London Advertiser

NOON.

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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY. LIMITED.

London, Ont., Friday, January 9,

DOMINION BUREAU OF EDUCATION. Dr. Vincent's remark that the lack of a Deminion Commissioner of Education makes provincial matter, while in the United States, also a Bureau of Education at Washington tory. His tremendous energy, determination need something like that in Canada? The United States Bureau of Education col-

lects and publishes general information on its large and complex subject, and is thus enabled to place before any part of the community the experience of every other part. This must make for educational advancement. The bureau also supervises agricultural colleges and schools for the mechanical arts. Statistics for the whole of the United States are compiled, reports on organization, school management and methods are issued. The commissioner presents an annual report to Congress. In various ways an authoritative stimulus is provided for educational progress all over the republic, a standard of excellence is set up, which tends to level, harmonize and unite. Some very distinguished educationists have filled the office of commis sioner since its establishment in 1867.

Canada has now a labor department, and recently a federal Bureau of Public Health. Would not a tactful Bureau of Education at Ottawa tend to draw the provinces together in their educational programs? Canada needs that more than even the United States. If Agriculture is the better for a director at Ottawa as as in provincial governments, may it not be an advantage for rural education to have, as in the United States, a federal centre? Some years ago the Dominion Government appointed a commission on technical education which made a valuable report. The United States has in its Bureau a permanent leadership for technical advance. Now that a question comes up of distributing a huge sum of money among the institutions of medical study hat. The business of a permanent, non-political ly the Hamilton market is highly esteemed by all over Canada, Dr. Vincent gives us a good view of the various colleges' needs and deserts beaconlight in all controversy on educational legislation in Canada.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

ing large bodies of troops to the aid of bring to the producer considerably higher Admiral Kolchak, who is being hard pressed prices than if the produce were compelled to by the eastward driving forces of the Bolsheviki. It is probably the intention to hold the Baikal line, reorganize the broken armies of the anti-Bolshevists under Kolchak and Semenoff, and through these leaders secure control of Siberia. London, Paris and some American papers are criticising Japan's military activities in Siberia, but the criticism appears unjust in view of the fact that the Allies have remained inactive in Eastern Russia and withdrawn their troops from all other fronts. The Americans have a small force guarding some sections of the trans-Siberlan system, but Washington shows no inclination to seriously oppose the advance of the Bolshe vild. Japan would suffer directly and heavily should the Red warriors overrun Siberia and reich the coast. It is quite possible the present situation may end in a Japanese dictatorship of Siberia, operating through Kolchak or Semenoff, the Cossack leader. Nobody imagines that Japan is not taking advantage of the situation to secure a powerful grip on Siberia for ; a heap of clumsy and expensive humbug? If the purposes of trade as well as safety, but the danger is sufficiently real and immediate to Farmers sympathize, we may despair of checks head off any official protest the other powers on the profiteers in this province. Let us hope may feel inclined to make. Just now it looks that the latter interpretation, which is fairly as if Japan would draw a rich prize out of the Russian muddle through some sort of an overlordship that may result from stopping the Bolsheviki. She will be the only Allied nation to get anything out of Russian intervention, save a sad if illuminating experience, and

COLLEGE RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

Most of the Canadian colleges established and maintained by the churches were financed before the war on the expectation that a certain part of the necessary expenditure would be met by students' fees. After the 4th of August, 1914, the students began to go into khaki, and for four years the theological colleges, in particular, were practically empty. It was necessary to maintain the classes to pay the staffs, and in many cases to increase salaries to match the high cost of living. At the same time, the outlays for maintenance grew rapidly. The item for coal alone was important.

Readily, it can be understood that the result was a series of deficits. In some cases, these were covered by special donations from friends of the colleges, but it is clear to all associated with these important institutions that a general enlargement of endowment funds is urgently required. The colleges of Canada have done exellent work since their establishemnt through the toff and sacrifice of pioneer Canadians. There is no prouder page in the annals of the churches of Canada than that which records their constant interest in higher education. The colleges have educated the clergy who have osttions of leadership in the Dominion, and

the missionaries who are giving their lives in ardent toil the world over. They must be maintained as centres of inspiration for coming

One of the aims of the Forward Movement, now engaging the attention of five Christian communions in Canada is to put the colleges on a solid financial foundation. It is an object that must commend itself to every patriotic citizen whether he be an active churchman or not. Education is the mainstay of democracy,

CLEMENCEAU FOR PRESIDENT.

"Tiger" Clemenceau is likely to be the next president of the French republic. Poincare is about to step out, and as both the Legislative bodies are favorable to putting Clemenceau in the position, there is every likelihood that he will become head of the nation by acclamation. The honor is well deserved and will be a fitting climax to his long career in French political life. At various times he has been a member of both the French legislative houses, and during a part of 1907-1908 was premier. Suddenly, through a political crisis, he once more secured the premiership and became France's man of the hour, and saved the nation at its the distribution of the Rockefeller grant to darkest hour of the war. He shook his country Catadian medical colleges more difficult, re- out of a lethargy of despair, broke up the sedimirds us that in Canada education is purely a tionist conspiracy and pushing the campaign to the limit, transformed the black horizons of though the state legislatures control, there is defeat and disaster into the rosy ones of vicunder the department of the interior and a and courage put France on its feet at a moment commissioner as its chief officer. Do we not of great exhaustion. Probably outside of Lloyd George, he did more than any one man, not connected directly with military operations, to win the war. The whole world of Allied peoples will approve and applaud the supreme honor France contemplates for Clemenceau.

CITY MARKETS AND THE COST OF LIVING. The operation of the city produce markets is regarded as having a close bearing on the cost of living in the towns and cities. With a view evidently of bringing out the best systems of conducting city markets, the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, published by the department of agriculture at Ottawa, has brought together, in the December number, the systems by which markets are handled in eighteen of the larger cities in Canada. The statements provided by city mayors, city clerks and superintendents of markets show clearly that there does not exist in Canada any uniform system of city market administration. Each city has its own special rules and regulations. In some instances the market is sub-let to a sort of publican who buys from the city the privilege to collect tolls or fees from those who bring produce to the market. In other cases, as in Regina, we find a women's organization efficiently conducting the city market on a business basis, while many public markets are directly managed by a committee appointed by the city council. The Hamilton Board of Trade has established a wholesome relationship between its urban and rural peoples by creating a farmers' section of the board. The friendly co-operation and exchange of views between the two sections results in a better understanding of conditions, consequentofficial would be not administrative but informa- growers and buyers. It serves the interest of From his statistics and reports a fair both. Special features adopted by various market administrations are giving excellent results could be arrived at. His office would be a for example, the system adopted as at Port Arthur for the selling of consignments of produce by the market manager on a commission basis. Besides securing to the purchasers fresh supplies of food at a cost, usually below the Far East cables report Japan hurry- prices charged in the stores, these markets pass through several hands, each taking their necessary toll.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Union Government is drifting, as Mr. King points out. It is to be hoped that it will drift on the rocks before it has time to guide the country into the rocks.

Mussulmans of the Near East and India are threatening trouble if the Turkish settlement does not suit them. The old way was to take up the torch and the knife and declare a holy war. Now, however, they propose to have revenge by refusing to trade in or use Britishmade goods. They have discovered that the boycott is mightier than the sword.

When the Manitoba Grain Growers demand the abolition of the Board of Commerce, is it that they think the price of wheat insufficiently raised, or that they consider the board's doings former interpretation be correct and the Ontario plausible, is the right one.

AN UNMARKED FESTIVAL. [Alice Meynell.]

There is a feast undated yet; Both our true lives hold it fast-The first day we ever met, What a great day came and passed-Inknown then, but known at last

And we meet: You knew not me, Mistress of your joys and fears Held my hand that held the key Of the treasure of your years, Of the fountain of your tears.

And I knew not it was you We have learnt as days went by: But a flower struck root and grew

Underground, and no one knew. In whose hours we were to meet: And forgotten passed. Who knows, Was earth cold or sunny sweet At the coming of your feet?

One mere day, we thought: the measure Of such days the year fulfills. Now how dearly would we treasure Something from its fields, its rills And its memorable hills.

But one leaf of oak or lime, Or one blossom from its bowers No one gathered at the time. Oh! to keep that day of ours By one relic of its flowers.

THE OLD MEN'S WORK.

[Buffalo News.] Sir William Osler lived to see men of 60 years and more jump into harness in the war emergency and keep the wheels of industry humming youth was called to the colors. They proved their worth then, the oldsters, beyond question. Without them in the factories and the fields, the armier could not have carried on to victory.

From Here and There

TWO LOVERS. [George Eliot.] Two lovers by a moss-grown spring: They leaned soft cheeks together there, Mingle the dark and sunny hair:

They heard the wooing thrushes sing, O budding time! O love's best prime Two wedded from the portal stept; The bells made happy carolings, The air was soft as fanning wings. White petals on the pathway slept

O pure-eyed bride! O tender pride! Two faces o'er a cradle bent: Two hands above the head were locked These pressed each other while they rocked. These watched a life that love had sent. O solemn hour! O hidden power!

Two parents by the evening fire; The red light fell about their knees. On heads that rose by slow degrees Like buds upon the lily spire. O patient life! O tender strife!

The two still sat together there, The red light shone about their knees But all the heads by slow degrees Had gone and left that lonely pair O voyage fast! O vanished past!

And made the space between them wide; They drew their chairs up side by side, Their pale cheeks joined, and said "Once more!" O memories! O past that is!

Each day that comes to us With dawn of rose,

Each common day filled full Of common toil

A ladder is, let down By one who knows

Our passionate desire To rise above

The littleness of life, The lack of love. The grime, the greed, the strife.

The sordid fear-To find the higher way,

The vision clear. A ladder stretching from

The Hills of Gold To this old workshop wh

Men call the world, The topmost rung held fast

In God's right hand, The lowest at our feet

A little nearer heaver

That we may climb by rounds Of broken prayer,
By self-forgetfulness

And pure desires
And lowly labors grandly done.

Each setting sun. TRANSPLANTING EARLY CROPS FROM THE HOTBED. [Selected.]

Two things are very necessary in this work one, that the plants get as much air as possible and kept as cool as possible, in this way getting them used to night temperature, so that when set in the field they will be able to withstand a con siderable degree of cold. The other is that of withholding water as much as possible; this has two direct effects on the plant. One, that of enlarging the finer root system, the other that of stiffening the wall cells of the plant, making them more suited to withstand outside conditions. On many occasions it has been proved that a plant which has only had the water required for its actual growth, came through a rather severe cold spell in good shape, while the softer, more frequently watered specimen froze.

IRELAND'S MATERIAL CONDITION.

[Literary Digest.] Hints have been heard from time to time in the past few years that Ireland is now a land of plenty. While England was on short rations during the war, Ireland was not, and the old contrast between merry England and starving Ireland no longer exists. In fact, of the two, perhaps Ireland is now living a

bit better. "Even in a hasty, self-conducted trip through Ireland," writes an American professor, A. L. P. Dennis of the University of Wisconsin, "there are impressions of life and social conditions which come with peculiar interest to one who has been chiefly interested in varied affairs which for the most part have been remote from Ireland. Therefore, I think that the first impression is one of a surprising economic prosperity. It is a situation so vastly different from that familiar in most of Europe.

"Ireland is a fat country with enormous material prospects. There have been practically no food restrictions in Ireland during the war, and Ireland

has food in abundance. "A second impression of Ireland is that it has been largely untouched by the war. Of course, Irish soldiers from both north and south have engraved a splendid record, and the very economic prosperity of Ireland is partly due to the war. Yet Ireland remains curiously aloof from the great struggle; she seems less intimately touched than almost any other country in Europe."

THE JOY OF THE WORKING. [Springfield Republican.]

A man's pride in his work 's not connected with hope of being some time nor than he is. It is or should be, pride in work done well for its own sake. An engineer or conductor forty-five or fifty years old knows that he has small chance of being advanced into any more lucrative or responsible position. And, even with the younger men, hope of promotion beyond a certain point is highly illusory, though it may buoy up the spirits of many This does not mean that the work is less important. Indeed, as the natural evolution of society brings into general recognition the right of every honest workman to a wage that shall enable him and his family to live in comfort, it will be more necessary to insist that the man is not working for the wage alone; he is working also because his labor is useful to the community, and because his best reward for doing it is doing it well.

CHINESE DEATH RATE BOOSTS HAIR NETS. [Kingston British Whig.]

Add to list of famines that of hair nets. Stores handling this feminine necessity are almost down to the last net, and there's no relief in sight. According to wholesalers, the shortage is caused by the decline in the death rate in China. Nets sold in America are virtually all made from Chinese hair, the bulk of which is obtained from the heads of dead Chinese. The big shortage is in dark brown and black nets. Women have been forced to buy white or grey hair nets and dye them.

The Advertiser's Daily Short Story

LOVE FOR LOVE'S SAKE.
(By Vincent G. Perry).

It is a bit old-fashioned to write under a nom-de-plume, but for a certain reason Bart Bennett had allowed his work to become famous under the pen-name of Gertrude Antonette. Story after story, all successful ones, for three years was a record, but that length of time without a vacation is bound to tell on anyone, so finally he was confronted with a failure—not from a fin-ancial standpoint, for his nom-de-plume on a story was enough to assure the return of a substantial check, but when he read the story in one of the leading magning of the death and leading magazines of the day he could not help seeing that it was below his standard. The illustrations were just as poor as the story—that was the big surprise, for the art work was done by Chesles Courall the illustrations. by Charles Connell, the illustrator, who had helped make Bart's stories famous. Charles seemed to know the characters as well as Bart knew them—their ideas of people and places seemed to coincide exactly.

They both needed a vacation, Bart put it down to that. He had never met Connelly but somehow he seemed

put it down to that. He had never met Connelly, but somehow he seemed to know him—he was the one man he would like to pal with sometime, when he had time for a pal. A vacation in winter did not present a bright prospect. There was only one place where he had ever really enjoyed himself on a vacation, and that was a summer hotel a number of his "THE WOMAN WITH—"

[London Express.]

Mayfair is awaiting with keen impatience and no little anxiety the appearance of Mrs. Asquith's new book in May. The manuscript is now in the hands of the publishers, Messrs. Butterworth, an American firm, who, it is understood, are paying the authoress a sum down understood to be between £8,000 and £10,000.

Nobody is to be spared in this book, which is to be entitled "The Autobiography of Margaret Asquith," and Mrs. Asquith's enemies are trembling in the autobiography of Margaret Asquith," and Mrs. Asquith's enemies are trembling in the autobiography of Margaret Asquith," and Mrs. Asquith's enemies are trembling in the autobiography of Margaret Asquith, but the same time? He could get his fillustrator to go with him and there they could form a foundation for the friendship he had often desired. Wayside, Thursday. An old haunt of mine," came an answer from a telegram Bart had dispatched to Connell. So Connell was familiar with Wayside, too. No wonder he had known the bow to illustrate the carrier that had been a vacation, and that was a summer hotel in winter! One story writer had laid the scene of a famous book in one, why couldn't he duplicate the vacation at the same time? He could get his illustrator to go with him and there they could form a foundation for the friendship he had often desired. Wayside, Thursday. An old haunt of mine," came an answer from a telegram Bart had dispatched to Connell. So Connell was familiar with Wayside, the couldn't he duplicate the vacation, and that was a summer hotel in winter! One story writer had laid the scene of a famous book in one, why couldn't he duplicate the vacation, and that was a summer hotel in winter! One story witer had laid the scene of a famous book in one, why couldn't he duplicate the vacation at the same time? He could get his like the scene of a famous pook in one, why couldn't he duplicate the vacation at the same time? He could get his like the scene of a famous book in one, why couldn't he duplicate the vacation

Solo and \$10,000.

Nobody is to be spered in this book, which is to be entitled "The Autoblography of Margaret Anguith," and Mrs. Asquith," and Mrs. Asquith enemies are trembling at the prospect of seeing hitherto hidden portions of their lives in print.

The authorses has shown no mercy to anyone, for, as she says in her preface, "I might just as well be shorn for a sheep as a lamb." The book is looked forward to by the reading public of England and America, and a santicipated as one of the most agreement in the state of the most agre



in the woman's room. There were all her things about the room. He made a hurried examination of the articles on the dresser. A diary appealed to him at once. The writing was Nora's. He cried out in surprise. The first word his eyes lighted upon caused him to read on and on. There was the account of their love affair, from the first glorious days to the days when they had started to quarrel. Nora had not missed a point of it. So she had thought he was conceited and thought more of his ambitions than he did of her. "Art comes first?" she had written, The final quarrel was there in detail. She had told him that his ambitions along literary lines came first and he had told her she thought more to make her name famous than she did to make her life happy, and she had cried "ditto" promptly. It had been a sarcastic battle, worthy of real lovers while it lasted, but unfortunately they had taken it too seriously. They had parted, each resolved to prove to the other that their work would be for art's sake and not for fame.

He rad made good, how had she progressed? Bart hurriedly turned to one of the last pages, dated two 'weeks before. Nora had been in a blue mood that night, he could tell from the start. As he read on his face sobered, and the starts are life. The she had to he her that there were solved to prove to the last pages, dated two 'weeks before. Nora had been in a blue mood that night, he could tell from the start. As he read on his face sobered, and in the woman's room. There were all eyes. The welcome was enough for the her things about the room. He made constable, he beat a retreat, a hurried examination of the articles "I locked you in because I thought

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GENERAL AGENTS
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TOPICS OF THE DAY "We are accustomed to a few 'Presidential Bees,' but from the look of things this year

somebody must have kicked over a hive."-Columbia Record.

What Will Happen When The Railroads Go Back?

Will lower wages, the present scale, or even higher wages, be paid to employees? Will freight and passenger rates be increased? Will the public enjoy better service? These are a few of the questions that are current in the minds of the American public since the announcement of President Wilson that the railroads will be returned to their owners on March 1.

THE LITERARY DIGEST in its leading article in the issue of January 10, presents a comprehensive survey of the railroad question. It gives the arguments pro and con for private control, for government ownership, for the installation of the Plumb plan, etc. The article is graphically illustrated with pertinent cartoons on various phases of the situation.

Other enlightening news-articles in this number of the Digest are:

Palmer's Panacea For Profiteers

A Presentation of Conflicting Opinions on the Attorney-General's Latest Manoeuver to Lower the High Cost of Living.

A National Court for Labor Murder by Wood-Alcohol How the New Irish Plan Is Sized Up Here

Is There Profiteering in Sugar? Another Huge Rockefeller Gift Japan to Keep On Fighting Lenine Armenia's Chance With Turkey Swedish Methods With Alcohol Spitzenbergen Staked off to Norway To Foil Telephone Eavesdroppers Japan Gives Us the Princess Tree Shall We Wear Nightcaps Again? Depersonalizing Industry Farming for Camphor

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