontario Grits. The Ontario Club in Toronto is about the only monument that shows there ever was any money in the pockets of Reformers.

This question of party funds is not a new one, but it will always be more or less old and new until it is settled once and for all.

Mr. Dewart states very plainly the position into which he was forced through the leadership of the Liberals of Ontario—and remember, the Liberals asked him to take the position.

Here is the statement of the man who has been through the mill, and who feels that he cannot afford to stay in:

"I have especially felt the failure of legitimate financial support, and the burden that was thrown upon me as leader, that I should not have had to bear. I have almost impoverished myself to try and save the good name of the party, and yet I am daily harassed by financial demands for accounts that were not of my making, and with which I had no right to be troubled. I am compelled to resume my law practice as soon as my health will permit. I am not merely referring to the meanness of some members, but to the utter lack of appreciation of their duty by the rank and file of the Liberal party generally.

"Now, if I have been a stumbling-block, I am out of the way. Someone else may be able to raise the legitimate sines of war for the necessary continuance of the party work."

WHAT other institution, outside of a political party, would attempt to conduct its affairs on a shoestring? The arrangement is wrong and indefensible. It leaves the party leaders open to all sorts of intrigue by those who have axes to grind. Those who are responsible

Search Me, Sonny.



—Thomas in the Detroit News.

for the expenses of any political party must have money at their disposal, and where to get it at once becomes an acute problem.

Two courses are open: (1) to go ahead and pound away by hat collections until enough is secured to get out of the hole and save the party's financial face, or (2) enter into negotiations with those who have money to spend, but are certain to want \$2 worth of concessions and favors for every dollar invested.

Men and women come together, drawn to common ground in support of some particular religious belief. They know what their operations are going to cost them for a year, and they contribute according to their means and willingness, and the greater their interest in the cause the greater will be their contribution.

THE principles for which Liberalism stands in the provinces, or in the Dominion, are not worth paying money to perpetuate and advance, then by all the laws of common sense and good ethics, drop them.

If, on the other hand, the home realizes that conditions made by wise provincial legislation, by enactments of Liberal administration at Ottawa, are beneficial to the life of the country, then that realization ought to carry with it a willingness to pay for these advantages. Moreover, such payments should be looked upon as profitable investments in good citizenship.

Hartley Dewart has performed a real service to Liberalism in Ontario by pointing out in plain language that Liberals are not giving the financial support that is necessary to allow the provincial party to carry on in decency. Every Liberal organization in the province should take up that challenge at once. Let them put up their money, ask the leaders for a statement of its disposal. This, we are certain, will be given gladly. This is one of the first essentials toward rebuilding the party in Ontario. This cardinal principle can no longer be overlooked.

Perfection.

"The march of the human mind is slow." We realize this when we see how hard it is to right a wrong. For centuries the best of men have sought to make the laws as perfect as possible, and yet how far we are from perfection.

The new Progressive party is struggling, according to its light, to bring to the front questions it believes will benefit the people of Canada. It may find that when it would do good evil is present with it. As far as it goes it has considerable merit, but it should fall in line under the Liberal banner. Much of what it contends for it will find there. Indeed, Mr. Crerar in his manifesto says:

"From a small beginning it has spread over almost the entire country, attracting to itself support from all classes and sections of our people. The tendency of political parties is towards a reaction until a protest arises instinctively from the people against such reaction. The new political movement in Canada is such a protest, and, further, is essentially a movement of liberalism—not in the sense of a party name, but in the liberal and true sense of the word—that seeks to sweep away abuses in government and to provide policies that will meet the needs of the people. It is to all those throughout the broad expanse of Canada who desire to see purity in the government of this country restored, who desire to see public morality supplant public corruption, who desire to sweep away the abuse of the function of government for the advancement of the interest of the privileged few."

When did the Liberal party in Canada fail to do all this and more? When did its Liberalism fail to be "Liberalism in the true sense of the word?" A Liberal and a Reformer mean the same, and although "the march of the human mind is slow,"

Whittier correctly sums up the work of the Reformer in these words:

"'Twas but the ruin of the bad,
The wasting of the wrong and ill;
Whate'er of good the old time had
Was living still."

The W.C.T.U. Convention

London has been this week the scene of the convention of the Provincial W. C. T. U.

Their activities are numerous, but they centre, in the long run, around making conditions better, safer and saner for the home life of Canada.

It is a favorite pastime to refer to such organizations as a body of cranks and agitators, but the progress of this old round world of ours hinges now, as it has in the past, pretty much on the convictions and visions of men and women who, in their time, were classed as cranks and agitators.

The W. C. T. U. sees life through the eyes of the mother, and the motherhood of any land is not apt to be very far out when it comes to sizing up conditions that are or are not fit to surround the child life and the period following of this or any other country.

London has been pleased to welcome the women of the W. C. T. U. May their stay here be beneficial to their endeavors and the cause which they so sincerely espouse.

Carrying Shotguns.

One particular in which the Canadian boy differs from his cousin in England is that he has more freedom. Whether this freedom is altogether for his good is a question not easily answered.

One of the things characteristic of this freedom is that the Canadian boy is allowed to wander at large with a gun and shoot pretty much what he pleases so long as he does not take pot shots at the neighbors' cattle or poultry, or does not wing a human being or two.

Now, to an English boy a shotgun is, as a rule, only seen in the hands of a gamekeeper, or while being carried by the squire or laird or some of their guests. All carriers of firearms must have licenses and the authorities would never dream of issuing a license to an irresponsible youngster. The result of all this is that shooting accidents in England and Scotland are very rare. Even with those who are authorized to carry guns the regulations are very strict, and the firing off of these weapons indiscriminately or in the vicinity of human habitations is closely guarded against.

Of course the principal reason for this is that the old country is very much more thickly populated than a new country like Canada, and there the chances of people running up against flying bullets are much greater than here. There are also the game laws, which leave very little for the ordinary individual to shoot.

At the same time there is no doubt that many of the regrettable accidents which are almost of daily occurrence in Canada, could be avoided if a little more care were exercised in the traffic in firearms. The accident at Atwood is one of the latest of those incidents in which human life is sacrificed, and such things will continue to happen until something is done to prevent them.

LITTLE 'TISERS

Three men died in Michigan. They then found out that the mushrooms they ate were toadstools.

"Put and take" is getting to be quite a game. And the newest way to play it is to put on the heavy-weight and take off the balbriggan.

The fact that there are 2,000,000 more women than men in Great Britain may account for the haste of some of the men in wanting to get to this country.

A campaign is now on to suppress jokes about prohibition. This will rob the stage of its one last chance to draw a laugh from the average crowd today.

At the Baptist convention in St. Thomas a few days ago there was a report from the "committee on

nomenclature." That's the first time this chap ever got a seat at a Baptist gathering.

Chicago claims that many beggars make as high as \$75 per day. So here we have the solution to that old nursery rhyme that used to sing of beggars coming to town, and conclude, "and one in a velvet gown."

The Vancouver Province states the case against using voice-producing machine for election purposes: "The practice introduced during the American presidential campaign of having the speeches of leading orators reproduced by gramophones is not being followed in Canada. There is little satisfaction for a heckler to shout 'rats' or 'sit down' to a talking machine."

The Chesley Enterprise seeks to lure its readers into a heap of trouble. Here is the plan: "The Enterprise will give a year's subscription to the person guesting nearest the result of the federal election on December 6. Guesses must be in by December 1. This is the representation of each province in the House of Commons." The reader who can guess that correctly will go down in history well nigh as famous as that cow that kicked over the lantern in Chicago at the time of the big fire.

Read Your Character

[By Digby Phillips.]

NO. 14—THE ROMAN NOSE.

Such historical characters as Caesar, Napoleon, Washington, Sherman, Dewey, Lee, Lincoln and Grant had "Roman" noses. Does not that give you a clue to those traits of character which this feature indicates?

This shape of nose indicates a great many things, but if you ask what the outstanding message of it is, it's domination. It indicates in addition such qualities as physical energy, courage, power, persistence, impatience and aggressiveness. It is, in short, the sign of victory and those qualities of temperament and character that men look for in their leaders.

Of course, a man's success as a leader depends upon a great many other things than this tendency or desire to dominate. The "Roman" nose, however, is the will or tendency to leadership and a limited number of qualifications. In judging the man you must modify or amend the story of his "Roman" nose according to other characteristics.

In previous articles it has been stated that blue and grey eyes indicate the pioneer spirit, quick thought and a degree of impatience, while brown eyes are signs of conservatism, mental intensity, patience and strong emotion. Thus, if your "Roman-nosed" leader has the former he is likely to be such by virtue of his quick thought, his readiness to grasp that fleeting moment of opportunity and his impatience of opposition. But if he has brown eyes, you read in the first place that he is not so impatient after all and that he holds his following through his care and sound judgment in dealing with it, through his appeal to human nature, his emotions and through a larger degree of patience in surmounting his obstacles. (Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Co.)

THE JEST.

ONTARIO JUSTICE.

[Boston Transcript.]
An Ontario farmer caught a young woman doing a "September Morn" on his property, and had her haled before the county magistrate.
"What's the charge?" asked his honor.
"Takin' a bath in the spring, your worship," said the constable.
The aged dispenser of justice consulted a dog-eared copy of the statutes and buried himself in its pages for several minutes. Then closing the legal tome and stroking his beard, he said very solemnly: "The charge is dismissed and the miss is discharged. I find that she had just as much right to take a bath in the spring as in the fall."

ANSWER UNEXPECTED.

[Spare Moments.]
A well-known hostess was entertaining a distinguished Japanese visitor to England at her country house.

Without saying what lay in store for her guest, she conducted him to her "Japanese garden." She expected to see a far-away look come into his tear-filled eyes as the prospect waited him back to his distant and beloved land. Instead he beamed on her through his gold-rimmed spectacles, and, bowing with true Oriental politeness, exclaimed: "Beautiful! We have nothing like this in Japan."

KNEW HIS PLACE.

Nevered—I hear you've signed up as skipper of the good ship Matrimony.
Justwed—No, my wife's the skipper. I married a widow. I'm her second mate.

A FOND GOOD-BYE.

Servant (leaving)—I'm tellin' ye, Mrs. Croft, ye'll miss me when I'm away.
Mistress—Yes, I don't doubt it, but then, on the other hand, I won't miss so many other things.

THE EMIR OF KATSINA.

[Manchester Guardian.]
The Emir of Katsina, two of his wives, one father-in-law, and the members of his retinue were taking things easy at the Midland Hotel this afternoon. They all had a trying journey by road from Manchester yesterday, which took about eleven hours, including halts for prayers. At about 3 o'clock the emir—a fine black man of 58, with a little grey beard and a big smile—was busy supervising the fitting out of his two wives (the other two were at home) in their room, and they were receiving the assistance of a girl from the shop, who was draping their impassive figures in rainbow colors.

These gifts were, perhaps, a compensation to these queens for their enforced isolation from the spectacle of London. From a curtained hotel bedroom London must look much like any other place. The floor of the emir's room was littered with boxes and stuffs, and the emir was running backwards and forwards, judging the effects of the trying on.

JAMES KENNEDY DIES.

INGERSOLL, Oct. 20.—The death of James Kennedy, an old resident of Dereham Township, occurred today at his home in Sarnia, aged 85 years. He was widely known and had spent the greater part of his life in the district, where he was engaged in farming. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

FALL WORK ON FARM IS WELL ADVANCED

Department of Agriculture Reports Hogs At \$9 to \$9.50.

Following is a summary of reports made by the agricultural representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

All farm work is well advanced for the time of the year. The wet weather during the last week interfered with the harvesting of potatoes and roots, but it has freshened the pastures and put the land in excellent condition for fall plowing, a very large acreage already having been done.

Potatoes vary greatly in value. South Simcoe says that many farmers are selling rather than to attempt storage. North Simcoe puts prices at 90 cents a bag, f.o.b. Dufferin reports of sale around \$1 a bag, while Middlesex quotes \$2 a bag. Frontenac, \$1.75, and Renfrew, \$1.50.

All returns speak of mangels as being a fairly good crop, but turnips are a disappointment to many growers. Brant says there has been some soft rot.

Sugar beets, on the other hand, have given general satisfaction where grown, both as regards yield and factory quality.

Hay shows a great variation in price. Bruce says that it is being purchased for \$17 A. ton in the north, with an extra \$1 for baling, while in eastern and northern counties quotations range from \$20 to \$35 a ton.

Buckwheat is turning out very well in the threshing.

The acreage of fall wheat is larger than usual. Lambton says that some of it has been put in during the last week or two. In some counties fears are expressed that some of the early-sown crop has too great a head for wintering well. There are a few complaints of injury to early fields by Hessian fly.

Some late rye is being sown in Brant, the farmers being satisfied to get it through the ground before the land freezes.

Norfolk says that most of the apples are being put up for domestic pack, and are selling at from \$4 to \$8 a barrel, and from \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel for windfalls. Perth quotes windfalls at \$2 a bag.

Wellington is of opinion that live stock will go into winter quarters in better condition than for some years.

Huron says: "Considerable cattle are being marketed, and one of our drovers here is doing quite a business in selling stockers back to the farmers. While our grain crops were not good, there is a good supply of rough-



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Suits, Sizes 4 to 17 Years.
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You save \$4.00 to \$8.00, the retail profit, on each suit.

Overcoats, Sizes 5 to 18 Years.
\$6.25, \$6.75, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00 to \$16.50.

Prices based on the cost of material, make and trimmings, no retail profit.

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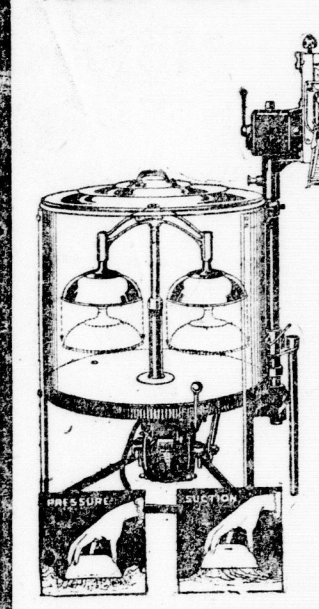
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