

London Advertiser
Published by THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO. LIMITED, London, Ont.
MORNING. TELEPHONE 3670. EVENING. TELEPHONE 3670.
Private Branch Exchange.
From 10:00 a.m. to 9 a.m., and holidays, call 3674, Business Department; 3671, Editors; 3672, Reporters; 3673, Composing Room; 3674, Circulation Department.
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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.
Circulation audited by A. B. C. Report furnished advertisers on request.
London, Ont., Wednesday, April 20.

REFLECTIONS ON THE VOTE.
The miracle is that the majority for prohibition is so overwhelming. People were in some mood for reaction. Business and employment conditions have been unsettled since last summer. A determined attempt was made by the liquor forces to misrepresent troubles and hard times as "due to prohibition." This is, of course, no appeal to intelligence, but there was the chance of peevish reaction on the part of those hit by hard times. However, the mass of the people stood firm, actuated by reason and not by resentment or whim or impulse.

Some were told that whiskey could not be got for medicine when the land went dry. Those who swallowed this yarn will probably explain that they knew it could be got by prescription, but that the prescription method is troublesome and expensive. It would not be expensive if the patient bought only when ordered by a reputable doctor; it would be far less expensive. But, of course, these invalids want whiskey as a daily remedy, a sort of table water, or digestive tablet. It was almost to be expected that the ranks of the No's might have been swelled by those who "feared" that their favorite remedy might be snatched from them. They are probably consoling themselves now that after all they may yet get a drop from the doctor.

Old superstitions seemed to be rising up again in dimly-lighted minds. There was a sort of "rally at the last ditch" slogan passed round. Personal liberty, the ragged ensign of the 1919 campaign, was pulled out once more and waved in the faces of men like "Pussyfoot" Johnston, just to show them who were to have personal liberty and who not, either to drink or to speak. A Toronto lawyer, prominent in the last stand for liquor, folded his fingers and announced that he "followed Christ, who was no prohibitionist." Such a confusion of the letter and the spirit, of particular actions in a particular time and place with general principles and teaching was calculated to win votes for Quebec whiskey. But no, in spite of superstitions and liberty cries and mock-religion, the mass of Ontario people were not persuaded by the eminent lawyer's sophistry. They have seen the economic and moral infamy of the liquor traffic, and will have no more of it.

This lawyer announces that it will be impossible to enforce a law carried by 200,000 majority. He has a poor respect for his own profession. The law must be enforced. A large number of its opponents are foreigners, and some are of the criminal or near-criminal class. Hundred per cent Ontarians have registered a tremendous majority for prohibition, and it is their will that is going to prevail and will educate the foreign element to more respect for the law than shown by the Toronto lawyer in the chagrin of defeat.

THE U. F. O. AND THE UNIVERSITIES.
The fulminations of Mr. Gordon Waldron of Toronto against the report of the commission on university finances find adequate reply in the Farmer's Sun, organ of the U. F. O., which declares that nothing is farther from the truth than to state that the farmers' organization is opposed to higher education. What the Farmers' Government is opposed to, according to the Sun, is the highly centralized policy of the provincial university, the lack of democracy in the make-up of its governing board, and the failure of Toronto as a city to pay any share of the cost of maintaining the university, the student body of which is so largely from that city. The latter objection is one that has been noted the previous year.

The source of university revenues is discussed by the Sun, which holds that dependence upon the succession duties, "waiting for dead men's shoes," is unsatisfactory. There will be general agreement with this view. The University of Toronto is asking for half the succession duties. It is probable that these would vary from year to year, and it is plain that the highest revenue coming in any year would be regarded as the minimum revenue for the following year, whether the succession duties amounted to that much or not. In other words, the province as a whole would be asked to make up the deficit of the provincial university in any year in which the succession duties were less than the highest preceding year. That is a wrong principle. What the universities should have is a definite, fixed amount, large enough to meet their proper needs, increasing in amount as their student body and work generally increased, and they should then be made to show good reason why in any year they incur a deficit. The University of Toronto has been having deficits with marked regularity, and expecting the province to meet them. This indicates either insufficient public support or improper business; which of the two should be found out.

The criticism of Toronto's own lack of generosity towards the institution from which it derives such great benefits is well founded. The Government would be well justified in putting it up squarely to the Queen City to do something for itself and not expect so much for nothing from the province as a whole.

ENCOURAGE SPORT.
Not for many years, perhaps never, have prospects for sport been so bright as they are this season. There is a most noticeable stimulus being given to various pastimes. This is something that should be encouraged. Good clean sport is one of the greatest factors known in developing a healthy, hardy race. Big things are promised for London this year in the way of sport. With a winning ball team, a new ice arena and the steady development of many branches of amateur sports this city may easily take a leading place as the sport centre for Western Ontario. London has proven in the past that it will give good support to hockey, baseball, football and other teams. Lack of facilities has been a handicap that has prevented development in hockey. This obstacle may shortly be removed. Aside from all this, though, the healthy development that is taking place, especially in amateur sports, is most gratifying.

MAN-MADE DISEASES.
Many of the diseases that afflict man may almost be said to be made by him, as they are spread almost altogether by his disregard of the simplest rules of sanitary living. Typhoid fever, for instance, is spread by the contamination of water, milk and food by human filth which has been run into rivers or wells, or left exposed for flies to carry to the kitchen or dining-room, or which may be carried to food directly from soiled hands. Hookworm disease and other intestinal diseases are spread, to some extent at least, by communities which allow road-building gangs to work under conditions which too often compel them to scatter pollution, to be carried by flies to their own kitchens, or to be ground into the soil, to be picked up by the bare feet of children. Practically all hookworm disease is due to soil pollution.

Malaria, too, is often spread by the ignorance and carelessness with which mosquito-breeding places are created or disregarded. Borrow-pits, dug to obtain stone for roadwork and other needs, and left to fill with water, furnish homes for thousands of wiggles, culverts improperly placed produce pools that are equally prolific; ditches that are clogged and never cleared out are popular and populous; railroad and other embankments that stop or check the flow of water create conditions that are ideal—from the mosquito point of view.

An authority has suggested that the convict and other gangs who work along the roads be required to fill up borrow-pits, place culverts properly, clean ditches and attend to small but important details that any man can do, and that will deprive the mosquito of many of her breeding-places.

To accomplish this along the roads is more important than it may seem, for a mosquito hatched at the roadside does not have to wander in search of food; all she has to do is to wait for food to come to her. Moreover, if she is of the anopheline species, which spreads malaria, she has excellent chances both to acquire the malaria germs and to pass them along. Until she bites someone who has the disease, her bite, though no more pleasant than that of any other mosquito, is not any more dangerous. But a single malaria patient driving along a ditch-bordered, mosquito-infested road, may

provide hundreds of the insects with germs which they may pass on to every traveler along that road.

LETTERS

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
Reading your paper of April 18, my attention was drawn to the information obtained from someone supposed to be among the Greek residents of this city. I notice that with all the inquiries made in many quarters not a Greek could be found who intended to answer the call of his country. I claim there are not many or even one Greek in this city who will refuse the call of his motherland. Now, as an American citizen, Greek by birth, I would like to say that no Greek or Greeks whether Liberals, Royalist or any other faction would condemn each other's ideas in Greek politics. We all know what our great Venizelos did for Greece, and we all also know that the voters of Greece recalled King Constantine to his throne. It was their choice. It is up to them to detest him if they don't like him. I believe that the army is fighting a war to liberate our brothers that are still under Turkish bondage; also it is trying to drive the Turks out of Asia Minor and have peace forever. It is for this goal that the Greeks are shedding their blood and giving their time and money. This is the wish of Christian and un-Christian people of the Nation. We are not fighting for territory or king. As to the democratic government we all like democracy. Greece was the first nation to adopt it. But since our people lived under the Turkish rule for five centuries, we were forced to degenerate; yet the Greek spirit lives within us. Owing to the short time since we were liberated, surrounded by enemies, followed one war after another, until today we had no chance to get sufficient education. The time is not ripe for us to have democracy, but as soon as we overthrow Turkey and have peace and education, we will then accept the government fitted for us. So Greece is not sorry for having recalled Constantine to the throne, and there are no Greeks who will refuse to help their country now or any time.

PANTELROY CARAVOS.
OTHERS' VIEWS
NEWSPAPER CASUALTIES.
[Ottawa Journal.]
The disappearance of the Toronto World, which has been absorbed by the Toronto Mail and Empire, after being in the hands of a receiver for a year, is the latest of a considerable number of Canadian newspaper casualties in the last decade or so. In that period, something like twenty Canadian dailies have fallen by the wayside, including such metropolitan papers as the Toronto News, the Winnipeg Telegram, the Montreal Daily Star, the Montreal Evening News, the Vancouver News-Advertiser, the Hamilton Times, the Ottawa Free Press. Somewhat earlier in fate were the Toronto Empire, the Montreal Witness, La Minerve, Montreal, the Montreal Post, Le Temps, Ottawa. Among lesser dailies that have recently gone were the Brockville Times, the Brantford Courier, the Woodstock Review, the St. Thomas Journal, the Saskatoon Phoenix. It is quite a little list. Many of these newspapers were well-managed and forcible journals. Some had ill-luck, some had started with too little capital, some were not conservative enough in building up reserves, some were unexpectedly hit by the sudden great rise in costs due to the war. And, truth to say, all newspapers in Canada were sold too cheaply until the rise in costs forced up the rates of subscriptions. The business is on a fairer basis now, and on the whole the newspaper industry is in a strong position in Canada than it has ever been hitherto. The Toronto World just missed turning the corner, and no further casualties of much consequence are likely among Canadian dailies.

AN EGG RESTAURANT.
[Manchester Guardian.]
Twenty million eggs, it is stated in a recently published report of the Framingham and Eastern Counties Co-operative Egg and Poultry Society, were sold in 1920 through the medium of that society. One wonders in what form those eggs were eaten. Few English cooks climb higher than a bare half-dozen of preparing an egg for the table; their imagination is exhausted when they have dished up boiled eggs, hard and soft, fried eggs, poached eggs, and perhaps, as a piece de resistance, savory eggs or an omelette. Yet, according to the Almanach des Gourmets, the French are masters of 543 ways of cooking what Falstaff described as "pullet-sperm." The fact is bewildering. At the same time it opens up a new field of enterprise. Those esoteric restaurants which seem to flourish in out-of-the-way corners of large towns have so far been limited in their bills of fare to nut sandwiches, pumpkin pies, mock varieties of the real thing, and so forth. Now they might attempt something new. Why not an "Egg Restaurant?" With 543 ways of preparing the egg for human consumption a new variety could be offered for every day of the year and leave a substantial margin for any such imaginative flights as a special occasion or two might demand.

WAGES AND PRODUCTION.
[Engineering (British).]
It is deeply regretted that in certain quarters it is alleged that employers have entered into a conspiracy with the object of forcing a reduction in wages. It would be well if labor realized the efforts that have been and are being made to obtain or to keep shops in operation and workpeople in employment. As these efforts have proved unsuccessful, the only remedy is to reduce the selling price, by lowering wages, although it is hoped that a corresponding fall in the cost of living will take place to obviate any reduction in the standard of living. The effects of the molders' strike, the high cost of coal production, foreign competition and the cost of living, are all clearly dealt with in a brochure issued by the National Employers' Federation. The fundamental importance of the cost of coal as a key to the world's trade, needs no emphasis and the case is well and concisely presented. It is shown that of the total cost of production per ton of coal, wages constitute just over 75 per cent, or, if depreciation is allowed for, 74 per cent. In the month of January last the nation lost 27,000,000 in coal. In 1913 the average pithead price per ton sold was 11s, whilst today 26,000,000 a month is being lost despite the fact that coal is being sold at a price three times as high. The wages per worker has increased 135 per cent, but per ton the wages increase is 360 per cent, showing a truly appalling falling-off in productivity. In the engineering and allied industries, wages represent at least 65 per cent of the difference between the value of the total production and the material costs, and the rates of wages to profits varied from 10 to 1 to 12 to 1 in the year 1918 when profits were much more assured than is the case now.

EVERYTHING

A BALLADE OF SPRING'S UNREST.
[B. L. T.]

Up in the woodland where Spring Comes as a laggard, the breeze Whispers the pines that the King, Fallen, has yielded the keys To his White Palace and flees Northward o'er mountain and dale, Speed then the hour that frays! Ho, for the pack and the trail!

Northward my fancy takes wing, Restless am I, ill at ease. Pleasures the city can bring Lose now their power to please. Barren, all barren are these, Town life's a tedious tale; That cup is drained to the lees— Ho, for the pack and the trail!

Ho, for the morning I sling Pack at my back, and with knees Brushing a thoroughfare, fling Into the green mysterious One with the hirs and the bees, One with the squirrel and quail, Night, and the stream's melodies— Ho, for the pack and the trail!

IN THE COAL STRIKE.
[Toronto Mail and Empire.]
The striking English coal miners might have lunched half a dozen mine owners and yet have failed to turn public sympathy against them so strongly as by their action in refusing to permit the pit ponies to be removed from the mines, thus condemning them to death by starvation.

ANSWER ME.
[Frank Fairleigh.]
White as the driven snow, Pure as the frosty air, Gone, and we know not why, Gone, and we wist not where, O Death, what dost thou here This time o' year?

Hearts that were real and true, Will they their loves reveal, Those we have loved and lost, Chastely double-crossed, O Death, what dost thou here This time o' year?

Be the way short or long, Sunset and evening star, Or in the passing hour, Hast thou that open door Closed then for evermore? O Death, what dost thou here This time o' year?

NO ARGUMENT THERE.
[Flint Journal.]
He—I suppose you'll tell me some idiot proposed to you before we were married. She—Certainly. He—Why didn't you marry him? She—I did.

THE FIELD BY THE SEA.
[Bliss Carmen.]
On the grey day by the sea, I looked from the window and saw The beautiful companions of the daisies bow. And toss in the gusty flow.

For the wind was in from sea, The heavy scuds ran from, And all the markers of holiday were abashed, Caught in the easterly blow.

My heart, too, is a field, Peopled with shining forms, Beautiful as the companions of the grass, And herded by swift grey storms.

A thousand shapes of joy, Sunlit and fair and wild— All the bright dreams that make the heart of a man As the heart of a little child.

They dance to the tune of the world, The star-trodden, ageless rune, Glad as the wind-blown multitudes of the grass, White as the daisies in June.

But over them, ah, what storms— In from the unknown sea, The uncharted and ever-sounding desolates, late many a day, We have called Eternity!

They shudder and quake and are torn, As the stormy moods race by, And then in the teeth of remorse, the tempestuous lull, Once more the hardy cry:

"Fear not, little folk of my heart! Nor let the great grief in you fall! Being children of light, ye are made as the flowers of the grass, To endure and survive and prevail!"

MA IS STUMPED.
[Exchange.]
"Mother," asked her daughter, "where does the wind go when you turn the electric fan off?" "It goes where the light goes when the electric light is turned off," was the mother's reply.

HEIR TO THE OPEN.
[Minnia Irving.]
With his head in the stars and the moon round his neck, And feet that can hardly the common earth trek, Behold him, the proudest and happiest man This old world has seen since creation began.

You can't interest him in trivial things Like earthquakes and Bolsheviks, taxes and kings. And he pities the people who happen to be Less lavishly favored by fortune than he. He's taken to wearing a dinky brown cap, And snatching odd minutes to study a snap Criss-crossed with a network of high-ways that run From the continent hither and yon. He has inherited all of outdoors, Mountains and valleys and meadows and moors, Beautiful roads that go winding afar. Lo and behold! he has bought his first car!

CHAMBERLAIN'S

They Satisfy When Other Laxatives Fail.
The action of Chamberlain's Tablets is surprisingly mild and gentle, yet the effect is certain. They tone the liver and cleanse stomach and bowels. For persons of advanced years who experience difficulty in obtaining a satisfying laxative, Chamberlain's Tablets are unequalled.

TABLETS 25¢

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—The Peace River District is called the "last great west of Canada."
- 2—The British Parliament gives £6,000 annuity to Princess Mary.
- 3—The Strait of Belle Isle was known to Cartier at Chateau Bay.
- 4—New Brunswick's largest lake is Grand Lake.
- 5—Canada's five standard time belts are called: Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific.

6—Bank notes to the amount of its paid-up capital may be issued by a bank in Canada. As well, under certain conditions, excess circulation may be issued to the amount of the paid-up and reserve surplus funds.

7—The American city of Duluth was so named after the French-Canadian leader of the coureurs-de-bois, Du Lhut, a man very influential among the Indian tribes.

8—The chinook wind is a dry, warm wind from the west and southwest that is an outstanding feature of the western part of the prairie provinces.

9—Hon. Herbert A. L. Fisher is British president of the board of education.

10—Since Confederation the Dominion Government has given \$10,444,824 subsidy allowances to Prince Edward Island (1919).

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.
1—Who are the surviving children of the late Queen Victoria?

2—What were the names of John Cabot's three sons?

3—What was the Indian name for the St. Lawrence River?

4—What are tucups?

5—What is the ordinary legal limit of duration of Parliament?

6—Does legislation regarding navigation and shipping come under the jurisdiction of the federal or provincial governments?

7—Where is the largest consecutive wheat field in the world?

8—What British minister is chancellor of the exchequer?

9—Who was the first lieutenant-governor of Ontario after 1867?

10—How many Lutherans has Canada?

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

GRANDMOTHER KNEW

There Was Nothing So Good For Congestion and Colds as Mustard

But the old-fashioned mustard-plaster burned and blistered while it acted. Get the relief and help that mustard plasters gave, without the plaster and without the blister. Mustardole does it. It is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. It is scientifically prepared, so that it works wonders, and yet does not blister the tenderest skin.

Gently massage Mustardole with the finger-tips. See how quickly it brings relief—how speedily the pain disappears. Use Mustardole for sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia).

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER



Cleanliness and Health

There is neither age limit nor exemption—every man, woman and child has a daily fight to carry on against germs and microbes of disease. Use

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

for a victorious and delightful toilet, for a refreshing bath, and for a thorough cleansing of the home.

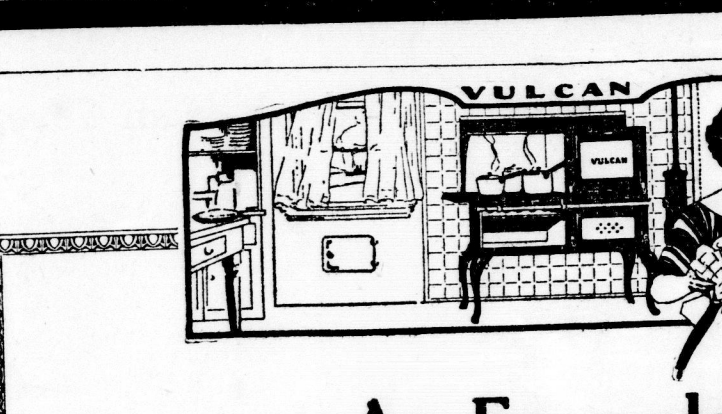
The carboxylic odor in Lifebuoy is the sign of its protective qualities—quickly vanishing after use.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Roasted right to bring out the full flavor and aroma

Rideau Hall Coffee

NOTHING ADDED NOTHING TAKEN AWAY
SOLD IN TINS ONLY—BY ALL GOOD GROCERS



An Enameled

Cabinet Gas Range

Within Easy Reach

Have you been putting up with the inconvenience of an old Gas Range because the kind you want seems to be beyond your reach? Here is a perfect beauty, a complete range, with enamel trimmings, for

SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS

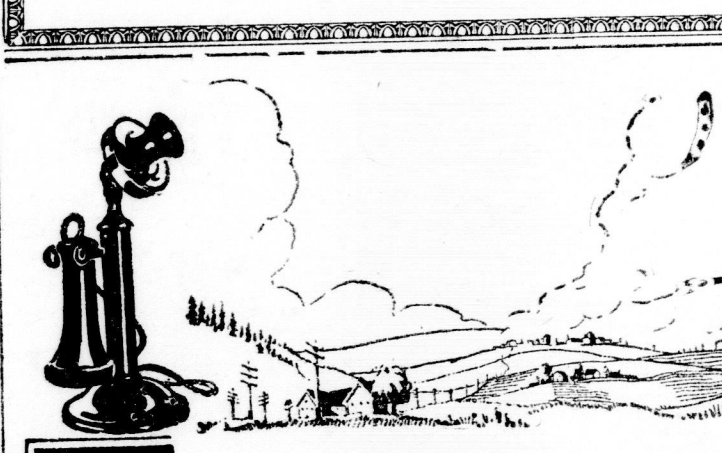
Ten dollars down and eight dollars per month.

Enamel burner tray, enamel broiling pan, enamel splash-back, enamel door panels and spit-fire lighter.

Ask the woman who owns one.

The Gas Appliance Co.

213 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 922



What is a "Station-to-Station" Long Distance Call?

WHEN you ask the Long Distance operator to get a certain telephone number in a distant city and, when connected, you speak to anyone at that number, you have made what is described as a Station-to-Station call.

That is, on a Station-to-Station call you do not specify a particular person to be reached, but give only the number of the telephone or the name or address under which that telephone is listed.

A Station-to-Station call costs less than a call for a particular person because less operating labor and less circuit time are required than if a particular person has to be located and brought to the telephone.

The evening rate on Station-to-Station calls made between 8.30 and 12.00 midnight is approximately one-half the day rate. Between 12.00 midnight and 4.30 a.m. the rate on Station-to-Station calls is approximately one-fourth the day rate.

If there is anything about our rates and practices you do not understand, please call our Manager and he will be glad to explain.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada