

Private Branch Exchange.
From 9 p.m. to 3 a.m., and holidays, call 78, Business Department, 78 Editors: 75, Reporters: 174, Composing Room: Circulation Department, 78.

ADVERTISING BRANCH OFFICES.
Toronto Office: P. W. Thompson, 100 King Street West, Room 20.
U. S. Representatives—New York: Charles H. Hays, 15th Avenue Building, Chicago, Charles H. Hays, 15th Avenue Building, Chicago, Charles H. Hays, 15th Avenue Building, Chicago.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
City—Delivered.
15 cents per week, \$3.00 for six months, \$5.00 for one year.
By Mail—Outside City: \$5.00 for six months, \$8.00 for one year.
To the United States, \$5.00 per year, \$10.00 for six months, \$15.00 for one year.
Foreign subscriptions, \$10.00 per year.

ADVERTISERS' NOTE.
Circulation audited by A. B. C. Report furnished advertisers on request.

London, Ont., Tuesday, April 26.

CANADA'S RAILWAY PROBLEM.

The open letter sent by Baron Shaughnessy to Premier Meighen regarding the railway situation in Canada at the present time is one which provides food for a good deal of earnest thought. The railway problem is too far-reaching in its results, especially in connection with the future development of the Dominion, to be passed over lightly. The railway policy decided upon now will be a vital factor in the coming years. It will prove either a blessing or a burden to the people of Canada. It will either assist in the development of the country at one of the most important periods in its history, or it will prove a setback which will handicap progress indefinitely.

No man in Canada, or in the world, for that matter, is in a better position to give practical advice upon the Dominion's great railway problem than Baron Shaughnessy. He knows the railway game from start to finish as few men get a chance to know it. More than that, he knows Canada's situation perfectly, and the peculiar factors which will make or mar a Canadian railway. He also knows the needs of the Empire, and this is a very, very important factor. History will record the part that Baron Shaughnessy has played in the development, not only of Canada, but as an Empire-builder. The advice he tenders, therefore, is well worthy of the most careful consideration. Baron Shaughnessy is too good a Canadian and too good a citizen of the Empire to have any selfish motives in offering his views to the premier. His action is absolutely above suspicion, and is dictated by a desire to see the great Dominion that he has done so much for develop along right lines, and take the place it deserves among the nations of the world. He realizes as only a man who has devoted his life to railway problems, and to Empire problems, can realize, the tremendous importance of making a right decision now. A wrong step in any direction is regrettable, but in transportation, the great artery through which the nation's business passes, a wrong step now will be followed by results which may easily be ruinous. The railway problem is the biggest question in Canada today, and the advice of one of the biggest men, not only in the railway world, but in the Empire, at this critical period, is invaluable.

MAKING GERMANY PAY.

There is nothing uncertain in the stand the Allies are preparing to take if Germany fails on May 1 to meet the demands made in connection with reparations. The general view is well summed up in the statement just made by Premier Briand of France, who said:

"On May 1 Germany will stand in default. Her fate is in her own hands. She knows full well, however, that we have rights on our side, and we also know that we are now determined to make use of might to secure the payment of our debts. And we shall have all the necessary energy to compel respect for the rights of France."

The great German financial experts pretend that she is not in a position to pay. That is obviously false. When we cease talking, and begin to act, Germany will suddenly discover facilities of payment which she professes to be unable to detect at present.

"France has claims against Germany, and she has right to enforce them. We shall seize Germany's assets, and those, with the whole economic resources of the Reich, shall be the guarantee for the payment of her debt."

"The peoples of France, England and Belgium are united in the same sentiment. Our policy is still, as always, based on the fidelity of France to her alliances and her friendships, and we shall continue

to act in close co-operation with our allies for the defence of the peace of the world, and the safeguard of the principles of justice."

ARE BOTH WRONG?

The open shop movement has recently been the cause of much controversy. Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company, has come out with a statement that both sides are in a measure wrong. In System for May, Bush says: "It would not do to hand over industry to the labor unions. They are not as yet organized for constructive work. On the other hand it equally would not do to break up the labor unions, for they fulfill a very useful purpose."

"What the most ardent advocates of the open shop are really after, I am convinced, is the right to pay uncommonly low wages, and they think they can attain that result by breaking up the union."

"What the closed shop advocates are really after is compulsory union membership, so that the dues of members may be conveniently collected at the source of wages. Then the officers will control a big public. The union is not organized as a responsible community unit. Before it seeks to function as one it should be so organized. When an employer enters into an agreement with a trade union he has a right to expect the same degree of responsibility that is expected of any other businessman when he signs a contract."

"The trouble with the labor advocates is that they wish to tie up capital to collective bargaining agreements and at the same time keep themselves in such legal shape that they cannot be held responsible for their own share of the contract; and the trouble with the open shop advocates is that too often they want to do exactly the same thing—but with the positions reversed."

"Personally, I think it is poor policy to waste time in the specious sort of argument that can get nowhere and is not designed to get anywhere, and I think we should do far better to get to the real point—which is:

"How can we all of us best do our work with the least friction and with the most good to all?"

CENSORING THE MOVIES.

The "movie" has become more than a recreation; it is now a subject for uplift. All over the continent the censorship is becoming more active, and it will not be denied that censorship of some kind is needed. There are two charges that are commonly made against the motion pictures; first, that they have too many killings; second, that they treat sex matters improperly. Anyone who has followed the films of late will know that both indictments are true. Human life does appear of small account, in some of the Western plays at least, and it is common now to blame juvenile delinquency in general upon this. The whole subject of official censorship is discussed in The Nation, which thinks that the chief need of the movies today is not so much morality as real art. From the standpoint of art The Nation holds that the movies are grossly and unforgivably immoral.

"The film drama of heart interest, is the latest descendant of the cheap melodrama of a dozen years ago, and it is the contemporary relative of the fiction of our popular magazines. Together they are spreading the absurd sex doctrine that there is just one man, predestined for every woman, and vice versa, that the chief end of each is finding the other, and that the chief condition there is nothing to do but live happily—and easily—ever after. In the movies and the magazines we are all handsome, healthy, heroes or dark, dire villains; there is no success but making money, and the shop girl preserves her virtue, not for virtue as its own reward, but to attain happiness by marrying a millionaire—although our newspapers do tell us that millionaires are not always happily wedded. The crime against art is the real crime of the movies; the commercial, untruthful picture of life is the real immorality."

That paragraph is meaty with truth. Lengthening petticoats, shortening or deleting kisses, taking out the six-shooters, and all such measures may make the movies a little more acceptable to certain public opinion, but does not necessarily make them any more moral. There are some producers who are giving really artistic pictures to the public, there are other producers who are deliberately pandering to the lowest instincts of unreasoning and unthinking audiences. And some of the worst pictures that appear would be passed by an average censorship board on the continent. Censorship will have to be more than an eye looking for too few clothes or too many guns.

LETTERS

MAKES A CORRECTION.
To the Editor of The Advertiser:
In your issue of the 23rd inst. there appears an account of the capture of two rum cars near Melbourne, containing \$2 cases of whiskey, and the arrest of three men. In this article reference is made to an alleged attempt by a number of men to remove a case or two for personal use, while Officer Palmer was waiting in Melbourne for assistance from London. No such attempt was made or even contemplated by any of the Melbourne citizens, and I wish to most emphatically deny that statement. Had any of the "thirty souls" so desired they could easily have removed any quantity they pleased while the cars were standing on the road about half a mile west of Melbourne, and while the officer and his three captives were in Melbourne telephoning. On the other hand, several of the Melbourne citizens assisted the officer in the arrest, and the bringing of the "booze" back into the village to await the London officers.

You will see that an injustice has been done the citizens of Melbourne. Trusting you will give this the same prominence in your paper as the item referred to, I am, yours truly,
MELBOURNE CITIZEN.
Melbourne, Ont., April 23, 1931.
The story referred to by the writer of the above letter was based and written upon information supplied to The Advertiser reporter by Provincial Officer Arthur Palmer immediately following the arrest of the cars and their crews.—(Ed.)

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.
To the Editor of The Advertiser:
Being a supporter of your paper, allow me to make a slight correction as to a question which appeared in Friday's issue of your paper. It was in regard to "What is the capital of the Commonwealth of Australia?" The answer said that Canberra was the capital, but, as I am of Australian birth, I think I have lived there long enough to know that Canberra, which is in New South Wales, will never be the capital. The Federal Government sits at Melbourne, Victoria. They have talked of Canberra as a capital for a long time, but that is as far as they have got. I am, yours truly,
AUSSE.

OTHERS' VIEWS

THE UNDEPORTABLE CORKONIAN.
[New York Times.]
Mr. Donald O'Callaghan, lord mayor of Cork, is a gentleman of excellent humor. He must be amused at the eagerness of his American protectors to create for him a status which he didn't originally claim. He has been in the United States in plain disregard of the facts and violation of the law. Secretary of Labor Wilson refused to deport him, made him a "seaman." To the present administration he is still a "seaman," a nautical character expected to ship early in June. He favored us with a visit as a stowaway for the purpose of giving testimony before an absurd volunteer committee in Washington. That purpose achieved, one might suppose that he would consent to go back. For one thing he would relieve a kindly Government of a certain difficulty. Of course, compulsion against an alien lawbreaker who happens to be a useful friend is not to be thought of save with trembling. Law has its uses, but votes are supreme.

GERMAN LOGIC.
[New York Times.]
An unusual word was recently admitted to probate in England. The testator left \$100,000 to found a chair of "German Logic" in the London University. He described his aim as being to teach students to "reason for themselves," and added the stipulation that in selecting the professor one should be preferred who did not know German. A similar grant in regard to university teachers of other subjects—such as taxation—in respect to which clear thinking is desirable might have saved the world a lot of trouble. It is probable that the testator of this chair of logic, who died in 1919, had observed the fearful and wonderful workings of the German mind in a way to create a prejudice in him against the methods of German reasoning. Of it, if he had lived longer, he would have seen further unfavorable specimens. The official German logic of the last few years is something to make one despair of the human intellect. Never was there such a jumping from false premises to impossible conclusions.

SAYS LABOR IS TO BLAME.
[Contract Record.]
Labor, in its present general attitude, is, to a greater degree than any other factor, responsible for the inactivity in the construction industry. And it is just as undeniable a fact that building will continue to be thus held up until labor adopts a saner viewpoint. Just why the building trades in a period of depression wages even higher than those current in the past year or so, is merely making a bad situation worse and more difficult to solve. With conditions as they are, the moment public sympathy cannot be allied with labor in its fight for higher wages. The tide has turned and labor must show its willingness to share some responsibility as to how to accept a fair remuneration in order that business may resume and public confidence be restored.

DISEASES OF THE FORESTS.

Most people who deeply deplore the destruction of forest wealth by fires due to carelessness are probably unaware that enormous losses in the forests are caused by diseases of the trees. It is estimated by students of forest conditions that the yearly loss due to fungus diseases, to insects, and to fires combined constitutes as great an amount of timber as is used for commercial purposes, and that the loss occasioned by the first two factors exceeds that caused by fires. The inroads of disease and insects on the forest resources of the country are the subject of a great deal of study and attention by Government experts. Serious efforts are being made to cope with the problem of this forest loss.

WASHINGTON MEMORIALS.

[New York Paper.]
Four memorials to George Washington will be dedicated in England during the next three months, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Sulgrave Institution, a committee of prominent Americans and Britons. Three of the memorials are busts, presented by the institution, and the fourth is a statue, which is the gift of the people of Virginia to the people of England. One of the busts, which was executed by William Ordway Partridge, will be put in St. Paul's Cathedral, near the tombs of Wellington and Nelson. Another, also by Mr. Partridge, will be placed in the town hall in Liverpool. The third, a Houdin bust cast in Paris on an order from Tiffany & Co., will be unveiled at the dedication of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington. The statue will be placed in Trafalgar Square.

STEALING FROM THE MAIL.

[Kingston Whig.]
Organized robbery of mail in the United States in the last ten months has netted bandits approximately \$7,000,000. Since these lootings were of

registered mail, which the government must make good, the levy will fall on the taxpayers. In an endeavor to stop this burglary, Postmaster General Hays has taken two steps. He has ordered the arming of all postoffice department employees who handle valuable mail, and he has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of a mail robber. These facts recall to the Water-town Standard some famous mail robberies of the past. We have come, it says, to look upon Jesse James as representing the most lucrative in highway robbery. Jesse was "small fry" compared with, for instance, a gang that stole \$250,000 from a mail car in Iowa last November. The Ford brothers, members of the James gang, shot their leader to win the \$10,000 reward offered by the governor of Missouri for the capture of Jesse James "dead or alive."

Another piker, compared with modern road agents, was the Dalton gang. This was the last great gang of train robbers of the old style that worked in the open, and, holding up a train, gambled their lives in a wide-angle fight with a Kansas posse. Emmett Dalton was the only gangster left alive. After his prison days, in discussing his "big jobs," he said the gang once stole \$50,000 from a mail car. The postal employees should help. A robber, knowing that he faces an armed adversary instead of an unarmed one, will hesitate longer, because at heart he is a peace-loving fellow. The situation that has obtained for the last few months calls for some drastic action, and this the government is now apparently ready to undertake.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

- ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.
- 1—Since confederation British Columbia received \$18,110,000 in subsidies from the Dominion Government.
 - 2—The archbishop of Montreal is vice-chancellor of the Université de Montréal.
 - 3—Provincial governments in Quebec, British Columbia, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have granted land subsidies to steam railways, totalling 25,875,100 acres.
 - 4—George Frederick Cameron (1824-1854) was a distinguished Nova Scotia poet.
 - 5—The title of "Honorable" is given to judges of the judiciary court of Prince Edward Island.
 - 6—Wolfe's Cove, on the St. Lawrence River, in Quebec, was called formerly "Anne du Poulton."
 - 7—The Marquis of Lorne, as fourth governor-general of confederated Canada.
 - 8—The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 during the governor-generalship of the Marquis of Lorne, and when Hon. Alexander Macleod was premier.
 - 9—The title of "C.M.G." means Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.
 - 10—Hon. Walter Long is first lord of the admiralty.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—What is the total subsidy allowance granted by the Dominion Government to Quebec since confederation?
- 2—Who is president of the University of Saskatchewan?
- 3—Who is the British minister without portfolio?
- 4—Where in Canada is under construction the largest hydro-electric power plant in the world?
- 5—What is the area of the Northwest territories?
- 6—What administrative department has charge of ports, harbors, wharves and breakwaters?
- 7—What did its discoverer call Prince Edward Island?
- 8—Who was the fifth governor-general of confederated Canada?
- 9—How many governor-generals has Canada had since confederation?
- 10—What is the meaning of the title "K. B. E."?

EVERYTHING

AN APRIL MORNING.

[Bliss Carman.]
Once more in mid-April
The world is growing green:
Along the winding river
The plummy willows lean.

Beyond the sweeping meadows
The looming mountains rise,
Like battlements of dreamland
Against the brooding skies.

In every wooded valley
The buds are breaking through,
As though the heart of all things
No languor ever knew.

The golden-wings and bluebirds
Call to their heavenly choirs:
The pines are blue and drifted
With smoke of brushwood fires.

And in my sister's garden
Where little breezes run,
The golden daffodils
Are blowing in the sun.

CHINESE SECRET SOCIETY.

[Calgary Alberta.]
A Chinese merchant in Chicago sold some Japanese goods last week—and secret society ordered him to pay the customary \$2,000 fine or get measured for a wooden kimono. He paid the fine.

This Chinese boycott against Japanese goods, with severe penalties, is going on in every Chinatown all over the world, and all through China. A few months back, San Francisco Chinese held a public bonfire of all silver and other Japanese wares in their possession.

The idea is to cripple Japan's foreign trade until she gets out of Chinese territory. There never has been a peace treaty full war as powerful and extensive as this boycott. There never has been

in the world's history, a punitive secret society as strongly organized as the one enforcing the boycott, with the possible exception of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Chinese say that their peaceful war against Japan is getting the desired results; that it is only a question of time until Japan will have to pull out of Chinese territory. Whether or not, the Chinese are giving the world the first demonstration of the power of a trade boycott as a substitute for war.

INSPIRATION.

[Roselle Mercer Montgomery.]
No dream beyond the chisel! Note
His dream in marble, or in fretted stone;
No mortal man has ever heard the tone
Of music the composer's ear has caught;
No painter to his canvas ever brought
The vision that was his—and his alone;
And this is anguish to all poets known—
The written word forever fails the thought!

Oh, dream beyond the chisel! Note
Unheard
By mortal ear! Oh, blinding vision
Bright
Beyond the brush! Oh, thought beyond
The word! The dim Keatsian side
Despair of workers, set their beckoning light!
What praise of man can wake the artist's pride.
Who sees, who says beyond the heights
Untried?

MOTHER GOOSE—UP TO DATE.

Mary had a little lamb.
She hasn't got it still.
Dad said it was a queer one, and
It's "Mutton" on the bill.
Little Miss Muffet sat on a tuffet.
Eating some curds and such.
Along came a spider, and he
And had the stuff analyzed.
Two hundred and costs was the touch.
Miss Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
"Just asparagus and wheat."
We have to beat
The H. C. L. you know!
Sing a song of sixpence,
A cellar full of booze,
Four bloomin' bootleggers
Tickled at the news.
When the bootleg was lifted
He started to the river.
Harry Down stepped on the gas
And "got them" with his fliver.

Old Mother Hubbard
Went to the cupboard
To get her old man a drink.
The cupboard was bare.
For the cops had been there.
And moved all the stuff to the sink.

THE EPITHET.

Rector (giving lessons in school):
There are just parts of the world where
men eat each other. What do you call
a man who eats another man?
Small Boy—Greedy, sir!

RECOLLECT.

Ever so a-fishing,
After wishing
A week or two for spring,
When an April morning
Without warning
Brought warmth and everything!

When you got the spade out,
And just made out
To dig the worms from that hole,
Then spent an hour in hunting,
Grunting, grunting,
To find your fishing pole!

Then hot, and full of fluff,
Grabbed in a hurry
A sandwich and some pie,
And hooped it to the river.
All—givers,
Three-pounders in each eye!

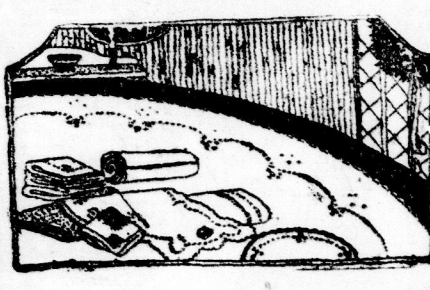
Then sat, and sat, and waited,
Meditated:
And used up all your bait,
And caught three little catfish
And one flounder,
And went home tired, quite late!

Remember? Birds were singing,
Maples flinging

TABLE LINEN SALE OF NOTE

Besides our regular stock of foreign and domestic linens we are able this year to put on sale fine linens which for some time past it has been very difficult to obtain. These, with our regular stock, form a linen offering similar to none in several years. Depleted household supplies may be replenished at considerable saving, and with satisfaction as to choice.

Two pieces Bleached Table Damask, all linen, floral designs, 58 inches wide. Per yard **\$1.25**
Bleached Table Damask, floral designs, 54 inches wide. Special, per yard **65c**
Heavy Bleached Damask, 54 inches wide. Per yard **\$1.00**
Full Bleached Table Damask, 68 inches wide, special quality; regular \$2.00. For, per yard **\$1.59**



Bleached Damask, wide width, very fine quality, in union. Per yard **\$2.50**
Half Bleached Table Damask **\$1.15, \$2**
Pure Linen Cream Damask, heavy quality. Per yard **\$2.25**
Two pieces Scotch Table Damask, lovely designs, 70 inches wide, regular \$3.75. Linen sale price **\$2.75**
Full Bleached Tablecloths, bordered, in all linen. Each **\$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00**
All-Linen Bleached Cloths, very choice designs. Special **\$7.50 and \$10.00**
Pure Linen Table Cloths, size 72x106, lovely designs. Each **\$8.50**

Table Linen Sets, one cloth 8x10 and one dozen napkins, pure linen. Set for... **\$20.00**
Table Linen Sets, Irish linen, 8x10 cloth and one dozen napkins. Very special ... **\$25.00**

HEAVY COTTON TOWELING

Plain and bordered 7 yards for **\$1.00**
16-inch Union Crash **25c**
17-inch Union Crash Toweling, splendid quality. Per yard **35c**
All-Linen Crash Toweling, plain. April sale price **39c**
Five pieces 22-inch Plain Toweling, all linen. Per yard **49c**

Beautiful 27-Inch Embroidery Flouncing, Swiss manufacture, five designs, wonderful value. Per yard **75c**

Ladies' Cotton Vests, no sleeves. These are wonderful value. Each **25c**
Ladies' Cotton Vests, no sleeves, made from fine cotton yarn **2 for 75c**
Ladies' Cotton Vests, half and no sleeves. Very special **50c**
Ladies' Summer Vests, outside size **65c**
Ladies' Combinations **75c, \$1.00, \$1.35**

Women's Black Cotton Hose, in good quality and dye; sizes 9, 9½ and 10. Special **39c**
Women's Brown Lisle Hose, fine quality; sizes 9½ and 10. Per pair **50c**
Women's Black Lisle Hose, special quality, in all sizes. Per pair **75c**
Children's Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, in all sizes, very special. Per pair **75c**

R. J. YOUNG & CO.

Their blossoms down on you?
And you sat fishing, dozing
And supposing?
Recall it? Sure you do!

GALL STONES

"MARLATT'S SPECIFIC"
A never failing remedy for Appendicitis, Indigestion, Stomach Disorders, Appendicitis and Kidney Stones are often caused by Gall Stones, and mislead people until they have attacks of Gall Stone Colic appear. Not one in ten Gall Stone sufferers knows what is the trouble. Marlatt's Specific will relieve without pain or operation. For sale at all Drug Stores or without pain or operation. For sale at all Drug Stores or without pain or operation. For sale at all Drug Stores or without pain or operation.

STANDARD DRUG STORE, 390 Richmond St., LONDON, ONTARIO.
LOUIS K. LIGGETT DRUG STORES.

J. W. MARLATT & CO., 211 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Reasons Why Super Cement Makes Better Stucco

SUPER CEMENT makes a better, more efficient mortar than ordinary Portland Cement because it is made by a new and improved process which makes it unite more thoroughly with the mixing water.

Only about 30 per cent. of the particles of ordinary Portland Cement combine with the mixing water, whereas 65 per cent. of the particles of SUPER CEMENT unite. As the strength, adhesion, density and waterproofness of cement mortar, stucco and concrete depend upon the readiness with which the cement will mix with the water, SUPER CEMENT therefore makes a mortar more than TWICE as efficient as one made with ordinary Portland Cement.

In fact, SUPER CEMENT makes a mortar, stucco and a concrete of such remarkable strength and density that it is waterproof absolutely.

The SUPER CEMENT stucco house shown in the picture has a cellar three feet lower than the level of a river that flows a few feet to the rear of the house. It would seem almost hopeless to expect a dry cellar under such conditions. But the cellar walls and floors have been made waterproof with SUPER CEMENT, and the cellar is absolutely dry. This cellar test is very much more severe than stucco exterior walls would be required to stand.

As dampness is the chief enemy of stucco, the discovery of the new, absolutely waterproof SUPER CEMENT by a leading English engineer will result in a great increase in the use of stucco for building purposes.

SUPER CEMENT also has remarkable powers of adhesion. For example, when applied to ordinary wall board, SUPER CEMENT stucco cannot be removed without forcibly tearing off a considerable thickness of the wall board with it. It adheres to metal lath, wood lath, brick and stone with even greater tenacity.



Use Super Cement for your New Home

Its remarkable density, tenacity, strength and waterproofness will ensure you a dry house. The metal or wood lath will be completely protected from dampness. You will have a durable, permanent home at a reasonable cost.

Last year the demand for SUPER CEMENT in Canada was more than could be supplied. With greatly enlarged facilities, there will be plenty of SUPER CEMENT available this season.

Write for the SUPER CEMENT Book. It gives complete particulars about this new cement, which has created such a stir in the building world, and is endorsed by prominent authorities.

Send for it to-day. No charge.

Super Cement (America) Limited, 23 Scott St., Toronto
Distributors—Alfred Rogers, Limited, Toronto
Manufacturers—St. Marys Cement, Limited, St. Marys, Ontario

SUPER CEMENT

Waterproof—Absolutely