

THE people of any city become what they are and form their standards of right and wrong from the teachings of the Mother, the Teacher, and the Press.

The London Advertiser

THE old newspaper definition of a good journalist was a man with a nose for news, but The London Advertiser's requirement is a man with a passion for the truth.

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INSISTS ORIENTAL INFILUX PERILS CANADA

Chatham Man Held As Forger of Slain Landlord's Check

CLAYTON CROFT REMANDED FOR CROWN INQUIRY

Blood-Stained Hammer Found On Farm Following Discovery of Decomposed Body.

CASHED CHECK FOR \$100

Prisoner Denies Body Hidden in His Stable Is That of Missing Man.

Special to London Advertiser.

Chatham, May 26.—Clayton Croft, Charing Cross farmer, on whose property the decomposed body of Gustave Noel was found Thursday, who is held in Chatham on a nominal charge of forgery, may face a more serious charge, Crown Attorney H. D. Smith intimated this morning. At the crown's request, Croft has been remanded for a week.

County police, investigating this morning, found a blood-stained hammer and a hard hat crushed in, apparently by a terrific blow, at the Croft farm. New clothes, which the dead man had obtained to go on a journey, which had been advertised throughout the community, were also located.

Bert Croft, brother of the prisoner, who discovered the body while releasing a pig, which had fallen through the flooring of the stable, and who, while his brother was in Chatham, gave the alarm which brought neighbors and the police to the farm, is apparently not desired by the authorities, as he was allowed to return to his father's farm near Tilbury this morning.

Tendered Check.

The forgery charge emanated from the action of Clayton Croft last Saturday, when he tendered Peter Cunningham, Chatham hardware merchant, and an old friend of the dead man, a check for \$100 signed by Gustave Noel, stating that the latter desired some money.

Cunningham advanced \$70 on the check Saturday, and when Croft returned Monday paid him the balance. Tuesday the check, which was drawn on the Bank of Montreal, was returned to Cunningham marked "irregular signature," payment being refused.

Cunningham stated today that he interviewed Croft Tuesday, and obtained a promise that the former would return the \$100, but he did not do so. Before further action could be taken by the hardware merchant, discovery of Noel's body and the arrest of Clayton Croft had been effected.

Croft was arrested near Merlin, which is nine miles from where the body was found, and it is stated that his explanation to High Constable George Peters, who took him into custody, was that he was searching for Gustave Noel, as he did not believe the body with unrecognizable features discovered under the stable was that of his former landlord.

After Bert Croft had discovered the body Thursday afternoon, Coroner McKelvie of Chatham and High Constable Peters, who were summoned, empaneled a jury of farmers residing in the vicinity. The jury viewed the remains and adjourned until June 2.

Prior to bringing the remains to Chatham for a post mortem examination, the clothes were cut from the body and left in charge of Clayton Croft, who was instructed to bury them. He was seen to dig a hole in the barnyard and place the clothes therein and cover them with earth.

Clothes Missing.

Later, it is said, when the police returned to the scene the clothes were missing, and Peters, accompanied by a constable, returned to the farm and found the clothes in the barnyard.

Turn to Page 13, Column 4.

Twins Fight On Politics For 60 Years

IN birthdays they have always shared, in their journeys they have always followed, throughout life they have always lived in the same city, and now they both seek together the old home town in Wales, yet they never have agreed on politics.

Joseph Davies and his twin brother, Charles, who celebrated their sixtieth birthday, May 24, leave London this week for Wales.

Joseph is an ardent Liberal, Charles a courageous Conservative. Sixty years ago, in the hamlet of Llanymynech, in Wales, the twins were born. Since then they have never known separation, except for the period of ten years' between their respective arrivals in Canada. Charles led the way in 1883, and once a Canadian, looked around for a political party to tender his allegiance. He fell a prey to silver-tongued Conservative orators, who were flourishing at that day and date and fell in line.

Ten years later, his brother walked down the gangway at Montreal and joined Charles in London. Joseph, once established, determined, as had his brother, that a 100 per cent Canadian was only one with a political affiliation. He looked over the Canadian parties, and discerning in Liberalism something worthwhile, became one. Life, in the matter of politics, has for the twins been naught but controversy ever since.

Charles has been in Canada 39 years, Joseph 38. Both were employed by the G. T. R. railroad here, Charles as a car inspector, Joseph as an assistant. While in London Charles lived at 126 Price street, Joseph at 146 St. Julien. Now both return to their former home where they hope they will agree on politics by following a fellow countryman named Lloyd George.

DR. SOMERVILLE WILL OFFICIATE

University Senate Appoints Governor to Act in Chancellor's Place.

In place of Chancellor the Hon. Dr. W. J. Roche of Western University, who is unable to attend through illness, the convocation ceremonies to be held Friday night in Wesley Hall, the university senate, meeting Friday afternoon, will appoint Dr. C. R. Somerville as chancellor, pro tem, in order that he may officiate in the place of Dr. Roche.

The senate will also confirm the degrees that are to be awarded at the convocation exercises at its meeting.

The presentation of the various candidates for degrees will be made as follows: Doctor of Laws, Arthur Philomen, will be presented by Professor R. C. Deane; James Thompson Shotwell will be presented by Fred Landon, M.A.; candidates for the degree of Doctor of Divinity will be presented by His Lordship the Bishop of Huron, David Williams; candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, by Dean W. Sherwood Fox; candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity by Principal C. C. Wallace; candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (University College) by Dean W. Sherwood Fox; (Assumption College), President J. T. Muckle; candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine by Dean Paul S. McKibben; candidates for the diploma of public health nursing by Dean W. H. Hill.

All members of the faculties, candidates for degrees, and any others participating will meet in the Y. M. C. A. at 7 o'clock, form into procession, and march to Wesley Hall.

ENGINEER HURT IN TRAIN CRASH

Allan J. McMillan, an engineer on the G. T. R., residing at 850 Van Street, received injuries to his foot and shoulder when two engines crashed in the G. T. R. yards at Stratford Thursday afternoon. Mr. McMillan was brought to London Thursday night, and is under the care of Dr. F. R. Clegg, who states that it will be some weeks before McMillan will be able to resume his usual run.



OPPOSE ACT TO FIX RAILWAY RATES

Ontario Municipalities Protest Measure To Aid Electric Roads.

Toronto, May 26.—Toronto, Hamilton, London and other cities of Ontario strenuously opposed an amendment before the railway committee of the Legislature this morning which would permit the Ontario railway and municipal board, in spite of agreements, to fix the fares on all electrical railways.

Despite their opposition, the bill was reported with a slight amendment, which made an exception in the case of agreements by a special act such as that by which the telephone commission of Toronto operates. The committee voted 17 to 11 in favor of the amendment.

The clause, which caused excitement in the committee, read as follows: "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any agreement with municipality or other corporation or person or in any special act, the fare to be taken by a company on a railway operated by electric power shall be such as shall be approved by the board, and no fare shall be charged upon such railway which has not been so approved."

The clause as finally passed by the committee on Mr. Brackin's amendment eliminated the phrase "or in any special act," and adding at the end, "subject to such terms and conditions as the railway board see fit to impose."

Dr. Stevenson, M. L. A. of London, lost on a motion that the bill be reported against W. F. Nickle, Hon. Walter Rollo and Major Tolmie were other members of the committee who openly stated that giving such power to the railway board, in spite of contracts, was a pernicious measure.

Hartley Dewart, K. C., Charles McCrea, K. Honmuth, R. L. Brackin and J. Joynt were the principal champions to give such power to the railway board.

POINT OUT PRESSING NEED OF MORE PLAYGROUNDS IN LONDON

Authorities Declare Nine Recreational Centers of Present System Serve Total of 1,000 Children Each, Causing Considerable Overcrowding and Confusion.

Realizing that one of the greatest needs of London is more recreation centers for the children, The London Advertiser is publishing a series of articles on this subject. The following is the first of the series:

BY T. ROY McLEOD.

IN a city of 60,000 population there are approximately 10,000 children of public and separate school age. After school hours and during the summer vacation the law of nature demands that these children indulge in recreation, and every parent in London knows that facilities for such a necessity are inadequate in the city.

Doubtful persons desirous of disputing this statement point to the nine playgrounds and bathing camps with a scornful finger, but neglect to take into consideration the fact that London covers a great area in proportion to population, and that the nine recreation centers serve 10,000 children, which works out about 1,000 miles of humanity to each center.

Provided that these playgrounds were ideally situated throughout the city, with 1,000 children allotted to each as its share, the spectacle presented in each case would resemble a mass meeting on the market, or Port Stanley on the biggest picnic day of the year.

That is to say, there would be so many children present, "they wouldn't know what to do," for the simple reason that space would be so cramped that they could not enjoy themselves much as they might wish to do so.

Forego Recreation. As the situation now stands in London, the playgrounds are not ideally located, there being overlapping in some areas, while the youth of other districts are compelled to forego outdoor recreation entirely, or hike several blocks to an already congested playground.

The public utilities commission, which is responsible for the operation of city playgrounds, is doing its best to cope with the situation, but lack of funds has tied its hands. What members of this body have already accomplished has been done in the face of strong opposition on the part of a few "wiseacres" who cannot see any sense to it.

Assuming the attitude "We didn't have anything like that when we were boys," the opposition sets out to develop an environment similar to that of thirty years ago for the city childhood, regardless of the fact that a growing municipality should see improvement in all directions.

That such opposition may assume serious proportions is evidenced by the fact that in many instances the individuals most vehement in their condemnation of the civic playgrounds movement are intelligent citizens whose opinion is looked for, and quite often act as the guiding star for others.

Admit Inadequacy. Many of the "knockers" will admit readily enough that the city's recreation centers are almost hopelessly inadequate to serve their purpose, but why worry about that, they ask, when the purpose is questioned?

In a few weeks London will have nine properly supervised playgrounds or bathing camps in operation. They are as follows: Birkett's Flats, Thames Park, Queen's Park, Becher's Island, Bottrill playground, Simcoe Street School, Lord Roberts School, Tecumseh School and Riverview School grounds.

Then there is Sunshine Park, which serves the north-eastern portion of the city, provided by Roman Catholic citizens, and open to all desirous of utilizing its facilities, regardless of nationality or creed. However, it serves mostly for the older youth of the district, with its splendid baseball diamond for those of a baseball age. The younger set are in a measure unprovided for here.

With regard to the nine civic-operated centers, four of them are located on public school grounds. These citizens who have passed through the public school age and are now staid parents, can readily recall those days when at school "keep off the grass" and "don't break any windows" were standing orders.

Old Order Changeth. And although the old order changeth these, admonitions are still in vogue, and we betide the transgression. Turn to Page 15, Column 3.

Frequent Baths Help To Keep Your Baby Comfortable

Your Baby in Hot Weather.



HE HAS HAD HIS BATH AND IS READY FOR HIS NAP.

WHEN the baby frets and wails with discomfort after a long hot day, a bath will help matters wonderfully. In the hottest weather he may have two or three baths a day, without harm. If the bath is only a quick dip into tepid water and out again.

No soap need be used in these cooling baths, and the whole process need take only a few minutes. The water should be at body temperature, neither hot nor cold. If it is a little baby, undress him, and holding him on the mother's arm and hand, slip him into the water and wet the whole body completely. Then lift him out into a large towel and dry the skin by patting, not rubbing.

If the baby is older and can sit alone, he may play and splash for a few moments. It is necessary to dry between the toes and in the folds and creases of the skin, and when thoroughly dry, a little dusting powder may be applied.

The regular daily bath, usually given in the morning, being for cleansing, should be warmer, but never hot. Every mother should possess a bath thermometer and should regulate the water by it.

At little pure castile soap may be used, but when any sort of soap is

applied to a baby it should be thoroughly rinsed off to avoid danger of irritating the tender flesh.

Other baths, useful in summer, are bran, starch and soda. To make a bran bath, fill a small cheesecloth bag with clean bran and soak and squeeze in the bath until the water is milky.

Let the baby stay in the bath a few minutes, and the skin will be slightly coated with a thin paste which is soothing in case of prickly heat. A starch bath is made by adding a cup of cold cooked laundry starch to a gallon of water. The use and effect are similar to the bran bath.

For a soda bath, dissolve two table-spoons of cooking soda in a gallon of water. This, too, is soothing in a heat rash.

A sponge bath, meaning one in which the baby is washed off while lying on the mother's lap and not put into the tub, is better than no bath, but it is far better to use a tub.

Any sort of clean pan will answer for a baby's bathtub, and in hot weather frequent dips will afford him no end of relief and comfort.

(Tomorrow: Care of baby's skin.)

City Treasurer Reports Record Established in Payment of Taxes.

One hundred thousand dollars was paid into the city tax collector on Thursday.

This constitutes a record payment for a date so far in advance of the due date.

The total amount of taxes now paid in is but a few dollars short of \$300,000, and the first installment does not fall due until Thursday next, or six days away.

"There is a lot of talk about tight money, but it is quite apparent that some people have it," remarked Finance Commissioner James Bell in discussing the rapid payment of taxes.

Friday payments promise to equal if not exceed Thursday's, as the morning mail brought in over \$25,000, and another \$20,000 was taken in over the counter.

These sums, however, do not include post dated checks which have been mailed to the tax collector, but dated June 1. These are held until the due date, and then counted in and deposited.

The total amount of such checks on hand is somewhere between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

Quite a number of persons are, as is usual, paying their full tax in one payment, and taking advantage of the discount allowed, which is one per cent a month or at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

Mr. Bell is now entering his whole staff in the tax collector's office. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next will be the heavy days.

The total amount of taxes due this year is \$2,600,000.

STEVENSTELLS KIWANIAN'S OF PACIFIC DANGER

Declares Immigration From Far East Must Practically Be Banned.

FEARS COAST POLLUTION

Warns Londoners White Man Cannot Compete With Oriental Labor.

Oriental immigration on the Pacific coast must not only be restricted, but must be checked practically to the point of total exclusion, Hon. H. H. Stevens, of Center Vancouver, a former minister of trade and commerce, warned members of the Kiwanian Club at their noonday luncheon at the Tecumseh House today.

Vividly, Mr. Stevens outlined the great influence Oriental immigration was having on British Columbia, explaining the reason for the white man gradually being driven out of the various industries because he was unable to compete with cheap labor from across the Pacific.

"It isn't a question of shutting out races we dislike," Mr. Stevens pointed out, "but a question of whether Canada is going to maintain her high standard."

These immigrants from Central and Southern Europe are to be permitted to flow into the country, the national life will be changed. The stream cannot be kept pure. The pollutant to which the stream will be polluted will be the extent to which we will sacrifice the national life of Canada."

Need of Immigration. There was a need of immigration, the speaker admitted. Immigration was an asset in helping to bear the tax burden of the country. Some favored it because it meant cheaper labor, and some would even import indentured labor.

In the first place, Mr. Stevens declared, immigrants ought to be capable of becoming citizens. "Any immigration policy that loses that as the first and supreme question is a dangerous policy for Canada."

"There are ten thousand Russian refugees at an Italian port. The Italians want them to evacuate it and go to Canada."

"We should give aid, but we must retain our economic and moral strength. We must not open our doors recklessly."

Determine Conditions. "It is the inherent right of every nation to determine upon what conditions it will admit outsiders. If we adopt that as the basis for a policy, we will approach the subject intelligently."

"If an immigrant is to be a successful one he must be capable of assimilating the normal life of the country," Mr. Stevens remarked. "If not he is undesirable."

"Facing the Pacific side of this continent are 800 million Orientals. From time immemorial people have moved. Some of these movements have become so serious as to change the national life of many countries."

"If the Orientals are admitted freely they will soon swamp the country with their numbers. The question has become acute even with so many drastic laws against it."

"It is not race prejudice, but a sociological and economical question."

Cannot Compete. The white man could not hope to compete with the Oriental, Mr. Stevens declared. That had been proved in British Columbia. There the Japanese Chinaman puts his whole family to work in his garden. A handful of rice and some dried fish each day will sustain an Oriental, he pointed out. And the Oriental works from dawn to dusk.

In the logging camps out on the coast province the white man would not take a job, because the logging gangs were composed of Japs."

"From an economic standpoint the pressure is such that a white man cannot withstand it," the speaker asserted.

The Oriental had a lower standard of living, and it had been demonstrated. Turn to Page 15, Column 6.

ARM BROKEN IN TWO-STORY FALL

Wills R. De Groat, 34 Empress avenue, had a narrow escape from serious injury, when he fell two stories to the ground while painting the store of E. G. Nichols, 13 Blackfriars street, at 10:30 a.m. Friday.

Mr. De Groat suffered a fracture of the left arm and a severe shaking up. He was not instantly killed, it is a mystery to his physician, Dr. J. S. Schram, who had De Groat rushed to Victoria Hospital.

Mr. Nichols stated that the injured man was engaged in painting the store front, when the ladder on which he was working slipped from its place and crashed to the ground with De Groat still clinging to it.

The patient was reported as improving by X-ray at the hospital Friday afternoon.

The Weather

FORECASTS. Moderate east and northeast winds; fine today and on Saturday, with stationary or a little lower temperature. Pressure is high over Northern Ontario and the North Pacific States, and depressions are situated over the Maritime Provinces and in Saskatchewan. Showers have been general in Alberta, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and they have occurred locally in Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Temperatures. The highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were:

Victoria	55	44
Calgary	52	44
Winnipeg	52	42
P. Point	52	44
Toronto	54	46
Kingston	54	48
Ottawa	56	52
Montreal	50	55
Quebec	50	52
F. Point	58	35
St. John	58	35
Halifax	54	48

LOCAL TEMPERATURES. The highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night were:

Highest, 53; lowest, 35. Barometric Readings. Thursday—5 p.m., 29.26. Today—8 a.m., 29.25.

HOW LONDONERS CAN BECOME THEIR OWN WEATHER PROPHETS!

BY A METEOROLOGIST. To become your own weather prophet you must study the sky so that you can read its meaning, and the first thing to do is to get a good view of the horizon in the right direction. This is fairly obvious, yet numbers of London people notice a big black raincloud and get ready their umbrellas, ignoring the fact that it has already passed over their heads.

Or they make the reverse mistake and get caught in the rain.

In every case first look at the horizon from which the wind is blowing; that is the weather coming towards you.

While looking at this you also note the direction,

force, and steadiness of the wind. An unsteady wind or a wind that is shifting its direction means unsettled weather. Again, if you see, as you may, one layer of cloud passing in one direction and a second in another, don't choose that day for a picnic.

The next point is visibility.

This should be good, but not too good. Fix on some landmark and note how near it seems.

If it stands out unnaturally clear and harsh you may expect rain.

Then you estimate the moisture of the air. The skin or a polished handrail is a good test of this.

Don't trust the weather if the air is saturated with

moisture. Now you turn to the sky itself. A cloudless blue sky, not too blue and yet not having a washed appearance, and one conveying the feeling of distance, with a dry air, and a gentle, steady breeze or none at all, is the best augury of a fine day.

But if that sky is flecked with tiny creamy clouds early in the day, giving it the appearance known as a "mackerel" sky—a sky quite easily recognized—then a local thunderstorm is a strong probability unless a breeze gets up later.

Such a sky will "bank" by the afternoon.

Always mistrust a blue that is too blue, or one that is greenish-blue in color. Both mean early rain.

With clouds you want to distinguish those that may discharge rain from those that never will; particularly you want to recognize the nimbus or raincloud. Only observation will teach you this. Peaceful, distant cirri never rain; creamy, billowing cumuli rarely do; it is the dense, many-layered clouds giving the appearance of immense depth that are dangerous.

Thunder-clouds are recognized by their menacing, malevolent appearance.

Birds and animals are silent when these threaten.

That is always a danger signal.

These observations take some time to describe, but it takes only a minute to make them all. Practiced daily they will soon make anyone weatherwise.