

FAVORS STATION IN EAST LONDON

Ald. H. J. Childs Points Out Advantages of Site For Union Depot.

NEW EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Rifle Range at Cove Advocated As Location for Western Fair.

The site of the rifle range at the Cove as a new exhibition grounds. G. T. R. property between Adelaide and Rectory streets, as a union depot site.

The above two important suggestions were advanced by Ald. H. J. Childs at what was to have been a meeting of the Town Planning Commission Tuesday afternoon, but which failed to materialize because of lack of a quorum, only Ald. Childs and Ald. L. S. Holmes turning out.

Engineer H. A. Brazier was showing the two aldermen the map prepared under the direction or suggestion of Thomas Adams, the town planning expert. The engineer showed a plan of a section of South London, which includes the Coves, and this brought the remark from the aldermen as to the Coves being an excellent site for an exhibition grounds.

In the course of his remarks he pointed out the natural beauty of the site, as well as the fact that it was two or three times the acreage of the present exhibition grounds. The natural waterways which surround the land had much to recommend it, and would lend themselves readily, making the park an ideal spot.

Ald. Holmes agreed that the spot was the best in sight for a new exhibition grounds. Engineer Brazier says that this site has been discussed before, the objection to it being that the ground was low-lying. However he thought that the natural waterways more than made up for this deficiency.

Advocates Union Depot. Ald. Childs said that the area between Adelaide and Rectory streets was equally good for a union station. It would allow for a whole train without blocking any crossing. He thought that a station on this site was the only solution of the present difficulty, unless track elevation was adopted. He also pointed out that to the east of the city as well as the west, the C. O. T. R. is so close to the city that it is difficult in getting both to agree to a union station. Ald. Childs could see some objection from people from the western part of the city to moving the depot so far east, but, he said, the location of railway depots in other large centers were an evidence that the depot did not have to be downtown.

Engineer Brazier said that the center of the city, as to area was Dundas and Adelaide streets, and as to population, Dundas and Colborne streets. He understood that there was a ruling of the railway board that it could take action in regard to a union depot if the roads were within a mile of each other. In the case of London, the two railways were just a few yards more than a mile apart.

Various maps have been prepared by Engineer Brazier for the use of the city. One large one shows the regional and urban parts of the city. A second shows that limits of the commission, which had authority jurisdiction of the town planning radius. Another shows all public over subdivisions within a five-mile buildings and railways, along with private open spaces, such as the barracks, ball park, etc. The engineer is also to prepare one showing the different values of property by colors. He asked that the assessment department show these values on a map, so that the work of preparation may be gone on with. The map will show the minimum and maximum values in each block.

The map showing the different kinds of streets, permanent pavements, improved streets, and just streets, elicited the remark from Ald. Childs, that if the engineer could go ahead for a couple of years at the rate of the last few years, the city would soon all be paved.

"Don't you think we are in a position now where we can rely on paying by petition?" asked Ald. Childs of the engineer.

Mr. Brazier called attention to the fact that there are some of the important main arteries of travel into the city unpaved. He thought that if these were initiated they would not be petitioned against. Two of the important streets, he mentioned, were Hamilton road and about two-thirds of a mile on Dundas street east.

City Clerk Baker said that the commission should get at its estimates at an early date. The engineer said that the only item that he knew that had to be met was the \$1,250 to be paid to Mr. Adams.

In discussing the city's cost for highways out of the city, the engineer said that he had been told by the new Lambeth highway and noticed that there were a number of cracks in it. Ald. Childs thought that they would fill these up with tarvis, the same as they do in the states.

City Clerk Baker informed the aldermen that he did not know whether the mayor had been able to get J. J. Murphy to retain on the commission or not. Col. Leonard, another member, was out of the city for the day. George Belton is off on a trip to Europe and Ald. Brighton, the third council member, was absent.

GLASSES A FAD, SOMETIMES A FARCE

Many people wear glasses for style, some to be faddy. Some can get along very well without them. But those who really need glasses should get them. J. H. Foster, doctor of optics. No one will treat you fairly. He is with John A. Nash, My Jeweler, 182 Dundas street, "where you will eventually buy." xzv

HOPES TO OPEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN TWO MONTHS

London and Western Ontario has made a splendid response to the appeal of the child as shown by the following financial statement issued by the treasurer of the War Memorial Hospital for Children, which announces that \$186,046.53 is already promised or raised leaving \$95,953.47 yet to be collected. Col. Gartshore, chairman of the hospital trust, states that with the necessary funds in hand for the completion and equipment, it would be possible to open the hospital in two months, at the same time making an appeal to the citizens of London to respond to the call of the Children's Hospital, when they are visited shortly by canvassers.

The statement of funds received and pledged as at January 31, 1922, is as follows:

From Provincial Government	\$ 20,000.00
From City and Citizens of London:	
United Welfare Association	16,200.00
City of London grant	50,000.00
Mothers' Clubs	2,032.00
London I. O. D. E.	22,801.73
Clubs and societies	7,497.64
Personal donations, entertainments	31,378.83
(Some of these are combined in and out of city and cannot be divided.)	
Canvass per Mrs. Gemmell (actual cash)	561.85
Total in city	\$130,461.85

From outside of city:	
Middlesex County grant	12,000.00
Women's Institutes	2,866.20
Outside clubs and societies and I. O. D. E.	4,354.75

Total	\$ 187,520.95
Shrivers in and out of city	2,500.00
Total	\$171,712.80

Paid to Building Committee	\$61,500.00
Expenses—Delegates to county councils	\$ 66.50
Printing, paper, pamphlets	\$70.07
Postage	200.00
Total	\$ 1,138.67

Cash in bank	\$8,076.23
Victory bonds	1,000.00
Total	\$171,712.80

Promised or guaranteed in city by I. O. D. E.	
Campbell Becher I. O. D. E.	\$ 448.73
Trafalgar I. O. D. E.	1,200.00
Overseas I. O. D. E.	1,200.00
Abigail Becher I. O. D. E.	400.00
Sir John Carling I. O. D. E.	500.00
Isobel Hampton I. O. D. E.	400.00
C. E. F. Returned I. O. D. E.	500.00
Total	\$ 4,448.73

Other guarantees, societies and persons:	
Mothers' Clubs	500.00
Royal Arch Masons	1,000.00
Dundas Central Methodist Church	350.00
Good Cheer Club	500.00
Victoria Alumnae	1,000.00
Nightingale Club	450.00
Old Golf Club	500.00
Mrs. C. H. Ivey	300.00
Col. Gartshore	5,000.00
Total	\$ 9,600.00

Amount still to be collected	\$ 14,248.73
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Promises per Mrs. Gemmell's canvass	\$ 50.00
Total	\$186,046.53

Estimated cost of building	\$282,000.00
Amount still to be collected	\$ 95,953.47

FINED \$100 FOR STRIKING MAN WHEN HE "SAW FIRE"

Adolphus Allen of Parkhill Admits Attacking Fallen Enemy.

Adolphus Allen of Parkhill was fined \$100, costs inclusive, by Judge Talbot Macbeth at the court house Tuesday afternoon for beating Samuel Gratton, also of Parkhill, to such an extent that he blackened both of Gratton's eyes. The complainant's shoulder was dislocated in the fall he sustained when Allen assaulted him.

According to the tale unfolded to Judge Macbeth the men met on the evening of Jan. 25 and discussed a deal involving some cattle and a motor truck. Gratton finally backing out. The next morning the men met at Shaver's Hotel in Parkhill and after some discussion Allen stated that Gratton said he would "brain him as he did his father before him."

"I just saw fire and hit him," said Allen in the witness-box. Gratton was knocked to the floor and the defendant admitted striking the plaintiff as he lay there.

Four witnesses were heard for the prosecution, while ten witnesses for the defence were examined. A. R. Douglas prosecuted the case for the crown, and N. E. Newton, Parkhill, appeared for Allen.

34 PERSONS DIE AS AIRSHIP FALLS

Continued From Page One.

bay and comparative safety for her people.

Hits Live Wires.

Below ran the high double wires of the high power electric line. It carried a 2,300-volt current. The Roma's nose, shod with its aluminum guard, thrust into the wires, broke them as the ship flattened to earth and rolled over, and the next moment came the noise as of an explosion and the flames burst out along the hull space.

There was a rush of men to the rescue from the army post and the navy base beyond.

Just as the Roma neared the wires two men were seen to leap from high up in her slanting hull. As the stricken, flaming monster writhed in her first path agony ten more men dropped from doors or ports, or through holes they tore in the fabric sides that inclosed them.

Some leaped from the platform where the engines stood, far out from the hull.

So swift was the flare of the gas flame that rescuers were driven back before its terrific heat. They watched helplessly as the great eighty-foot bag shriveled in the fierce blaze of the liberated gas. The Roma was a wall of flames a city block long and until the thousands of gallons of chemicals and water had checked the holocaust it was impossible to reach the comrades mangled and dead in that fiery furnace.

The ship left no passenger list behind her when she set out for a brief trial run from Langley. She was

CLAIMS PROBLEMS

NOT ALL SETTLED

Continued From Page One.

Would See Folly.

"Strange and difficult indeed would be the task of him who would say to this audience anything distinctly new about George Washington. Even an attempt at such a task would be but folly. The details of his life, the earnestness of his struggle, the splendor of his achievements, the great powers of his constructive statesmanship are well known to you all. Even the myths connected with his career are the common knowledge of mankind. But at times in these later days his ideals are clouded, the motives which actuated his efforts are obscured or ignored, and his theories to other countries than his own is not clearly understood. It is, perhaps, therefore natural and wise that we should look briefly at his ideals as they have affected your country and mine, or rather those kindred countries of a common ancestry.

Represents High Type.

"George Washington represents the best type of the English country gentleman of the eighteenth century. What he desired most was reform, rather than revolution. He would solve the problems of his beloved land by peaceful measures, but if those measures were to fail because of the obstinacy or the stupidity of his opponents, as his kindred had done over a hundred years before him, he would gladly give up the joys of home and enter the tragic tournaments of death in his desire to serve his people. If the question at issue was 'ought to honor the general good, he would set honor in one eye and death in the other and look at both differently.' He would pledge his person and his property to the cause of liberty. Not without anxiety and careful thought and sorrowful regrets did he take the final but inevitable step which he knew well would mean the severing of the sacred tie of kindred and of nation. 'Prudence,' he well knew, 'dictated that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; he knew too that mankind are disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, rather than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.' But he likewise knew, what the world today approves, that 'when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security.' Washington's rhetoric was never the rhetoric of a rebel; it was the calm, judicious and earnest appeal of a man with clear and far vision who represented the best and noblest spirit of his age.

Petition of Rights.

"In formulating his theories of justice and freedom, his doctrines of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, his principles of governments instituted among men and deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, he was not alone in his generation; he was the first and only of the prophets. He represented the ideals of the majority of the thinking men of Britain. His was but one clarion voice in the great chorus singing in his time the psalm of freedom. Behind him were long traditions and the long advocacy of liberty echoing clearly through the un-forgotten years. The Magna Charta and the Petition of Right were there. There, too, were the memories and the spirits of those immortal kindred, who with no thought of self had de-fied the powers of an obnoxious monarchy or had challenged undismayed the tyranny of kings. Behind him was a goodly company. More and Tyndale, Milton and Hampden and Cromwell, and others, all were there, and there too in the long line were the political laborers and the con-stant martyrs, their pale and famished faces contrasting strangely with their immortal and unbending spirits, which neither death nor torture could vanquish or subdue. The torch they lighted still burned in Washington's day, sometimes strongly, sometimes it is true with but a flickering flame; but its glow still lit the way to the English cliffs; Washington had be-hind him traditions that inspired, traditions of protest against oppres-sion and a faith in common men, not merely in the elevated few, but in that great mass of lonely uncount-ed souls who possess the treasures of the humble.

Had Comrades in Ideals.

"And even in his own day when he uttered these immortal words which brought as if by magic a new nation into being, Washington was not with-out friends and comrades in ideals in Britain. His ideals were those of Britain's best. The weight of power was against him, it is true, but we must not forget the courageous minority who sympathized with his views. Locke's political philosophy, ex-pressed nearly a century before, had declared that all powers were revoc-able at the will of the people. It had emphasized the rights of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness'—the very words used later in your De-claration of Independence. It had declared that no power should exist without the consent of the governed. Already that philosophy was coming into practice. The alarm bell of liberty had already been struck, al-though its pealing sounds were muffled, but never silenced, by those who usurped political power. It was in 1763 that the first criticism of the king's speech from the throne at the opening of parliament was made in No. 45 of the North Britain by Jack Wilkes, that stormy petrel, whose name is immortalized in Wilkes's, your Pennsylvania town. The writer was expelled from parliament for his pains, but he was re-elected by his constituents. In Paris, to which he fled for refuge, he said when he was asked by Madame Pompadour how far could an Englishman go in criti-cizing his sovereign, 'That, Madame, is just what I am trying to find out.' Scorned Expediency.

That was exactly what many Engli-shmen were trying to find out, but the answer came in the momentary mo-ment when Edmund Burke, the statesman who was too fond of the right to pursue the expedient, stood side by side with Washington in his advocacy of the rights of the colonists. Robert Burns, at a later date, with his fiery Scottish spirit, re-fused to drink a toast to Pitt, but proposed instead a toast to George Washington, who, he said, was a bet-ter man. An old Chatham protested against the attitude of England to-wards her colonies, and summed up the situation by saying 'Three mil-lions in America prefer poverty and liberty to gilded chains and sordid affluence and they will die in defence of their rights as free men. For myself, I must declare that in all my reading and observation—for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion under such a complication of difficult circum-stances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the Gen-eral Congress at Philadelphia.' 'The work of Washington was an extraordinary evidence of an ordi-nary and widespread aspiration, one phase of a general Anglo-Saxon movement on behalf of freedom, one milestone in the forward march of civilization, one of those glorious ad-ventures around him a growing nation gathered, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Knox, Greene and the Adamases, all stirred by the same ideals. It was Jefferson who said, 'I am not one of those who fear the people. I know of no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society, but the people themselves.'—an ideal voiced by his Anglo-Saxon kindred a hundred years before.

"In my own country the influence of Washington's ideals and of re-volution which these ideals brought about was far reaching. The dis-advantages which arose from the severing of the national tie were vanquished which secured to Cana-da, when the crisis came, there was a large influx to Canada of Americans who, while they believed in the principles of liberty, could not abandon the political system of their fathers. Not without deep regret did they move to another land. The thoughts of being driven from our country," wrote Jacob Bailey of Philadelphia, "and from all those en-dearing connections we had been forming for so many years, and the expectation of landing on a strange and unknown shore depressed our spirits beyond measure." Jonathan Sewell, son of the attorney general of Massachusetts, wrote, 'I know the Israelites banded after the leeks and onions of Egypt, their native land. So do we after the nuts, cranberries and apples of America. Cannot you send me two or three barrels of Newton Pippins, a large and a small, and a few Amer-ican walnuts commonly called Shag-barks and a few cranberries.' And John Coffin, a Harvard man, wrote to a friend who had remained in New England, 'I would give more for one pork barrel made in Massachusetts than for all the barrels of the world. New Brunswick since its settlement. Of those who moved to Canada, the Maritime provinces alone at least two hundred were Harvard grad-uates, while an equal number came from other universities. They brought to Canada an educational stimulus of great value. They had

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Choice New Woolen Fabrics At Remarkably Lower Prices

From the heather-clad highlands of Scotland, from the mills centuries old on the banks of still English streams, from domestic mills of wide repute, we have gathered these beautiful woolen fabrics for the new spring season. Their deep soft texture, their fine rich color lines, their silky finish, are revelations in the craft of fabric weaving. At the new lower prices your pleasure in them will be supreme.

FINE WOOL DUVETYNES Just From the Looms

A New Quality For Dress and Light Weight Suit Wear

Specially Priced Per Yard \$3.50

The exceptional texture of this new spring fabric lends itself to that soft draping effect in wool duvetyne. The fine woolly face creates a fascination in the exceptional finish and richness of coloring. These shades are fashion's spring favorites—Newport blue, scarab, cinder grey, meadowlark (castor), hussar blue, loam (sand), nigger, navy; 54 inches wide \$3.50

NOVELTY PLAID SPORT SKIRTINGS, \$3.00 UP.

All wool, 54 inches, newest color combinations, navy ground with sand plaid design, two patterns to select from, \$3 yard

54-INCH NOVELTY SPORT PLAIDS, \$4.50 YARD.

A shipment of newest homespun and broadcloth finish, comprising navy, brown, sand, black, grounds, with many plaid designs, in white, tan, sand, tangerine, sapphire and black; all pure wool \$4.50 yard

BROADCLOTH FLANNEL CHECK SUITING, \$4.25.

A spring novelty, in snail, even check, in two-color combinations, such as fudge brown and light sand, also Dutch blue and light sand; 56 inches wide \$4.25 yard

COLORS WOL HENRIETTAS, \$1.39 YARD.

It's some time since you were able to buy Pure Wool Henrietts near this price; a large shipment just received, in red, wine, nigger, navy, open blue, rose, reseda, pink, Pelican grey and black; 40 inches wide \$1.39 yard

BROADCLOTHS IN THE NEW TRIMMING COLORS.

Algonquin, Pillar Box Red, Meadow Brook Green, Wall Flower Emerald; 56 inches \$5.00 yard

New Art Sateens

Suitable for comforter coverings, side curtains, under-skirts, etc. These are printed in the popular allover floral effects, in lovely color combinations. Made of a strong, serviceable staple cotton with a highly mer-cerized finish, they combine good wearing quality with a permanent finish that is retained after laun-dering. Woven in a width that cuts to good advantage, these will be a fast seller, and we suggest you select your needs in this line early: 36 inches wide . 75c yard

Aisle A.

"The Sheik," Fox Trot, played by Club Royal Orchestra, No. 18813. His Master's Voice, 10-in., double, 85c.

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Art Ticking

Now is the time to renovate your pillows and mat-tresses. New Art Ticking, in pleasing color combina-tions, in floral and stripe effects, in the new mauve, grey and blue shades. This is a real strong and ser-viceable ticking printed with the "firmanaline" dyes that wash perfectly. Closely woven and free from fill-ing, you can depend on this material giving satisfaction for wear; 32 inches wide 75c yard

New Spring Stocks in Volies, Gingham, Prints, Etc. In Wash Goods Section.

ways understood. 'It is the authors of silly books, the editors of silly papers and the demagogues of silly parties that help to estrange us,' wrote our immortal Halliburton, 'Sam Slick.' 'wish,' he said, 'there was a gibbet high enough and strong enough to hang up all these enemies of mankind.' 'Let us determine how best we can draw together in bonds of peace, friendship and prosperity the great branches of the British family,' said our Canadian Joseph Howe sixty years ago. 'In the presence of this great theme,' he said, 'all pretty in-terests should stand rebuked—we are not dealing with the concerns of a city, a province or a state, but with the future of our race in all time to come. Why should not these three great branches of the family flourish, under different systems of govern-ment, it may be, but forming one grand whole, proud of a common origin and of their advanced civiliza-tion? The clover lifts its trefoil leaves to the evening dew, yet they draw their nourishment from a single stem. Thus distinct, and yet united. Let us live and flourish. Why should we not? For nearly two thousand years we were one family. Our fathers fought side by side at Hastings and heard the curfew toll. They fought in the same ranks for the sepulchre of our Savior—in the earlier and later civil wars. We can wear our white and red roses with-out a blush, and glory in the prin-ciples these conflicts established. Our common ancestors won the great charter and the bill of rights—established free parliaments, the habeas corpus and trial by jury. Our

Every one wants to look as attractive as possible. Our new Colonial Lenses have added a great deal to eye-glass style. They are taking hold rapidly, and are cer-tainly a brand new thing in spectacleware. Call and let us examine your eyes and fit you with these up-to-date glasses.

Expert F. STEELE Modern Prices. 210 DUNDAS STREET.

Jurisprudence comes down from Coke and Mansfield to Marshall and Story, rich knowledge and expe-rience which no man can divide. Mr. Chaucer to Shakespeare our liter-ature is a common inheritance. Tennyson and Longfellow wrote one language which is enriched the genius on either side of the Atlantic. In the great navigators of Central to Hudson, and in all moving accident by flood and we have a common interest."