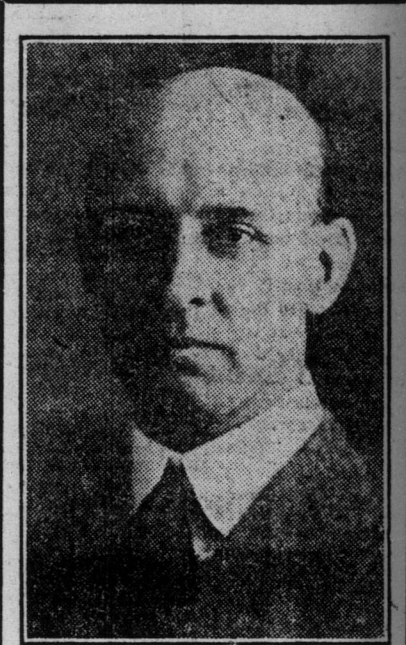
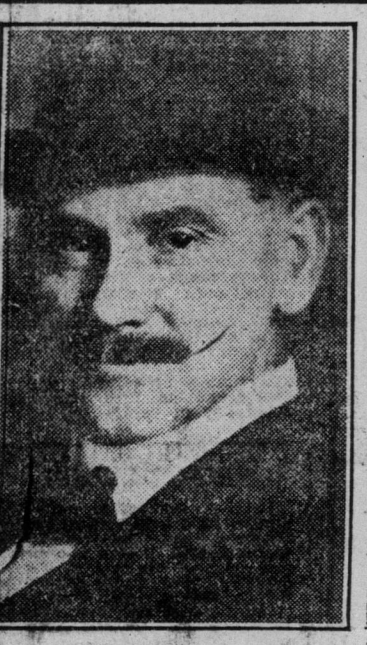


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"My Organization Is Complete!"

"For a good many months I've worked night and day taking care of the innumerable details, big and little, of putting London Motors on a solid foundation. During all that time I have realized one thing—that that foundation must be ORGANIZATION!"

"And at last my organization is complete. Grouped around me are men who are capable of assuming their share of the details; men whose

personality, ability and training fit them to be executives in what I firmly believe will be a giant industry in the near future. And for the first time in the history of automobile organizations, every man of them is a thoroughbred Canadian.

"Yesterday London Motors was a dream, the 'London Six' an ideal. Today London Motors, Limited, is an established institution, with a future rich in promise. Tomorrow

the 'London Six' as 'Canada's Quality Car' will dominate the automobile field in Canada.

"With these men working shoulder to shoulder toward a common end, each man with his own particular part to play in the success of the organization, I don't believe that anything can prevent the lasting success of LONDON MOTORS, LIMITED."

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PSYCHOLOGIST ATTRIBUTES CRIME WAVE TO PROHIBITION AND ECONOMIC UNREST

New York, Feb. 24.—Police Commissioner Richard Earle has a friend at court in the person of Dr. George O. Ferguson, jun., professor of educational psychology of the University of Virginia.

Dr. Ferguson sides with New York's police chief in blaming at least part of Gotham's—and the nation's—crime wave upon the press. He says that printing accounts of the case with which crime may be committed serve to stimulate criminal activities and increase the actual number of law-breakers.

The Virginia psychologist furnishes a new academic explanation for the number of crimes committed, stating that the majority of malefactors are probably not old-time offenders, but rather men and women whom prohibition, post-war unrest and the present labor situation have forced over the border line of respectability into a life of crime. The blue laws and other measures restricting personal liberty, he says, are additional contributing causes.

"Americans have never accustomed themselves to the word 'verboten,'" says Dr. Ferguson. "Say 'don't' to a man and he naturally rebels. Germans would take with better grace the new restrictions that have been placed upon citizens. They have been brought up to obey orders and commands."

See Less Respect for Law as Result of Volstead Act.

"The after-effects of the Volstead act have lessened the respect of the average man for American laws. The subnormal man, the man of small intelligence and the man on the border

line of criminality is harmfully influenced when he sees Alderman Smith and Counselor Jones defying the authorities by buying whiskey. He feels that if these leaders in the community have the right to break a Federal statute he can break a city ordinance.

"You can't make it a moral crime for a man to carry a pint of liquor, and laws that tend to turn petty vices into acts of moral reprehension are bound to meet with opposition. Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States and founder of the University of Virginia, said: 'The least government is the best government.' That has been the guiding genius of the American people. For a generation accustomed to prohibition the Volstead act would be an ideal statute, but for the present, at least, it is bound to cause trouble.

"The blue laws have made the near criminals see red. The near criminal naturally rebels at all restraint. He is, of course, weak. He wants to continue in his petty vices and dissipations. When these are suddenly made impossible he feels that he has a grievance against the world in general and against society in particular. Law-breaking results.

Wage Reduction is a Factor in Increasing Number of Crimes.

"High wages are being reduced, and your mechanic and skilled laborer who earned \$10 a day last year has received a big cut in pay. He has developed a grudge against the world in general and against society in particular. Law-breaking results.

"The after-effects of the Volstead act have lessened the respect of the average man for American laws. The subnormal man, the man of small intelligence and the man on the border

with good grace. The good citizen cusses hard times and lets it go at that, but your near criminal says: 'Society owes me a living, and if society will not pay me what I am worth I am going to take it.' He then proceeds to turn footpad.

"He has learned that it is easy to beat the law, that penalties for serious offenses are light and that even if he is sent to prison wage workers have seen to it that he is provided with comfortable quarters and humane treatment. The result is that he becomes a habitual criminal.

"This crime wave which nearly every large American city is experiencing is a real menace. It is hindering forward and progressive movements such as the University of Virginia Centennial Endowment Fund. Wealthy citizens have become duly alarmed at highly colored newspaper accounts which are actually inciting men to crime. They have come to believe that the spirit of unrest has increased far beyond its actual proportion.

"I believe that the crime wave will not be fully checked until the country experiences a return to normal economic conditions, until national confidence supplants national unrest, and until the American people have learned to accept the Eighteenth Amendment as a part of the Constitution."

NATURAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Systematic exploration and research in the interest of natural science will be started in the near future in Central and South America should plans now being perfected by representatives of scientific organizations in this country meet with anticipated success, according to an announcement made by Dr. A. S. Hitchcock of the Smithsonian Institute.

Under the supervision of a committee of scientists headed by Dr. Hitchcock, the institute for research in tropical America has been formed and preliminary arrangements for beginning its work completed in a series of meetings called by the national research council. In addition to exploration along botanical, anthropological, zoological and geological lines, the institute plans to establish a system of research stations and laboratories in the tropics, at which scientific experimentation will be carried on.

Because of the necessity of limiting the scope of the organization's activities, at least until the time when it shall be entirely equipped to branch out, Dr. Hitchcock explained, countries outside the two American continents will

not be permitted to participate. While the co-operation of all tropical American countries will be sought, it is proposed at present to admit representatives of South and Central American scientific bodies only to associate or correspondent membership.

Those which have already appointed representatives or signified their intention of doing so, include the American Museum of Natural History; Field Columbian Museum; Smithsonian Institution; Carnegie Museum; Harvard University; Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; Brooklyn Botanic Gardens; National Geographic Society; American Geographical Society; Yale University; American Phytopathological Society; California Academy of Science; Philadelphia Commercial Museum; New York Zoological Society; Zoological Society of America; American Society of Agronomy; Johns Hopkins University; and the Universities of Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

LUTHERANS PLANNING CELEBRATION APRIL 17

National Council to Mark the 400th Anniversary of Luther's Arraignment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Many people of Lutherans and innumerable other Protestants, it was announced here today by the National Lutheran Council, will participate in a world-wide celebration on April 17 of the 400th anniversary of the arraignment of Martin Luther before the Diet at Worms.

"When Luther nailed his ninety-five theses upon the door of the University of Wittenberg and refused to recant his alleged heresies despite the threat of excommunication," says the statement of the council, "he helped to usher in modern religious and civil liberty. Denouncing tyranny, the enslavement of Christian conscience, the diabolical monk declared the Bible to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice, and closed his defiance with the words: 'There I stand, I can do no other.'"

The main purpose of the celebration, it is stated, is to obtain a clearer understanding of how Lutherans and Christians of other denominations have helped the world to become "more effective in bringing God's will to bear powerfully upon present unhappy world conditions." To this end, special conferences, at least until the time when it shall be entirely equipped to branch out, Dr. Hitchcock explained, countries outside the two American continents will

meditate and pray for "purity and unity of the Christian faith, effectiveness in all good work and the advancement of true Christian liberty, brotherhood and universal goodwill."

A message from the council, addressed to the Lutherans of every land, recommended the quadricentenary as "a fitting time to review the benefits inherited from Luther's unshakable utterances. The tribunal before which Luther appeared was the most imposing assemblage of church and state potentates that could have been gathered anywhere in the world at that time."

A century earlier John Huss appeared before such a body under very similar charges and was burned at the stake. Luther knew that but he went fearlessly forward to the test. He knew that his writings gave expression to the deepest yearning of multitudes of pious souls among his countrymen. He had arrived at a new principle of religious authority. He definitely rejected all authority except the Word of God in matters of religion. With the dramatic scene at Worms, Luther burned all bridges behind him.

"Incident contributed another principle that is vital to the modern world. The principle of separate functions for church and state; the only principle that guarantees freedom of conscience, right of private judgment and religious toleration."

Times not yet born were listening. Thus the spirit of modern liberty was conceived in the first quarter of the sixteenth century in the rugged soul of a medieval monk. It was born in the last quarter of the eighteenth century on the Atlantic seaboard of the North American continent. And now, in this first quarter of twentieth century by the grace of God it is coming to full maturity all over the world."

The program for the celebration will include, besides special gatherings in churches and halls by congregations, women's organizations, young people's societies, the exchange of letters, other features such as Sunday school exercises, music of the Reformation period and street pageants. Large art posters and a quadricentenary handbook symbolizing Luther's work will be distributed.

Messages from Lutherans in every part of the world will be read at most of the meetings. They will be received by the council here and after being compiled will be sent broadcast to all churches. The messages will be confined to these topics: The influence of Luther's stand at Worms on subsequent individual, church and civil life; an incident of the successes and failures of Protestantism and the reasons. The successes and failures of the Lutheran Church and the reasons and the means by which Christianity may be made more effective in its work for mankind.

FIRST WOMAN CONSTABLE.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 24.—The first woman constable in this part of Massachusetts is Mrs. Ayta Churchill, aged 35, elected in the annual town meeting at Charlemont recently.

30,000 CHINESE DIED WHILE WAITING FOR FOOD AT TIENTSIN

Gathered On Great Bare Field Hoping For Arrival of Supplies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Thirty thousand Chinese gathered on a great bare field outside Tientsin, China, waited patiently for food which never arrived; and then slowly died there, E. S. Gilnes, American engineer, reported upon his arrival here after passing six months in the famine-stricken areas of North China.

The condition of the starving hordes was so pitiful, Mr. Gilnes said, that he "did not have the heart to take photographs of such misery." He said that the crowd at Tientsin had gathered because they believed food would reach them there more quickly than in the country. Along a roadside near the field, he told of seeing the bodies of a whole family—father, mother and five children—each a few yards apart, where they had dropped and died.

"The crop failures have been almost complete in the five great provinces that make up the northern part of China proper—Shihli, Shantung, Shanai, Shensi and Honan," said Mr. Gilnes. "This is the part of the country around Peking, south of Mongolia and Manchuria."

Explaining why the sections of China not stricken by famine were unable to relieve the starvation districts, Mr. Gilnes said: "China is largely an agricultural nation. Ninety per cent of the population lives on the tiny farms into which the country is divided. The Chinese work their land to the limit, but they cannot raise more than enough to feed themselves. Each district can raise barely enough food to support its own people. That is why the 'prosperous' provinces have been able to do so little for the famine-stricken ones. They have not the food to send."

"The crops in North China have failed since 1915. The people have been unable to get more than scraps of food from other parts of China. They have been unable to get much from outside be-

cause food has been high-priced all over the world. They have tried to move to better districts where they could raise crops, but such districts are so far and they have had such poor resources that they have died like flies on the way.

"There is no question that more than 10,000,000 Chinese will starve to death this winter and spring unless food is rushed to them." He declared that millions will die despite aid, that the population of 45,000,000 in the famine districts is in such dire straits that it

will be a physical impossibility to rush enough food to them to save all.

Great irrigation projects, control of flood producing streams, and improvement of transportation, were cited by Mr. Gilnes as the only salvation of the agricultural and economic life of China.

"These things will be done in time," he said. "For China is awake. America will probably have a big part in this future of China, but we must lay aside these things for the present and devote every effort to getting food to the starving millions."

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Modern medical practice tends more and more towards prevention of illness, and this is where OXO is of such value; it imparts strength to resist the attacks of disease, and thus is a powerful promoter of health and well-being.

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