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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY. LIMITED.

London, Ont., Monday, January 12.

PEACE MADE OFFICIAL.

At Versailles, Saturday, the peace treaty be tween Germany and the Allied power was officially put into force by exchange of ratifica-The ceremony was robbed of much interest because it was recognized many months ago that Germany would eventually have to submit to the terms of the conquerors. Nevertheless, the immediate result of the signing will be of vital importance to the world. It will result in a steadying of industrial and financial conditions that will mean a big step towards a more stable and safe situation throughout Europe. The ratification will at once throw Germany and the Allied nations open to an exchange of trade that is bound to speed up production in Germany, the one thing that at present appears to be more needed than anything else, if that nation is not to go over to anarchy. Also the ratification of the treaty opens the way for the putting into force of the League of Nations, from which all nations can fairly expect a happier and healthier world.

The one regrettable thing about the ratification is the absence of the United States from the list of signatories. While the Senate still wrangles over the pact the other powers have, by ratification, set their hands to the maintaining of peace and the reconstruction of a broken world. In this great task they are courageously shouldering a stupendous burden and one that may very easily become heavier and dangerous should the political squabble in the American Senate drive the United States into making a separate agreement with Germany. It is certain that the generous-souled American people are not in sympathy with Lodge and his band of treaty wreckers, and perhaps the fact that the Allied nations have decided to act without America may direct American public opinion to demand an end to the world-hampering deadlock in the Senate.

IS THE KAISER MAD?

The report from Europe to the effect that the ex-kaiser has become insane is bound to be considered with suspicion, as it coincides so closely with the date set for his trial. The Hohenzollern still has lots of friends within and without Germany, who will go to any lengths to prevent his coming before a jury of the Allied nations. Naturally they will endeavor to arouse sympathy for the "prisoner of Amerongen." What better way than to picture him as mentally collapsed, irresponsible. Of course, neither Great Britain or any other nation would think of putting on trial, however great his crimes, one whose mind had become shattered to the point of imbecility, but the world will not be willing to accept the word of those immediately attached to the ex-kaiser that such is his condition. It will be necessary for an investigation to be made by a commission of alienists, and upon their report base a decision as to whether he shall come to trial or go to a madhouse. The world is pretty well convinced that the ex-kaiser has always been more or less insane. For years his struttings and explosions, his erratic behavior in social and political affairs, have given the impression of an ill-balanced mind, but that has been the case with many a less-distinguished murderer and thief, who has been compelled to pay the fullest price for his sin. The cable from London says the former emperor has moods of "maniacal ravings," but that was a common occurrence when he ruled at Berlin. There is nothing to show that he did not know right from wrong when he plunged the world in war. The royal paranoic may have become rapidly worse since his exile, but only the assurance that he is now permanently in-

sane should prevent his being tried. BUILDING NEW SCHOOLS.

Any citizen who thinks that London stands in a class by itself in the matter of building new schools needs but watch what is going on in other cities to see that the question is one to be faced wherever there is growth going on. Toronto's school building program for 1920 contemplates the addition of 75 classrooms, divided among 28 schools, the cost of which will approach a million and a half. It is of interest to note that the policy of building big schools here and there, anticipating an early growth to give them a maximum of use. is giving way to the idea that small units. capeble of extension, should be placed where needed, and added to from year to year, as

attendance increases. In a plan of this kind one necessity, of course, is that there should be a large piece of ground purchased as the site. There is no school in London today that has too large playgrounds, and there are half a dozen or more that are cramped in this respect. Simcoe Street School is one of the worst of London's earlier structures in this respect. A huge structure set in a closely-populated district, it is almost without playgrounds. Even the newer schools would have been better for a larger amount of open ground about them. Victoria School, in South London, if added to this year, as has been proposed, will have less room than ever. and here the solution seems to be to buy in all the property around the corner of Askin street and Wharncliffe road.

The unit idea, as proposed in Toronto, is worthy of the careful consideration of London's board of education. This city is expanding in several directions, and it is difficult to say which extensions will continue and which may halt after a year or so. To assume that there!

will be a continued growth in every direction may or may not be true. The building of a new bridge, the extension of street car lines, the putting down of pavements, are influences that may easily change the movement of population in the city. The district east on Hamilton road is showing a large growth at the present time, while parts of the city that are nearer the business section move more slowly. West London, if it ever gets the improvements that its people have so often asked for, and which they have been denied only by a selfish vote on the part of other sections of the city. will fill up rapidly because it is within a few minutes of the central business section, and it still has an abundance of vacant property. Storm sewers and a few pavements would work a transformation in West London, and there is much injustice in the treatment this part of the city has received for years past.

London should be proud of the fact that its boys and girls are so numerous that there have to be new schools built year by year. There is no surer sign of a healthy growth. It means that our population is no transient one, but rather a city of homes and families. No better investment can be made than providing for the education and training of the oncoming generation who in years to come will be filling the places of those now active. Let us have ample school accommodation, let it be modern in its equipment, let us have teachers thoroughly trained and properly paid for their work, let us have directed playgrounds and abundance of recreational facilities for old and young alike, and we will soon find there will be a lessening of crime and unrest and disease, and a great increase of happiness, contentment and good-

TOO MUCH PUBLIC EXTRAVAGANCE. [From Monetary Times.]

In a review of the financial situation in Canada during 1919, published in the Halifax Chronicle of January 1, F. B. McCurdy, the Unionist member, criticizes the government financing, and particularly the terms on which the Victory Loan of 1919 was issued. He says the loan was marked by timidity on the part of the Government when there need have been no such feeling. He asserts that the people have been expecting the Government to lead in the example of thrift and economy, but that these homely virtues have been lacking. As an example of this, he quotes in a Canadian Press dispatch that one department of the Government at Ottawa may cost 40 per cent more to operate this year than last. He says, further, that there has been provincial government speculation in international exchange, and asserts that such governments, for the sake of obtaining slightly higher prices for their bonds floated in Canada, have incurred the obligation of repayment in New York funds.

Mr. McCurdy condemns absolutely the issue of the government bonds this year at 51/2 per cent, when towns and municipalities with a much inferior credit were getting their money at a lower rate of interest, often at 51/4 per cent. This action of the Government he ascribes to timidity, and say that its effect has been to make money dearer than it should be for all other borrowers. He expresses the belief that the money could have been obtained at 5 per cent if municipalities got it at 51/4 per cent. He says the borrowing era must come to an end. and that the Government should proceed at once to rectify its financial position in the same way as a private individual would do who found his expenditures far exceeding his annual income.

EDITORIAL NOTES. The troubles of Italy are enough to drive

Now that the peace treaty is out of the way the world's interest will switch from Versailles

Most people will be inclined to think that the ex-kaiser's insanity is of the well-known brand that distinguishes the fox.

A dispatch from Mexico says that Villa has been captured. We will never believe it until he is signed up for an American vaudeville cir-

Victor Berger, who was found guilty of gross disloyalty, has for the second time been turned down by a vote of the American Congress. As the fifth district of Wisconsin continues to reelect him by big majorities, we suggest to Uncle Sam that he disfranchise the fifth district on charges of disloyalty.

> THE BIRD CENSUS. [Cleveland Plaindealer.]

Each year groups of bird enthusiasts in many parts of the United States take a Christmas census of the birds. The census is under supervision of the magazine "Bird Lore," organ of the Audubon Societies. The published reports are an interesting and valuable record of winter bird life from the

For Northern Ohio the most important work is that of a group of Youngstown ornithologists who under the direction of George L. Fordyce, one of the country's foremost bird experts, spend Christ mas Day tramping through the woods and fields to spy out and enumerate every feathered or sojourner. The Youngstown census of 1919 was unusually interesting. It included a number of uncommon birds, such as the pine siskin, crossbill and redpoll. The total number of species recorded was 30, including 1,295 individuals. No record is ever made of the English sparrows, which do not belong, and which are treated as non-existent by

ornithologists in the consideration of bird life. It must be encouraging to all who think the winter cold and cheerless to know that thousands of small birds are undismayed by the bitterness of the season. Many of them, indeed, find the winter the only desirable season. The tree sparrows and juncoes and kinglets, for example, come to us from the north at the beginning of winter, and depart northward with the arrival of spring. Weed seeds are the chief food of most of the winter birds, though many of them are beneficial because of their industry in hunting and devouring insect eggs and pupae. All of them are our friends and helpers and quite aside from the sentimental interest of the bird census, it is worth while from a practical standpoint to know what the winter birds are doing and how strong in numbers they are from yea

CANADIANS AND IRELAND.

[Edmonton Journal.] Very few Canadians have any partisan sympathies with any political element in Ireland. All that they wish is to see a peaceful settlemen brought about. They cannot help recognizing how immense are the difficulties confronting the British Government, with all the good-will in the world

that it has to do justice.

The London Chronicle goes right to the heart of the matter when it says that the bill will be opposed nearly everywhere in Ireland, because "none of the contending factions is really willing to be fair to any of the others." The only thing ity in doing justice, as it sees it, and to leave it to time and to patient and sound administration to bring the mass of Irishmen to accede to its arrange-

From Here and There

TO A DISTANT HERD. [L. Vidal in Westminster Gazette.]
O Shepherd, singing on the windy plain, Send me thy singing ere the deep night drown My vision, ere the little casement close

In the wan room where my young love doth lie "There is no magic in thy ministry Lift from mine eyes this flery mad constraint." I see the sun go down, the slow-paced flocks Still bidden by thy pipe approach the fold;

Deep in the hollow sinks the lingering gold. Still my young love unhappy vigil mocks . . O Shepherd, singing on the widy plain, Blow me thy songs across the world again?

CANADIAN PROSPERITY.

[Ottawa Journal.] The monthly Canadian bank statement-an excellent barometer of the nation's financial positioncontinues to show unexampled prosperity. The November statement, just issued, shows that despite subscriptions to the Victory Loan of \$650,-000,000, there is still considerably over one billion dollars tucked away in our savings banks; not to mention \$700,000,000 of demand deposits-a prosper-

ity never dreamed of in pre-war years. Canada, as a matter of fact, was never as well off in a material way as she is today. Capital is ing into the country at an enormous rate; development of resources is being launched upon in adous measure; industries are surfeited with orders: unemployment is rare and wages high, and strikes are fewer than at any time for the past five

or six years. A curious accompaniment of all this is tha there never was a time of greater grumbling and discontent on the part of a majority of the people. All classes appear to be dissatisfied, and to be clamoring for something better. The whole thing appears to be a remarkable sidelight upon human psychology.

AT WASHINGTON.

[Brantford Expositor.] The country that has arrogated to itself the title of the foremost democratic people in the world, is conspicuous as the only country that has repudiated the diplomatic work of its accredited plenipotentiaries at Versailles. Thus it really advertises to the world that it is not a democracy, but a system whereby a party faction can overthrow the action of the administration, and yet have no means whereby, in any reasonable time, an executive can be established in harmony with the majority. This is a situation which could not possibly happen in France, Britain or in any of the self-governing British dominions.

WHY DOES A GLOW-WORM GLOW?

[From the "Book of Wonders."] found in the yards and hedges in the summer time The name applies only to the female of the species, which is wingless, and whose body resembles that of a caterpillar somewhat, and emits a shining green light from the end of the abdomen. The male of this species has wings, but does not show any light as does the female, and resembles an ordinary beetle. The male flies about in the evenings looking for the female, and she makes her light glow in order that the male may find her. Glowworms are found mostly in England. There are, however, some members of the same species of beetle common to the United States. We speak of them as fireflies or lightning bugs. The female of these also is the only one carrying a light, although, unlike the glow-worm, she has wings and can fly

AN INJUSTICE.

[Peterborough Examiner.] The injustice of the censorship that kept the people of Canada from learning of the gallantry of Canada's airmen is illustrated by the fact that it was not until the death of Major McKeever that Canadians began to hear of the wonderful record of the Listowel aviator.

THEIR LACK IS OUR SHAME. [London Chronicle.]

The soldiers who were 20 years of age at the unfair to tell them that all the intervening five years have been wasted, and that they alone must pay the penalty of the waste. Having been glad enough to accept their war service, we must now receive them back as they are, and do our best to fit them into our peace-time organization, even if we must work a little harder ourselves, or make some other slight sacrifice to help out their insufficiency. It will be a disgrace to the nation if even the most incompetent of those who were competent enough to save our freedom be cast on

HE LIKED THE SOUND.

Mr. Goff has a humor peculiarly his own. He looks at the world in a half-amused, half-indulgent manner sometimes very annoying to his friends. One day, when in town, he dropped into a restaurant for lunch. It was a tidy place, although not pretentious establishment. After a good meal he called to the waitress, and inquired what kind

"Applepiemincepieraisinpleblueberrypiecustardple peachple and strawberryshortcake," the young woman repeated glibly.

"Will you please say that again?" he asked. leaning forward. The girl went through the list at lightning rate.

"andstrawberryshortcake," she concluded, with em-

The waitress looked her dis ust, and started in a third time, pronouncing the words in a deflautly clear tone.

ed. "For the life of me I can't see how you do it. But I like to hear it. It's very interesting, very. Give me apple pie please, and thank you very

[The Pioneer.]

The year just closed was crowded with important happenings in the prohibition world. Indeed the significance of some events is not yet appreciated. In Canada the two largest provinces-Ontario and Quebec-have voted on the prohibition issue. Quebec maintain and strengthen hers.

of the United States of America, and a drastic, horough-going enforcement measure passed by

A world league against alcoholism has been

A GREAT IANUARY SALE

Especially attractive values in Household Linens and Cottons. These offerings came as a distinct though thoroughly pleasing surprise to many, for linens, cottons and high prices are generally associated in everyone's mind, and it is a surprise that we are able to present them so reasonable. This was brought about by long and hard work in anticipation of this event. Numbered among these timely offerings are Table Cloths, Napkins, Yard Damask, Towels, Sheets, Cases and Bedspreads. Each and every offering is a demonstration of superior values.

Full Bleached Tabling

Splendid cloths and choice designs. Per yard 75c, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.65 and \$2.00 Full-Bleached, union and all linen, big range. Per yard \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.25 Half-Bleached Tabling, splendid patterns and extra quality. Per yard\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25

Pure Linen Tablecloths

8-4 Full Bleached All-Linen Tablecloths, bordered. Extra special\$4.25, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$11.50 Pure Linen Tablecloths, bordered, choice designs, cannot be duplicated, 72x90. Price\$6.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00

Huck Towels

Made from fine cotton varn, a good substitute for linen. These Towels are splendidly made, bordered and hemmed. Each 38c, 45c and 50c Huck Towels, bordered and hemmed, size 131/2x21; a splendid towel for the office. Each....171/2c, or one dozen \$2.00 Eight dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels, slightly soiled

Colored Bath Towels

Very special for January sale, natural and red, natural and white. These will go quick-a real bargain. Each.....50c Colored Bath Towels, in natural and white, natural and red. big size and very heavy. Each........75c, 85c and \$1.00

BUY YOUR WHITE QUILTS NOW

Old qualities and prices much below present values.

White Crochet Quilts, single-bed size \$2.89 and \$3.25 White Crochet Quilts, large size, handsome medallion designs, hemmed \$3.50, \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$5.50 Beautiful Marseilles Quilts, very choice designs, large size..................\$6.95, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00

Bleached Sheetings

Plain Bleached Sheeting, 8-4, round, even thread. January 9-4 Plain Bleached Sheeting, some extra values, round thread 75c, 98c, \$1.15 and \$1.35 7-4 Bleached Sheeting, in plain only, for single and three-Pillow Cottons, super value, in fine quality of cotton and wonderful value, sizes 40, 42, 44 and 46. Per yard......

Bleached Cottons

Bleached Cotton, in round, even thread, 35 inches wide, less than wholesale. January sale, per yard 25c and 35c Extra Special Longcloth; here is wonderful value. Per vard 25c, 35c and 39c White Robe Cotton, 42 inches wide, very fine quality and Nainsook, two leaders. Per yard......39c and 45c Factory Cotton. Per yard......20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 39c

...... 55c, 65c and 75c MANY OTHER NUMBERS OF CORRESPONDING VALUES.

BOYS' GOOD CLOTHES AT A STRAIGHT DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT

Choose anything in our stock now at this discount. No restrictions. It applies to all Suits and Overcoats. You'll find wonderfully good clothes here for lads from 8 to 16 years, smart styles, fresh, youthful patterns and colors, and tailoring hard to match.

\$10.00 SUITS NOW AT \$12.00 SUITS NOW AT \$13.50 SUITS NOW AT

AT \$16.50 SUITS NOW AT \$18.00 SUITS NOW

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EVERY SUIT AND COAT IS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Boys' Jerseys, **\$1.05** Reg. \$1.25, \$1.50

Mixed grey, medium shade, cotton and wool mixture, button shoulder, sizes 26, 28 and 30.

Boys' Soft Shirts, 98c Regular \$1.35..... Smart Soft Shirts, in bright, clean patterns, separate soft collar to match, all sizes 12

Regular \$1.25..... 79c Splendid qualities in fine corded madras, in pretty neat patterns, starched cuffs, sizes 121/2c, 13



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2 STORES

East London

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