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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.

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request.

London, Ont., Saturday, Jan. 22.

THE CEMENT OF CIVILIZATION.

Having in mind its immense and
varied structural uses, the present
period might be called the cement
age, or, as some have styled it, "the
new stone age." From early times,
builders learned the necessity of a
material to bind surfaces together,
or to unite particles of other sub-
stances in a common and durable
mass. It has become one of the
tragic ironies of history that the
lifeless matter devised to give
strength and endurance to roads or
buildings seems to have outlasted
the civilizations that produced them.
"Time's effacing fingers" have left
substantial evidences of skill in
tombs, pyramids and temples, but
where is Babylon, Assyria, Egypt,
Ancient Greece or Imperial Rome?
By civilization is understood the ac-
cumulating achievements of human
progress. The true test of it,
Emerson said, was not the census,
nor the size of the cities and crops,
but the kind of men produced. There
is yet a more final test. Civilization
measures the condition of the in-
dividual, and also presumes a power
to influence others. Hence, it re-
quires a cement to conserve and
perpetuate. Lacking this essential,
civilizations in the past have lapsed
into decay and extinction. To cite
a few outstanding cases: In richness
of natural resource, technical skill,
wealth, perfection in the art of war
and civic magnificence, Babylonia
probably surpassed all the other
nations of that old period; but giv-
ing material things and the flesh
supremacy, and possessing no high,
cohesive principle and purpose, her
opulent national life perished. Only
lately we have seen modern armies
battering there with the outposts of
another Colossus even more mer-
cilessly efficient than Nebuchadne-
zar. When the rest of the Western
world was sunk in barbarism, Egypt
enjoyed a high degree of culture and
prosperity, erecting monuments
still the wonder of moderns. In
museums, her mummified potentates
are yet on exhibition, but their civi-
lization vanished, and now she
exists as a protectorate of Britain.
Ancient Greece won imperishable
fame by the achievements of her
greatest men in literature, art, archi-
tecture and philosophy; but the
elements that gave her national dis-
tinction disappeared, and today she
does little more than shine in the
reflected glories of beyond twenty
centuries ago, and by reason of the
spread of the Christian Gospel
through the Greek language.

WORK-STUDY-PLAY PLAN.

An official publication just off the
press, entitled, "A School-Building
Program for Gloucester, Mass.,"
contains some proposals that might
be of interest to Londoners at the
present time.

That city needs a high school
capable of meeting the needs of
about 1,700 pupils. The estimate is
that a building on the traditional
plan of all pupils in the classrooms
pursuing studies at the same time
would require 58 units, at a cost of
\$928,000; whereas a building of 24
units on the work-study-play plan,
at a total cost of \$544,000, would quite
as adequately meet the needs. The
bulletin gives a number of reasons
why the latter plan is not only more
economical to build and maintain,
but for present and still more for
probable future conditions is likely
to be more efficient.

Under the work-study-play plan
classes use rooms in relays, some
being in the workshop or at games,
while others are at study. More-
over, school commonly opens at 8
a.m., and runs till 5, some lots of
children from homes where they get
up early coming in at 8, others later
at 9. Various adjustments are made
to the needs of various pupils. In
these days of high costs of special-
ization the plan being considered in
Gloucester may well engage the at-
tention of London.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The public expects the fullest in-
vestigation of the proposed grant
of a vast pulp limit without publicity
made by the Hearst Government
shortly before the general election.

The Swiss are protesting against
the new Canadian Marine flag,
claiming it resembles too closely
the flag of Switzerland. They prob-
ably fear that the ships of Canada
will be confused with the Swiss
navy.

Eighteen days before the election
in West Peterboro the Government
has awarded a contract for a dam
on the Otsego River a few miles
from Peterboro. Perhaps the pre-
mier believes a dam will stem the
tide of defeat.

Imaginary interview with G.
Howard Ferguson: "I am indeed
delighted to hear that Drury and
Morrison have patched up their dif-
ferences. The Government will now
be able to carry on its fine pro-
gram of popular policies started last
year, without the handicap of inter-
necine strife, which I so greatly
feared."

THE FAMILY LAUNDRESS.

George Luke, the well-known artist,
said at a reception in New York:
"Servants are paid such high wages
nowadays the only labor unions and
captains of industry can afford to keep
them. As for us painters—"

Mr. Luke made a helpless gesture
and went on:
"A promising young painter said to
me the other day in a complacent
voice:
"My work is now hung on the line."
"Then a bitter thought struck him
and he added:
"So's my wife's."

tion. At a world congress in Berlin,
July, 1910, Professor Troeltsch de-
clared: "We can be sure that Euro-
pean culture without a foundation in
the religious power of Christianity
can scarcely endure." He little
dreamed of the frightful fulfillment
of his words. More than half a cen-
tury ago Balzac, the French novelist,
expressly pointed to Christianity as
the true and sole preservative. Look-
ing over the nations of the world to-
day possessing a worth-while civiliza-
tion one hardly need inquire which
of them seem to manifest the most
hopeful elements of endurance. By
reason of the calamities of war, in-
competence, or natural disaster,
millions of persons this very winter
are at death-grips with hunger and
disease. Who is responding to the
cry of woe to feed and nurture them?
What nations possess the resources,
the capacity, and the will for the
great task? Are they not those who
have most generally accepted and
done most to propagate the Chris-
tian Gospel? And it is within their
borders that the best efforts are
exerted to improve the conditions
of life. To be more particular, what
organizations in Canada are leading
the way in relief campaigns? The
victims who are being fed and re-
stored by American and other aid
include multitudes in Central
Europe whose rulers made war
upon their neighbors and the world.

It was the logical St. Paul who
set down for the guidance of the
church and humanity: Therefore, if
thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he
thirst, give him drink; and Be not
overcome of evil, but overcome evil
with good. A greater than St. Paul
had promulgated the revolutionary
doctrine: Love your enemies; bless
them that curse you; do good to
them that despitefully use you. He
proclaimed the real bond of society,
the coherent of the Christian Gos-
pel, and insures its efficacy through
regenerated individuals. He alone
can make democracy safe; and He
disarms anarchy by establishing the
fact that all we are members one
of another, bound under His leader-
ship by the cement of redeeming love.

OTHERS' VIEWS.

Canada is likely to suffer from after
the war depression much less than most
other countries. Though we are in the
middle of a period of readjustment,
sharp enough in some respects, basis
conditions taking the long view are
sound, and the industrial depression
cannot be more than temporary. As
during the war, Canadians must think
constantly of the need for both thrift
and industry. The real path back to
normal conditions is to be found chiefly
in hard work. Those who are already
suggesting sharp retaliatory measures
with respect to the United States have
some excuse for their attitude, un-
doubtedly, but these matters should be
looked at from the standpoint of Can-
ada as a whole—what is best for Canada
is the thing to ascertain and to pursue.
The Canadian tariff should be fair
to all classes of our population, and in
framing it the needs and requirements
of all should be given due weight.

LIGHT ON THE HARDINGS.

(Detroit Free Press.)
The glare of publicity is beginning
to shine in the remote nooks and cor-
ners of the Harding household. One
learns, for instance, that when Mr.
Harding is president he will return to
the Roosevelt policy of encouraging
law tennis. The court which goes
with the White House is undergoing
changes which will restore it after
eight years of Wilsonian neglect, but
a more intimate glimpse of the Har-
dings is to be obtained from an inter-
view with a man who played in the orchestra
on the boat which took the president-
elect to Panama.

OF BRITISH ORIGIN.

(Toronto Star.)
Of the 55,000,000 white people in the
United States over 55,000,000 are of
British origin. "The fact is," says
World's Work, "that these 55,000,000
constitute the largest single British
population in the world today. There
are more people of British origin in
the United States at present than in
Great Britain itself. The actual fig-
ures are 55,000,000 as against 37,000,000
in England, Scotland, and Wales. For
every two representatives of the British
race found in Great Britain there
are three found in the United States."

LETTERS.

THE COLLEGIATE PROBLEM.

To The Editor of The Advertiser:

The Collegiate Institute problems has
needlessly been belogged. The will of
the people ought to prevail. But what
is the will of the people?

We all try to be loyal to London. But
the people of Canada have a prior claim
upon our loyalty. So do the people of
Ontario command our allegiance. In
particular just now with respect to the
local Collegiate question.

As Canadians, many years ago, Lon-
doners helped to decide that our edu-
cational requirements were not a proper
subject for Dominion politics. On the
other hand, the people also decided that
the question of education was too im-
portant to allow our children to run
the risk of being deprived of that edu-
cation by the passing mood of the
ratepayers of any municipality.

The education of young Canadians
was, accordingly, made a matter of pro-
vincial jurisdiction. And thereunder the
people of London were empowered to
choose trustees to carry out the will of
the ratepayers of the city. The admin-
istration of our local schools.

But very wisely, the people of Ontario
denied London ratepayers the right to
withhold from London children any
buildings or equipment which the ex-
perts of the provincial department, to-
gether with our local board, might de-
termine to be necessary. London rate-
payers, therefore, are required to main-
tain provincial standards, as they have
always been proud to do.

No reflection can attach to our local
trustees who have conducted a vigor-
ous and a loyal opposition to provincial
expert advice. Peremptory decisions by
Toronto officials are not to be encour-
aged. Indorsement by the board must
not be given without just such investi-
gation and discussion as has taken
place.

But our trustees are not expected to
be scientific educationalists. The law
wisely requires them to co-operate with
educational experts of the province,
and in this respect they are doing their
duty to a great degree. It is their duty
to carry out provincial regulations, in
their business administration, our trust-
ees render admirable service to the
people of London and to the provincial
government.

But in curricula, in the practical ap-
plication of pedagogy, and in other
technical matters, it is their duty to
maintain a degree of conformity, not to
the momentary mood of local ratepayers,
but to the will of the people of Ontario
as expressed through their mandate
through the technical experts who, ac-
cording to the provincial law, are an-
nexed to the local board. And that
London shall avoid the grave and
costly errors of other Ontario cities.

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WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—Pauline Johnson was a half-breed
Indian, the daughter of a Mohawk
chief and an Englishwoman.

2—Ungava was formerly the district
comprising the northern portion of
the Labrador peninsula, north of the
Province of Quebec, except for the
eastern strip of Cape Elish.

3—The 1920 budget of the Canadian
Presbyterian Church is \$5,500,000.

4—The Canadian Methodist Church
has 386,983 members.

5—Sydney is an important steel manu-
facturing town on the east coast of
Cape Breton.

6—Great earthquakes last occurred in
the St. Lawrence Valley in 1663.

7—The British North America act,
passed by Imperial Parliament in
1867, fixed the jurisdiction of the
federal and provincial parliaments.

8—Iron was first smelted in Canada
at Three Rivers.

9—The Thousand Islands has more
than 1,500 islands.

10—Crown Point was a fort erected by
the French governor, Beauharnois,
at the narrows at the head of Lake
Champlain. It is now a town in the
State of New York.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—Where did the city of Galt get its
name?

2—Where is Sherbrooke?

3—When was Canada made a royal
province during the French regime?

4—How far did La Verendrye ascend
the Saskatchewan?

5—Where was the first best sugar
factory in Alberta established?

6—What is the Japanese currency?

7—Where is the Miramichi River?

8—What percentage of Canada's farm
produce is consumed in Canada?

9—Where do the North and South Sas-
katchewan Rivers join?

10—Who wrote "Demijohn Grant"?

EVERYTHING.

A RAP.
Ellery Sedgwick, the Boston editor,
describes the best-seller type of novelist
and avails himself of every opportu-
nity to rap best sellers over the
knuckles.

Mr. Sedgwick, at a Cambridge tea,
was approached by a best-seller who
elated from the west.

"Say, old man," the best-seller began
"I'll be sending you a thing or two of
mine one of these days. I suppose you
know about the whittled by the whole
family. It should be in every home. See
the J. B. L. Cascade at Standard Drug
Company, London, where it will be
shown and explained to you. Ask for
22-page booklet. It's free. Write Tyrell's Hy-
giene Institute, 163 College Street To-
ronto, Ont.

TEMPLES.

(Baltimore Sun.)
What use to build our temples, so we
say:
They fall around us, crashing day by
day:
Blowing bubbles, dreams that burst
upon the air—
What use to build our temples, use
to care.

Some unfinished temples shine with
morning light
Upon the roads of effort, charming
sight.
But those unfinished, think what
sacred games
Of having tried the builders' recom-
pense!

Perhaps the most unfinished temple
here
To eyes of heaven seems lovelier
than the rest;
Each tottering stone a tribute to some
dear
Unfinished dream that withered in
the breast.

ON MAN'S FAITH IN HIS WORK.
(Chicago Tribune.)
There is a business lesson in the
appraisers' list of items in the estate
of Frank W. Woolworth.

This great merchant owned about
\$600,000 in bank stocks and about \$150,-
000 in railroad stocks. The remainder
of his business investments, amount-
ing to more than \$25,000,000, was in his
own enterprises.

It was not that he lacked confidence
in other men's judgment, but that
he had a consuming passion for his
own business. He built it up from
nothing. As it grew he returned the
profits to his family.

He had faith in his own business and was
content to have practically all his wealth
tied up in enterprises which he him-
self directed.

One thing that this country needs
just now is a spread of the Woolworth
attitude among businessmen. Some of
them lost a genuine fighting interest
in their own enterprises when the war
made things too easy for them. Some
of them, believing that their plants
could run without their constant at-
tention, began to play other men's
business in the stock market.

The businessmen of the United
States have got to mind their own
businesses and in the way that Wool-
worth pinched his.

AT EVE.
(New York Times.)
At eve I walked along the well-known
ways
Of a deserted camp. There a brief
time ago,
We marched and drilled throughout
the crowded days,
That bodies might be fit to match
a foe.

The barracks stood, as then in endless
row on row—
Grey hush from which the merry
life had fled.
All else was changed. No squads
marched to and fro;
No whistling details passed with
cadenced tread.

I missed comrades who now carry on.
Back in the market place, the farm,
the mine,
And those across there in the dim
Argonne,
Who've pitched eternal camp on
conquered lines.

When the blue dusk crept down the
neighborhood hills
A sense of other loss came with
the dew.
For gone from me were the old time
leaping thrills
Of Great Adventure—the High
Heart I knew!

IN THE GALLERY.
The late William Dean Howells, in
the days when he was a magazine
editor in New York, liked to visit the
Bohemian, low-priced theatres, and
when he went to the opera he always
sat in the gallery.

"In the gallery," he said one day,
"the people listen to the music in-
tensely. They don't laugh and chat-

ter as they do downstairs. In the
gallery, too, they keep their seats till
the performance is over. Downstairs
they put on their wraps and leave in
the midst of the glorious final climax."
Mr. Howells chuckled.

"The theatre," he said, "is like the
human body. The brains are always
at the top."

THOUGHTS IN SEPARATION.
(Alice Meynell.)
We never meet; yet we meet day by
day
Upon those hills of life, dim and
immense—
The good we love, and sleep, our in-
nocence,
O hills of life, high hills! And, higher
than they:

Our guardian spirits meet at prayer
and play,
Beyond pain, joy, and hope, and long
suspense,
Above the summit of our souls, far
hence,
Our angel meets an angel on the
way.

Beyond all good I ever believed of
thee,
Or thou of me, these always, love and
live,
And though I fail of thy ideal of me,
My angel falls not short. They greet
each other.
Who knows, they may exchange the
kiss we give,
Thou, thy crucifix, I to my
mother.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.
Cricket is tremendously popular in
Australia, and at some of the recent
test matches against the visiting Eng-
lish eleven twenty thousand specta-
tors were usually present. But "bar-

bar" occurred to such an extent
as almost to destroy the games and
called for police reinforcements. The
crowds shouted offensive and insulting
remarks at the players, much after
the manner of "rooters" at professional
baseball matches when they try to
rattle the pitcher or intimidate the
umpire. In cricket, however, this sort
of thing is foreign to every tradition
of the game, and cricketers here and
in England seem to be at a loss to ac-
count for what has been happening in
Australia. If cricket crowds go back
on the spirit of cricket what crowd is
there left that one can depend on?

Internal Bathing Relieves the Cause.
Mr. A. N. Steele, Cupar, Sask., writes:
"I had been troubled with my stomach,
Piles and Constipation for years until I
had become very thin and looked 20
years older. A leading doctor in Regina
told me that the main cause was badly
ulcerated. I gradually became worse, until
one day when purchasing a threatening
outfit from Mr. Russell of Regina, Mr.
Russell noticed my condition and said:
"I can cure you. Get a J. B. L. Cascade.
Well, I did so, and the first night I used
it I slept all night for the first time in
weeks, and in a short time I was quite
myself again. It also cured my piles, which
had troubled me for years.
If you are troubled with constipation,
don't drug yourself. Internal bathing
with the J. B. L. Cascade is the only
permanent way. This wonderful ap-
pliance is the invention of Dr. Chas. A.
Tyrell, New York. It is pleasant and
easy to use, and will save the whole
family. It should be in every home. See
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ANCHOR PLUG represents the
summit of achievement in expert
tobacco manufacturing.

No other chewing tobacco possesses the
"quality" of leaf, and flavor, found in
ANCHOR.

Two Plugs
for 25¢
It Holds its Flavor

ANCHOR PLUG TOBACCO

Our Offer to Sufferers

Try a Proven Remedy Without Expense

HERE is interesting news to those suffer-
ing from backache, gravel, stone in the
bladder, or any other form of kidney
trouble. You can convince yourself of the
worth of Gin Pills, without any expense. No
matter how skeptical you may have become
through searching in vain for relief, you owe it
to yourself to accept our offer of a free sample.
Gin Pills have proved themselves of great value
in thousands of cases, and, after using one box