

**London Advertiser**  
Member Audit Board of Circulation.

MORNING. NOON. EVENING.

CITY—Delivered, 12 cents per week.

OUTSIDE CITY BY MAIL—Per year, \$4.00; six months, \$2.00; three months, \$1.00.

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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED.

London, Ont., Tuesday, January 27.

**DRURY AND HYDRO.**

G. G. Halcrow, one of the Hamilton Labor members in the Legislature, declares Mr. Drury is not the man for the premiership. He gives various reasons for this view, but his principal objection lies in Mr. Drury's "unsympathetic attitude towards hydro radicals." Halcrow's opposition to Mr. Drury will be more clearly understood when it is recalled that he has always been a champion of Sir Adam Beck. So ardent has been this espousal of Sir Adam's cause that he would place him at the head of the Farmer-Labor administration. Mr. Drury's caution and carefulness, his desire to serve the province without reckless and heavy expenditure, and the taking on of stupendous enterprises—a stated policy that has won him widespread support from all classes—is much too mild to suit so passionate a believer in the dangerously vast and costly schemes of Beck as Mr. Halcrow. And in his superheated defence of Sir Adam, Halcrow is unfair to Mr. Drury. Mr. Drury is not unsympathetic to hydro radicals as such. No intelligent man but recognizes the necessity for hydro radical development in this province. What he proposes, however, is that this great scheme shall be developed cautiously, along sane and safe lines, that will benefit all sections, urban, suburban and rural, without plunging the province into further tremendous financial obligations.

Sir Adam desires all power placed in his hands where hydro schemes and enterprises are concerned. Whatever he decrees he would have it unquestioned. As the people's tribune, Mr. Drury cannot accede to such a situation. With the Legislature must rest the final decision where so much is at stake. Many millions have already been sunk in hydro schemes of various kinds, for which there has never been a full accounting. It is intolerable that this sort of thing should be permitted to go on, or that the public should be mulcted to construct transportation lines that are duplications. Mr. Drury is unsympathetic to the Beck idea of hydro radicals and hydro affairs generally, and in this he is on good ground. What the public insists upon is that the hydro operations of all kinds shall be properly checked up from now on, and carried out with economy. That may mean putting a curb on some of Sir Adam's wildly ambitious schemes, but it will be for the benefit of everybody, and for no class more than the one Mr. Halcrow represents.

**HOOVER FOR PRESIDENT.**

For some time it has been rumored that Herbert Hoover would be a candidate for the American presidency at the coming elections. Mr. Hoover, while sternly declaring that he would never, never be a candidate, took some of the starch out of his statement by adding, "unless there is a demand from the public that I dare not ignore." In other words, Mr. Hoover has his ear to the ground. Now comes Senator Reed of Missouri (Democrat) with a vicious attack on Hoover. This makes it certain that Mr. Hoover is a very real possibility as a nominee for the White House, with, as Senator Reed fears, Republican support. Hoover calls himself a Liberal rather than Republican or Democrat. He is thus ignoring one of the most sacred political traditions of Americans, but at the same time as a "Liberal" he would appeal to a widespread and growing sentiment throughout the United States that the two old parties are not truly representing the new state of mind which has developed from the war, industrial disturbance and social discontent.

However he may appear to Americans, to outsiders Hoover shapes up like a big man, perhaps the nearest to Col. Roosevelt that the nation contains. He is a man of tremendous vitality, with pronounced fighting qualities, and possesses a genius for organization. His courage is unquestioned, and it is to his credit that his great and successful activities during the last five years have been given to the service of humanity without selfish motives.

It is significant that Hoover is being boomd by that great paper of the people, the New York World. Large sections of both the political parties are weary of boss rule. They are getting a spectacular sample of it at the present moment through the squabble in the Senate. That they would follow a strong, dynamic man, a "Liberal" another Roosevelt, in sufficient numbers to swamp the old-time partisan line-ups, is not at all unlikely. His peril is that the bosses of one party or the other, recognizing his popularity, will sidetrack their dislike of his independence, and put him up for the race, trusting to manage him afterwards to suit their own ends.

**HOLLAND DISOBLIGING.**

The great powers have asked Holland to surrender one charged with high crimes against international law and morality, and Holland's government, supported by a certain clique of Dutch newspapers, refuses to comply on the ground that no machinery exists to try violators of international law. The Dutch Government is virtuously particular. It writes that justice and national honor oppose" the surrender of Wilhelm, preferring in the interest of "justice" to keep him untried in Holland within spring of the German frontier rather than to yield him up to a fair trial on British seas. To the Dutch Government's mind justice apparently no larger meaning than legality, and perhaps there is no "law" either for or against the extradition. Holland seems to dis-

trust British justice as much as does the ex-kaiser. There is some fellow-feeling, it might almost seem.

The Dutch Government assures the Powers that it has been neutral all along since 1914. It is so scrupulously neutral now that it "cannot recognize an international duty to associate itself with this act of high international policy of the powers." Holland has found neutrality a paying proposition no doubt, and goes in for it "bald-headed," not altogether steady in its "preudent course" by "principler," but enjoying the interest of 1914-1918 and perhaps looking forward to more profit. Between the pro-Germanism of an element in Holland, and the general spread of neutrality profit, the attitude of the Queen's Government is not hard to understand. And then, again, there is the possibility that certain forces in the Allied camp have themselves for reasons of their own set the Dutch on.

Dutch newspapers openly charge that Allied diplomats have been assuring the Government at The Hague that the ex-kaiser is really not wanted for trial at all, but that the bluff with which the khaki election of 1918 was won in Great Britain must be in appearance made good. Everyone will believe this charge and correspondingly distrust the whole peacemaking at Paris unless proof is shown that the Dutch papers are lying, or unless the persons who talked indiscreetly to the Dutch Government are shown up and disowned, if they did. It is a monstrous thing that the representatives of the Allied Powers should make a pretence of demanding the ex-kaiser while unofficially urging the Dutch not to comply, almost incredible. At the same time, if it should be true, we may readily see that the sentiment of the general Entente public is not, as von Lersner falsely declares, against the trial of the culprits and the discovery of history's truth, or why should the Big Four make a hypocritical show of demanding the extradition?

Perhaps the next step for the Allied potentates might be to ask Germany to require of Holland the delivery of a person dangerous to a neighboring state's welfare. But Holland might plausibly reply that political refugees are not ordinarily surrendered, and her position would be legally more secure than is her attitude to the Allies' request. It is doubtful, also, whether the Berlin Government is sufficiently honest in its republicanism to oblige the Allies by desiring the removal of the ex-kaiser from his proximity to the Vaterland.

Most likely the Allies will seek to answer the Dutch note, pointing out the narrowness of its view and putting a little more urgency into their tone. Among the Dutch people themselves there must be a considerable number who are irritated as much as the world at large by their Government's action. The Allies can get the ex-kaiser if and when they want him.

**A BURNS SEASON.**

Because January was the month of Robert Burns' birth, all Scotchmen, and a good many millions of others, turn naturally to fresh readings of the great peasant-poet. Throughout the land, every winter, at this season, Scotch concerts are as thick as the burr of an Ayrshire plowman. It illustrates the unfading quality of Burns' genius. Indeed, as a writer of songs, he stands without a peer, the greatest poet of the common people the Anglo-Saxon race has produced. Never were his scathing denunciations used except in the effort to right wrongs. On the hypocrite and the tyrant, the persecutor, the evil men in the high places of religious and political life, he showered a scorn that burned. The cause of the righteous, the clean-living, the upright, he championed with telling vigor.

Robert Burns was sincere and honest at bottom, no matter how at times he fell from grace. His brief life was marked with many mistakes, but they were never errors that put hurt or injustice on others. His immortal poems have been a stupendous influence for good to millions. They are applicable to whatever situation humanity finds itself in. What man needs is more of Robert Burns' philosophy in his soul. If all had it there would be no need of a league of nations.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

Holland 'am a wrong 'un."

House to let, furnished, all modern conveniences, including wet cellar.

Sir Herbert Holt advises to put your money in the bank, not to spend it on amusement or goods. Prices are going down soon, he says. Hurry up with the profits, Sir Herbert.

**BUY IN CANADA.**

[Quebec Telegraph.]

The national executive of the Independent Order of the Daughters of the Empire have launched an appeal to all members of the order to purchase whenever possible, articles of clothing, food and other necessities of life which are manufactured or grown in Canada. If all the members of the order conscientiously respond to the request no doubt a great impetus will be given to the Buy-in-Canada movement. To make the movement a perfect success, however, the co-operation of the manufacturers of the country is necessary. Many of them are already giving this co-operation. But unfortunately this cannot be said for all of them. Entrenched behind an abnormally high protective fence, some of them are taking heavy toll of consumers by excessive profiteering methods. The indignation thus created is of a nature in some instances to tempt purchasers to buy elsewhere, even at the cost of paying still higher prices. This policy is, of course, exceedingly stupid, but it shows how extremely exasperated people may become under the provocation of the profiteers. Far better would it be to endeavor to do altogether without the rest. We are through! If you want the terms of peace enforced, go ahead and enforce them. If you want the territorial integrity of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Poland protected and safeguarded, do what you may do to that end. But count us out. For shame on every senator who, because of his personal hatred of the president, voted to put us in the disgraceful category of deserting civilization!

**DESERTING CIVILIZATION.**

[Atlanta Constitution.]

But the league exists, nevertheless, and will continue to exist, with such nations as Great Britain, France, Italy and the lesser powers of Europe, Asia and Latin-America within the scope of its protecting influence. But we are not in it because the Wilson-haters in the Senate preferred to put us in the attitude of saying to the rest of the world:

"We did what we could to vanquish the Hun; we contributed our full share, in precious lives and in money, to help win the war; but you must do the rest. We are through! If you want the terms of peace enforced, go ahead and enforce them. If you want the territorial integrity of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Poland protected and safeguarded, do what you may do to that end. But count us out." For shame on every senator who, because of his personal hatred of the president, voted to put us in the disgraceful category of deserting civilization!

**From Here and There**

**NO ALTERNATIVE.**

A condition and not a theory confronts the publisher of every newspaper in the country today. He must find more revenue or get out of business. Yet people who unhesitatingly spend 10 to 20 cents for a dish of ice cream would probably "raise the roof" if the price of their daily paper were advanced to 5 cents a copy. Yet who would deny that a newspaper was more important than a dish of ice cream? The day of dearer newspapers is at hand. There is no alternative.

**LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.**

[Farmers' Advocate.]

A Chicago grain man of wide experience who has recently returned from Europe to the United States says that before a great many months have passed the farmers on this continent are going to go up against the stiffest kind of competition from Russia, South America and other countries, and further, that there will soon be over-production. On the other hand, H. E. Thompson, the former food controller, who has been acting in an advisory capacity to the Canadian mission in London for the last eight months, is reported to have said in an interview recently that "Everything for a good class export trade is a permanent basis. He will be sure of a reward greater than he ever looked for." Everything points to the wisdom and safety of expansion in the livestock industry.

**HOW ORANGES ARE BATHED.**

Oranges are not just plucked off the tree and packed into crates, and then shipped off to foreign countries. If they were the case, most oranges before they arrived would be rotten and not worth eating.

When an orange is plucked the skin begins to draw closer to the pulp, and this causes the orange to give off moisture, which would make it "sweaty" and spoil if packed at once.

Instead, the oranges are bathed. They are dumped into a long, narrow tank of water, at one end of which is a big wheel with a tire of soft bristles. This wheel turns around so that its lower edge works with another set of brushes below, and the oranges, after bobbing about in the tank, pass between these wet brushes and come out bright and clean.

In some of the small packing houses women clean oranges by hand. Each with a tub of water and brush scrub away at huge piles of oranges, which never seem to get any cleaner.

After their wash the oranges are spread out in the sun to dry on long slanting racks, after which they are packed in the well-known orange boxes. But before that they are brushed again to give them a smooth, shiny look, ready for the market.

**WHERE DOES THE WIND BEGIN?**

The movement of these currents of air leaves many pockets of space where there is no air, and when one of these is uncovered the air rushes in and creates a breeze. These air currents are continually pressing against each other, and some place else. They change their direction according to the pressure that is being applied to them. Sometimes the pressure will be very light in one part of the air, may perhaps, be very strong in another part, and this is under great pressure, will rush with great force into the part where the pressure is light, and thus form a big wind. When the pressure is very strong in one part of the air, may perhaps, be very strong in another part, and this is under great pressure, will rush with great force into the part where the pressure is light, and thus form a big wind. When the pressure is very strong in one part of the air, may perhaps, be very strong in another part, and this is under great pressure, will rush with great force into the part where the pressure is light, and thus form a big wind.

**THE FIRST PAPER MILL.**

[Halifax Chronicle.]

Paper mills are common in Canada at the present time; as an industry, the most of paper is becoming one of the great ones of the Dominion. The first was erected in Upper Canada many years ago by the Hon. James Crooks, one of the pioneer leaders of the Dominion that was to be. Crooks was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1773, and came to Canada in 1794. He settled first in the Niagara peninsula, where he established himself as a merchant. While he was there he heard the news of the wheat and the first load of flour to Montreal from the Upper Province. It was then a matter of much difficulty and of great danger to transport the freight from Niagara to Montreal. He was elected a member of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and during the war of 1812 he was a source of great strength to the authorities of the British land. He commanded the First Lincoln militia, and fought gallantly at Queenston and other places with the best troops of the motherland. For over twenty-five years he remained a member of the pioneer parliament, where his influence was always on the side of righteousness and justice. For years he carried on the business of paper making, but as old age crept upon him he gave up that work. But for a long time the Flamborough paper mill supplied all the needs of Upper Canada; paper was then not in such lavish use as it is now. His little mill would do little to meet the demands of modern requirements. He died at West Flamborough on March 2, 1860, in the 82nd year of his life, respected by his political friends and opponents. Many of the reforms in administration that he advocated he did not live to see become law, but later years have proved their value and have seen them incorporated in the law statutes of the land.

**PRINCE AS BUSINESSMAN.**

There is such widespread interest in the public activities of the Prince of Wales that there is timely importance in an article in an English magazine on the work of the prince as a businessman in the management of his great estates in the Duchy of Cornwall, his Dartmoor reclamation scheme, and the latest plan for the improvement of mean streets in London.

The published statements and reports of the Duchy of Cornwall tell an extremely interesting story. Among other things they inform the prince of the progress of the oyster industry which he has established, and also what his estate derives from the sale of the practically wild ponies which he breeds on Dartmoor, and "crosses" with a famous Arabian stock.

These balance sheets and statements also inform the prince how much has come to him through "post growth," which are rental fees, and also through "white" rents. He lends the land he has made through the sale of any unclaimed wrecks that may have been cast up on the Cornish coast, the proceeds from all such belong to him as Duke of Cornwall, as do also those from any stranded whales or sturgeons, and from any gold or silver discovered in the duchy.

The extent of the Duchy of Cornwall is upwards of 134,000 acres; but of this the greater part is only rough moorland. It includes, however, valuable house property in London, and tin and coal mines in Cornwall and Somersetshire.

**TREES FIGHT DEATH.**

Trees are girdled for the purpose of killing them. It has often been observed, however, that not all trees die immediately after they are girdled, but some continue to live for a number of years. This is true particularly with young, thrifty trees having little or no heartwood.

Large trees with thin sapwood will die at once if the latter is completely cut through to the heartwood. This can be readily explained on the basis that the heartwood is to all intents and purposes dead, and takes no part in the life of the tree except to support the crown.

The sapwood, on the other hand, is the life of the tree, because it serves as the passageway for the sap in its ascent to the leaves. Therefore, as long as the sapwood is not completely chopped through to the heartwood, the upward flow of the sap is uninterrupted, and the tree has the fair chance to live for a longer or shorter period after girdling.

The sap goes to the leaves, where it is converted by a special process into plant food. As this manufactured food is carried down the stem it passes through the inner bark as far as the wound in the trunk. Above this point growth will be normal, and layers of wood will be deposited in the regular way. The stem below the cut falls to receive nourishment because a complete ring of bark is removed and the passage of plant food between the leaves and roots is interrupted.

Naturally, the tree will die in course of time from lack of sufficient root activity, which is out of proportion to that in the crown. Moreover, the sapwood is becoming narrower every year, and the passage of sap up through the stem is interrupted after it is entirely changed into heartwood.

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**INFLUENZA LA GRIFFE**  
Relieved in a night by  
**GRIP-FIX**  
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For Constipation

Does not gripe, or cause any nauseating effects, but gives a gentle natural movement to the bowels and carries away all the poisonous matter from the system; 25c at your druggist.

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Ten Minutes' Home Treatment Works Wonders. Stops Falling Hair, and Dandruff and Makes the Hair Soft, Brilliant, Lustrous and Fluffy.

Better than all the so-called "hair tonics" in the world is a simple, out-fashioned home recipe, consisting of plain Bay Rum, Lavona (de composed) and a little Menthol Crystals. These three mixed at home in a few minutes, work wonders with any scalp. Try it just one night and see. Get from your druggist 2 oz. of Bay Rum, 6 oz. Bay Rum and 1/2 dram Menthol Crystals. Dissolve the Crystals in the Bay Rum and pour in 8-oz. bottle. Then add the Lavona, shake well, and let it stand for an hour before using. Apply it by putting a little of the mixture on a soft cloth. Draw this cloth slowly through the hair, taking just one small strand at a time. This cleanses the hair and scalp of dirt, dust and excessive oil and makes the hair delightfully soft, lustrous and fluffy. To stop the hair from falling and to make it grow again, rub the cloth with a medium soap with the finger tips of a medium stiff brush. Apply night and morning. A few days' use of this mixture will find fine, downy, new hair sprouting up all over your scalp, and this new hair will grow with wonderful rapidity.

Any druggist can sell you the above. The prescription is very inexpensive, and we know of nothing so effective and certain in its result—Advt.

**Announcement**

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Mr. McKishnie, who has found a place among the world's great writers, was born and bred in Western Ontario. These novels are authentic histories of the struggles and victories of our own ancestors, big, pulsating romances of our own people.

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Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Multisud cocoanut oil shampoo (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two spoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every trace of dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get Multisud cocoanut oil shampoo at most drug stores. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months—Advt.

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DON'T let that rheumatic pain or ache find you without Sloan's Liniment again. Keep it handy in the medicine cabinet of rich, creamy action when needed. If you are out of it now, get another bottle today, so you won't suffer any longer than necessary when the next one attacks you. Apply it without rubbing—for it penetrates—giving prompt relief of sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, lameness, soreness, sprains, strains, bruises. Be prepared—keep it handy.

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Don't surrender to an obstinate cough. There's a remedy that will help you conquer it—a remedy that speedsily relieves all irritation of the respiratory organs and gives bodily strength for permanent cure. Try it—ask your druggist or dealer for—

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