

Berlin's Little Ones Starving 12,000 Children Are Foodless

Keiser's Capital Face To Face With a Serious Problem.

Berlin, Dec. 23.—The municipality is face to face with a very serious problem in connection with the supply of food to thousands of virtually starving children attending the primary schools in Berlin, whose numbers have been greatly augmented this year in consequence of the industrial inactivity. Hitherto the Children's Canteen Society has been able to cope with the task in a fairly satisfactory way, by means of subscriptions from private sources, but the call on its funds for this year so great that it will be unable to supply many children. In the first week of December, according to official statistics, from 245 out of the 285 primary schools, no fewer than 11,947 children attended school in most cases without breakfast, and in all

cases without the prospect of obtaining a midday meal at home. Of these 4,498 receive a single daily meal from the fourteen canteens belonging to the above-mentioned society; the other 7,449 are totally unprovided for.

The question of the city's responsibility for the children has now been raised by the Socialists in the municipal council, who propose that the council should in future undertake the task. The society will be able this winter to dispose of the sum of \$8,421 50, altogether for the feeding of the 12,000 starving little ones. During the winter \$37,500 will be necessary, and the council is to be asked to vote \$30,000 to make up the amount required and place it at the disposal of the society for administration. This course is suggested in order to obviate the loss of civil rights entailed by the children's parents should their offspring be directly fed by the authorities. Parents who do not send their children to school are fined unless they can give medical authority for keeping them home. Therefore poor parents send children to school even though foodless and miserably clad.

Travelers Home for Christmas Holiday

A majority of the McClary Manufacturing Company's travelers are in this city for the holidays, and will stay here two weeks at least.

Today will be spent in going through the factory, after which a banquet may be held at the Tecumseh Grill.

The travelers in the city at present are: G. W. G. Ritchie, Montreal; J. W. Anderson and Scott Murray, Winnipeg; W. E. Thorpe and J. Arthur, St. John; G. W. Lawson, Vancouver; W. T. Thompson, Hamilton; G. E. Baxter, W. B. Searson and William Jeffrey, Toronto; C. H. Greenfield, Chalmers; G. H. Smith, G. B. Johnson, A. Ward and J. McKellar, city travelers.

Trade is dull for the travelers about the holiday time, and the majority of them spend Christmas and New Year's at home.

IMPOSED ONLY MINIMUM FINE

On Farmer Who It Is Alleged Put Water in His Milk.

William O'Brien, of London Township, was fined \$10 and \$3.85 costs by Magistrate Love this morning, on a charge of selling milk containing a large percentage of water.

In imposing the fine, his worship said, that in his opinion, anyone selling adulterated milk was guilty of an act of the greatest contempt. Children, especially, suffered, as they depended largely upon milk for their food. It was an imposition on the public, also, as they were paying for milk and paying a good price for it, and were being supplied with water.

Under the Dominion act, such offenders were liable to a fine of not less than \$50, and as high as \$1,000. In this case he would be as lenient as possible, and prosecute under the Ontario act, which provided a penalty of not less than \$1 and not more than \$50.

The Defense.

Mr. William O'Brien stoutly maintained that he had no knowledge of the affair, and rather a sensation was caused in court when Mr. O'Brien, sen., rose and addressed the court. "I have been a resident of this vicinity for over 70 years," said Mr. O'Brien, and in that time my reputation has been spotless. For nine years my son has delivered milk in this city, and no one ever found anything wrong before. This whole thing is a bungle and some other dealer's milk has been used instead of ours. The summons says it was taken on the 29th of November, and our milk was taken on Nov. 26. Another man was hailed to court and they said he was the wrong man. This is not Canadian justice.

A Respected Citizen.

Mr. Magistrate Love greatly excited, and Magistrate Love told him that his reputation has always been spotless. He reminded him that his son, who supplied the milk to W. O'Brien, had stated that no water had been placed in the milk on the day in question, and would not swear regarding other days. Mr. O'Brien, sen., took the affair greatly to heart, and left the court apparently thinking that he was involved in it.

Robert Wark was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and was remanded until tomorrow. Another charge will be preferred against him by Chief Williams, as Wark is on the prohibited list.

John Brazell, charged with vagrancy, could not pay a fine of \$1, and went down for two months.

Richard Ross, drunk, was fined \$10, and Alfred Smith, for the same offence, paid \$5.

W. H. Mack, charged with stealing some tools from workmen at the Heena Costume Company, was remanded until tomorrow.

BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE

Squire Chitlock Gives Judgment in the Hatch-Hetherington Case.

William Hetherington, a London Township farmer, was bound over this morning by Squire Chitlock to keep the peace.

Hetherington was arrested on complaint of George Hatch, the auctioneer, who stated that Hetherington had threatened his life.

The two men are parties to an agreement whereby the accused was to work a farm owned by the complainant on a one-third share.

County Constable Cousart testified that Hetherington had told him he was going to get a gun and shoot Hatch if the latter did not cease annoying him.

DOING NOBLE WORK

Continued From Page One.

is much needed, good warm castoff clothing for small folks as well as adults.

Pots Have Done Well.

This year the donations have not come in as speedily as usual, though the pots have done well.

The Salvation Army makes a special appeal for more assistance in this noble work, and all checks should be payable to John D. Sharp, of Salvation Army Headquarters, city. Clothing should be sent to Col. Sharp, care of provincial headquarters, London.

The comparative statistics of 1966 and of 1967 are as follows:

1967.	1966.
Street pots.....\$200 00	
Collecting boxes in stores.....16 45	
Letters.....50 00	
Total.....\$266 45	
Income.....	
Donations by letter.....\$116 00	
Collecting boxes in stores.....6 90	
Streets pots.....121 70	
Value of food given.....50 00	
Total.....\$294 60	
Expenditure.....	
Cost of food.....\$189 46	
Printing, postage and general.....20 75	
Winter relief.....84 39	
Total.....\$294 60	
Meals supplied, 2 each for 700 people, 1400 meals, 100 garments distributed, 400.	

The \$84.39 was used for food, clothing and cash, all of which was given to deserving poor of the city.

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QUESTIONS FOR MR. BECK TO ANSWER

Citizen Puts List of Queries to Supporters of Bylaw.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

As a plain citizen who does not use power, and who is not interested in any concern which supplies power or any adjunct of supplying power, I should like to know, as I fancy many others in the like situation would like to know, a few plain facts about the power bylaw, as it affects such a citizen. If the bylaw means advantage to the city I desire to support it. It is purely a matter of business.

I would suggest that those urging citizens to support the bylaw would, at their Monday meeting, answer such of the appended questions as they think pertinent, and that your representative attend the meeting and formulate in brief, the answers given, and publish such answers in a subsequent issue of The Advertiser.

1. Who pays for or guarantees the cost of providing the generating station at Niagara, and what will it cost? Who will manage and control this?

2. Who pays for or guarantees the cost of the transmission line from Niagara to London, and what will it cost? Who will manage and control this?

3. Who pays for or guarantees the cost of the plant required at London to receive and prepare for distribution the current after it arrives here, and what will such plant cost? Who will manage and control this?

4. Who pays for or guarantees the cost of the plant required to distribute the electric power at the point of use thereof in London, and what will such plant cost? Who will manage and control this?

5. What proportion of the final cost of electric power at the point of use by the consumer is incurred for the generation of the power, what proportion is incurred for the transmission of the power to the distributing stations, and what proportion is incurred for distributing to the consumer in London, including all costs in each case, i.e., initial capital expense, management, sinking fund, interest, insurance, if any, etc.?

6. Has the city any bargain or contract with the Government or the power commission, or any responsible entity, that power will be supplied to the city for distribution at any given price or less than any given maximum price?

7. How many horsepower would the city be committed to pay for annually if the bylaw carried and was implemented by the council?

8. How many years is the city expected to bind itself to pay for power to the commission or the Government, as the case may be?

9. Has the city any enforceable undertaking from the Government or the power commission or those who, from knowledge and investigation, are sure that powerusers will get cheaper power by this scheme, that power to London-users will not exceed a certain maximum cost per horsepower?

10. What is the total amount for which the city would be expected to obligate itself during the whole currency of the anticipated contract, not deducting the expected earnings?

11. What would be the total amount of the expected earnings during the whole currency of the contract?

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12. Would the city be expected to pay each year for a prearranged number of horsepower, or would the city pay by meter, for exactly what it distributed to its customers, or would it pay for the peak load each day, or how?

13. Not counting, as a power-user, a citizen who merely pays taxes for street-lighting, what percentage of the people of London use power?

14. Excepting the taxpayer, as in question 13, and also the users of electric light, what percentage of the citizens are power-users?

15. What number of consumers of electric light are to be supplied under the bylaw being submitted?

16. Assuming that power will be cheapened, is there any provision in the scheme whereby the ordinary householder will reap any considerable advantage, or does the principal part of the advantage go to the power-users?

17. Has experience shown that it costs more to manage a municipally-operated undertaking of this kind, than it does to operate the same by a private corporation, and if it costs more to operate municipally, if there is data to determine the question, what is the percentage of extra cost?

18. How soon would the city be ready to distribute, if the bylaw is passed at this voting?

These questions are not framed in scientific language, but are, perhaps, plain enough to be intelligible to ordinary business people. If you will publish, and the supporters of the scheme will give frank answers to the questions, it will help me, and I think many others, to decide how to vote. It cannot be expected that every answer will be favorable to the scheme, but the answers will afford data upon which to proceed.

I ask the questions because everyone of them has been raised by some citizen in talking to me, and the subject questions have been given an answer which was acceptable to all parties to the discussion as the true answer.

CITIZEN.

London, Dec. 23, 1967.

—The Canadian Club of Montreal has invited Hon. Adam Beck to speak there on Jan. 13.

—Dr. Watson, of Campbellford, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Braddon over Sunday.

—Mr. M. A. Millar, of Hanover, is spending Christmas with Rev. Mr. Routledge, of this city.

—Miss A. T. McCartney, of New York, is visiting her father, Mr. Jas. McCartney, of this city.

—Messrs. L. G. and Gordon Routledge, of Toronto University, are spending the holidays with their father, Rev. Mr. Routledge, of this city.

—Mr. D. A. Stewart is being mentioned as a candidate for aldermanic honors. Mr. Stewart has had six years' experience as councillor in Lobo council.

—Mr. Ned Wilson, of the Michigan State Telephone Company, Detroit, is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, 510 Hamilton road.

—Mr. Edward Howard Griggs, who has the reputation of being the most popular lecturer on the Atlantic coast will lecture in London on the evenings of April 29 and May 6. He will be under the auspices of one of the educational societies of the city, probably the Teachers' Association.

—The winter assembles at London open on Monday, Jan. 6, before the chief justice of the common pleas.

Col. Denison Appointed.

A dispatch from Ottawa states that Lieut.-Col. Clarence A. K. Denison has been appointed from the reserve of officers to command the first cavalry brigade, Western Ontario. Lieut.-Col. Denison was formerly attached to Wolseley Barracks and the appointment is very popular. He is well-known in this city.

Open on Sunday.

Several moving picture shows opened for business in Hamilton on Sunday, but were promptly closed by the police, who took the names of the proprietors. The picture showmen take the ground that the temperance people at Bennett's Theater a few Sundays ago were not molested, and that they have similar rights.

Charged With Vagrancy.

John MacGregor and Herman Fracke were arrested yesterday in London Township, by Detectives Northgreaves and Mills, on charge of vagrancy. It is alleged that the two men have had no visible means of support, and that they have been sleeping in outhouses and barns.

Squire S. F. Glass remanded the pair until the 26th of this month.

Stealing Trees.

Mr. Charles Baker, of the London nursery, reported to the county police this morning that a number of evergreens from his farm, the old Merrie estate, had been stolen. He also offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the criminal.

Every year about this time Mr. Baker has a great deal of trouble with tree thieves. He has a fine lot of evergreens on his farm, but there is always a large part of them stolen, and sold on the market at this time of the year. He is anxious

FREE

Today and Tonight

Strong's Drug Store

134 DUNDAS STREET.

To each purchaser of one pound of STRONG'S BAKING POWDER bottle is given free ONE sample bottle of Choice Perfume and ONE of our handsome 1968 CALENDARS.

Housekeepers of London not having one of our valuable cook books may have one FREE on application.

to put a stop to this sort of thing, and will make an effort to capture the thieves.

Concert at Telfer.

A good concert was held on Friday at school session No. 7, Telfer, taught by Miss M. Foster, of Byron. It was a very successful one, as there was sleighing, and a large number of people were present. At 2 o'clock p.m. the choir was taken by Mr. Norman Scott, the opening piece was an interesting recitation by Mary F. Scott, which was followed by a number of other well-chosen recitations, readings and dialogues. Mr. Bert Charlton gave an excellent reading, which was much appreciated. There was also a good dialogue, the scene being laid in a backwoods school, and the characters well taken by a number of the schoolboys. The programme closed with a timely speech from Mr. Alex. Taylor, followed by God Save the King, in which everybody heartily joined.

KING'S ABDICATION
TO BE DEMANDED

Dictator Franco Is To Be Impeached By Portuguese Republicans.

Lisbon, Dec. 23.—The result of the present political crisis here may not only determine whether a new and better order of public administration is to prevail in Portugal, but remote as such a change appears to the ordinary observer, whether the whole monarchical regime shall not give way to a republican form of government.

The Republicans, small as is the influence they exercise at present under the restricted suffrage which the people enjoy, sincerely believe that Franco by exposing the corrupt practices of the Monarchist parties, has administered a blow to the prestige of the King and the monarchy from which it can never recover, and made a republic, which is a year ago seemed a dream of the far-distant future, a probability.

Certainly Franco by his revelations has placed powerful weapons in the hands of the Republican leaders, which they intend to use to the best advantage. Their plan is to push the issue, to permit the restoration of "legality" permits them to open a campaign, in the newspapers, when the Cortes again assemble to play their trump card. This will be nothing else than a motion to impeach Franco for his action in liquidating the King's share in the treasury, and as a logical corollary thereof to demand the abdication of King Carlos, which compels the abdication of the monarch when he is adjudged "morally incapable" of his office.

But here in Portugal, where the percentage of illiteracy is the largest in Europe and where the people are excluded from the ballot, it remains to be seen whether they can be aroused.

The fate of Joao Franco, the dictator, who, as a monarchist, professes to be seeking the political and financial regeneration of the country, will be well worth watching. Franco is a man of 55 years of age, and practically his whole life has been spent in politics.

When he began his present war against the old parties, as the leader of what he called a new "Liberal Progress" party, he made a public proclamation of his "confession and repentance" for his political past. His charges against the old parties and the hands of the dictatorship turned "made of opinion against him. The only thing his enemies do not reproach him with is a desire to line his own pockets. His wealth excludes such a motive, and as this motive seems to have been the aim of things political to the politicians is the most mystifying feature of the dictatorship.

For Republicans like Bernardino Machado the explanation is simple. They profess to see in him only a political charlatan, the tool of the king.

Undoubtedly the king's popularity has suffered at best a temporary eclipse as a result of this scandal and the establishment of the dictatorship, but if things work rapidly back to normal conditions there seems little prospect of an upheaval or a palace revolution might suddenly alter the situation.

Bankers and businessmen regard the situation from a financial standpoint as being much more critical than from a political point of view. Since the bankruptcy of 1890 there has been a constant succession of deficits, accompanied, the bankers say, by a most deplorable system of finance.

ARMENIAN CHARGED
WITH PRIEST KILLING

New York, Dec. 23.—Paul Sarkasian, in whose room in West Thirtieth street, the body of Father Kaepfer, a priest, was found on May 26 last, was arrested last night. Sarkasian returned to the United States five days ago from Marseille, to which city he fled after the murder.

Father Kaepfer was murdered presumably for the money he carried, though he was on a bridge, and the only way he could save himself was to lie down on the side of it, where he was not seen by the engineer, though he says he waved the flag. There will be no prosecution.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Dec. 20. Reported at. From.

Kaiserlin Augue. New York. Hamburg.

Alcoa. New York. Liverpool.

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R. J. YOUNG & CO.

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Two Hours' Sale of Useful Christmas Gifts--Tomorrow Morning 9 to 11

Gloves, Waistings, Embroideries add Ribbons at Clearing Sale Prices--Starts at 9 Sharp and Closes Just as Sharp at 11

Twenty-five dozen fine French Suede Gloves, for women. Worth from \$1.25 to 98c \$1.75 per pair. Sale price.....

Colors--Grays, browns, tans and modes. Sizes--5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4 and 7. Elegant quality suede, beautifully finished and perfect-fitting gloves. Unlined and silk-lined. Fastened with two large domes.

Corset Embroideries 25c and 35c Qualities 19c

Ten pieces new Corset Embroideries bought for January Whitewash sale. Fine quality Cambrics, splendidly worked Embroidery. Cannot be bought wholesale at prices we quote for tomorrow.

Silk and Satin Baby Ribbon

In full range of colors, worth regularly 2c and 3c a yard. Special sale price, 9 to 11 tomorrow (none after at less than regular), per yard... 1c

White Wash Vestings 25c Quality for 15c Yard

Five pieces new pattern fine Wash Waistings for waists and dresses. Regular good 25c fabrics. For two hours (9 to 11) tomorrow, per 15c yard.....

50c and 60c Wool Waistings--Tomorrow, 9 to 11, 37 1/2c

ALL-WOOL FRENCH ALBATROS, EMBROIDERED, double width, worth 60c. Colors--Cream ground with black embroidered spot, cream with pink, cream with cardinal, cardinal with self spot, navy with white. Also ten pieces French Flannels, embroidered Lusters and Printed Delaines. All go on sale at same price. Per yard..... 37 1/2c

R. J. YOUNG & CO.

LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

MONTREAL, Dec. 23--Noon.

Ask.	Bid.
Bank Telephone	150
Canadian Pacific	151
Detroit Electric Railway	34 3/4
Dominion Coal, com.	92
Dominion Coal, pfd.	92
Dominion Steel, com.	92
Dominion Steel, pfd.	41 1/2
Havana Electric, pfd.	76
Illinois Traction, pfd.	76
Lake of the Woods, com.	71
Laurentide Paper, com.	103
Laurentide Paper, pfd.	103 1/2
Mackay, com.	63
Mackay, pfd.	63 1/2
Mexican Light & Power	41
Minn. & St. Paul	81
Montreal Power	63 1/2
Montreal Railway	79 1/2
N. S. Steel & Coal, com.	54 1/2
N. S. Steel & Coal, pfd.	54 1/2
N. S. Navigation	53 1/2
Ogville Milling, com.	108