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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.
Circulation audited by A. B. C.
Report furnished advertisers on request.

London, Ont., Thursday, January 6, 1921.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.
In a circular issued to the public school
teachers of London Chief Inspector C. B. Ed-
wards lays stress upon the importance of the
value of the study of history. The public
schools, he points out, should create in their
pupils a real interest in the history of their
family, town, province, country and the mother
country, and teach them to take a real pleasure
in reading and learning about these various
units of the empire. The inspector has laid the
emphasis where it belongs, when he says that
the mission of the public school is to "create a
real interest in history," not, as has sometimes
been in mind, to fill the head of the young child
with a string of names and dates that had little
connection and less interest. If the public
school can do this one thing—create a love of
history—it will be of far greater value to the
child than that it should know the date of the
constitutional act or the names of the governors
of Upper Canada after the war of 1812.

Something might be said about the character
of text books in history ordinarily in use.
There may have been some improvement in
late years, but anything more barren than
those which were in use a few years back
would be hard to imagine. The situation was
somewhat saved when a teacher of the type
of C. B. Edwards himself presided over a class,
and was able by his own enthusiasm and real
love for history to awaken a like love and in-
terest in the hearts and minds of pupils. For
our Canadian history is not a barren history,
but a flashing pageant of three centuries, re-
producing in many ways the history of the old
world. De Tocqueville, the French historian,
said: "When I wish to study the merits and
faults of the administration of Louis XIV. I
must go to Canada; its deformity is there seen
as through a microscope." Which is indeed true,
for here in this new land an effort was made
to plant the civilization of an ancient people
without regard to the different conditions ex-
isting. Through the whole French period there
proceeds this great moving picture of nobles
and priests, soldiers and courtiers, fine ladies,
Jesuit missionaries, Indian chiefs, fur traders,
and somewhat in the background the sturdy
habitant tilling his ribbon-like farm on the
banks of the St. Lawrence. No romance or in-
terest in our history? Where is there a more
romantic history, and Parkman's pages may be
used to bring this record before even the
youngest children. We are not lacking in the
material of history, but we are lacking in a
national spirit that would make us proud of this
past, proud because out of this past has been
evolved the more glorious present.

A nation that takes no pride in its past is
on a decidedly materialistic basis. Why should
we ignore Canadian history or tack it on as a
fifth wheel to British history in our schools and
almost apologize for teaching it at all? A people
without background is a people that will be led
astray by the demagogue and the charlatan. A
people that knows from whence it came and
whither it has been tending during its past is
likely to persevere in the right road of national
development. The chief inspector's plea for
more attention to the teaching of history, par-
ticularly Canadian history, is indeed timely.

A TARIFF FOR EVERYBODY.
Tom Moore, speaking for the Trades and
Labor Congress, asks that the tariff be em-
ployed to develop such industries as need as-
sistance, but that monopolies be not protected.
This is exactly the attitude towards the tariff
that has been taken by Hon. Mackenzie King.
The Liberal leader favors a tariff policy that
will bring the greatest amount of relief to the
consumer where the necessities of life are con-
cerned, but one that at the same time will sup-
port and strengthen growing Canadian indus-
tries. This is a policy for the public as opposed
to one that would play into the hands of a few
individuals. Labor, organized or otherwise,
will find its desires met in Liberalism.

UP TO IRELAND.
Will Ireland agree to try out the measure
of home rule which the British Parliament has
given it? As the Irish secretary Sir Hamar
Greenwood, declares, it means self-government
far beyond any former measure offered or
planned. Under the scheme the Irish of both
Ulster and the south will have complete con-
trol of all local matters, the way is left open
for a union of both Legislatures whenever the
Irish themselves can agree to join hands
through a single executive body. As well the
legislation just passed will in time be expanded
to greatly modify imperial control of taxation
and revenue.

This is wide self-government, almost as
liberal as that exercised by Canada, Australia
and New Zealand. It is true that the overseas
Dominions possess their own military forces
and are not interfered with on fiscal matters,
but as Ireland is an integral part of the
United Kingdom it is not possible to hand over
control of economic or military affairs.
Until the terrorists are subdued it will be

impossible to secure an accurate, compre-
hensive opinion from the people of Ireland as to
whether or not they desire the degree of self-
rule that is held out to them, but to the mod-
erate it should appeal as fair and generous.
Fear, however, may cause him to reject it.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

That the Government should take advantage
of the present period of slackness in industrial
occupations to encourage the workers to im-
prove themselves and their knowledge of their
crafts by attending study courses at the Techni-
cal School during their "play time" is an opin-
ion expressed by General Manager E. V. Bu-
chanan of the public utilities department. The
suggestion is a good one. The Government
might adapt its methods of handling the civil
re-establishment of returned men to the help-
ing men out of work, especially the younger
men, to attend courses in "machine shop opera-
tion," "draughting," "wood working," "the
theory and practical phases of electrical work,"
etc.

In order to encourage such men to take full
advantage of courses applicable to their life
calling the Government might offer a number
of scholarships, of say a \$20 a month value, a
sum not sufficient to entice a man from the
workshop, but sufficient to encourage him to
make himself better acquainted with his trade.
Such a sum would just about keep a man with-
out dependents in food.

As if to confirm the soundness of the idea
Principal H. B. Beal of the Technical School
states that a large number of young men at
present out of work are registering in the day
and night classes at the Technical School for
the purpose of improving their knowledge of
their trade.

FOODS IN COLD STORAGE.

Canada's national supply of food in cold
storage today is less than it was a year ago by
over 20 million pounds. In fact, only three
prime articles show increases, and of these only
in butter is there a really important change.
All meats together show a decline of 7½ mil-
lion pounds, compared with the supply avail-
able a year ago. Beef alone has dropped six
million pounds. The total meat in store at the
last return was \$7,340,000 pounds which, how-
ever great the figures may look, is not more
than about three weeks' supply for everybody
at the usual rate of consumption. There is a
still greater decrease in cheese.

Decreases.	
Beef	6,193,000 lbs.
Pork	756,000 "
Mutton and lamb	501,000 "
All meats	7,450,000 "
Poultry	637,000 "
Fish	4,892,000 "
Cheese	11,523,000 "
Eggs	24,502,000 doz.
Increases.	
Butter	2,173,000 lbs.
Oleomargarine	92,000 "
Frozen eggs	697,000 "
	2,962,000

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A German financial pamphlet refers to Can-
ada as a "colony." Same old fatheads.

Lillian Gish, movie star, is broke and out
of a job. But wouldn't such a moving tale
make a fine moving picture?

A deaf mute and a blind deaf person were
married at Boston. One of the "quiet" wed-
dings, we suppose.

Letters to the Editor

CHINA'S DESPERATE PLIGHT.

To the Editor of The London Advertiser:
As early as last July one of our missionaries in
Chihli Province wrote of much suffering by reason
of the total failure of the spring and summer rains
and the withering of the principal crops. Bands of
refugees were even then roaming about begging for
food. It was hoped that the fall rains would give
the farmers a chance to grow enough buckwheat
and sweet potatoes to carry the people through the
winter, but when no rain came these hopes faded,
and suddenly the dread certainty that great num-
bers must perish came upon the whole population.
The country directly affected is known as the great
plain of North China, and comprises almost the
whole of Honan, large tracts of Shantung, Chihli,
Shansi and Shenai, and touches Northern Anhwei
and Kiangsu. The trekking of thousands of
refugees north and south, and the purchasing of
grain in outside districts which had fair crops,
rapidly raises the price of foodstuffs and spreads
famine conditions to a still wider area. Thus it is
obvious that we ought not only to send large sums
of money at once by cable, but also to assemble by
gift purchase trainloads of grain of any or every
kind, which may be shipped in government loaned or
privately chartered steamers direct to Pu and Hon
Kon, on the River Yangtze. These ports are ter-
minals of two main railway lines running through
the heart of the famine area. Large shipments of
actual foodstuffs would help to keep down prices,
restrict the famine, and make the money sent out
of larger purchasing value.

It is of interest to learn that in the United States
President Wilson has nominated a strong committee
to arrange for the order of collection of relief funds
throughout the United States. Mr. Wilson has also
issued an earnest appeal for nation-wide benevolence
to the stricken Chinese.

REV. F. A. STEVEN.

China Inland Mission.

HAPPINESS AND DISCONTENT.

[Vancouver Sun.]
The opposite of contentment is dissatisfaction.
And a lot of people are frequently dissatisfied with
what they call "their lot" without any real reasons.
Other people think they have "the best of it" in
many ways. If everybody could view themselves as
they are viewed by others, the probabilities are
that they would be more than satisfied.
One time a man decided to sell his property. He
didn't care for it. He was dissatisfied. So he
put it into the hands of an agent, who wrote an
advertisement about it and brought it to the client
for his approval. The agent read it over.
"Read that once more," suggested the owner of
the place, and he leaned back in his chair. After
the advertisement was read the second time he said:
"I don't think I'll sell after all. I've been looking
for that kind of a place all my life. It sounds good.
Until you read the description of it I didn't know I
had it."

There it is—seeing your situation through
another's eyes sometimes makes all the difference
between being very much contented and grouchy
unsatisfied.

From Here and There

A TRYING SHIBBOLETH.

[Toronto Telegram.]
This country wants none of those who, when they
learn some English, mount a corner soap box and
yell "Three Jeers for the Red, White and Blue."

NO BUSINESS CRISIS IN SIGHT.

[Kingston Whig.]
Some persons are taking advantage, it seems, of
uncertain business conditions to start a cloud of
rumors of a mischievous and dangerous kind. We
know them—prophecies of falling stocks and
suspended dividends, liquidations of prominent com-
panies—everything up to a full-fledged panic in the
more or less near but altogether vague future.
These yarns are frequently marked by the unscrup-
ulous mention of company and firm names, and
impossible details are given, generally on "whol-
ly" information.

These stories are 99 per cent pure lies, and the
remaining 1 per cent silly misunderstanding and
exaggeration. A few such stories have been started
in Kingston during the past week or so. There is
a disposition in some quarters to take a sensational
view of them; they are attributed to maliciously
selfish purposes; they are regarded as being invented
and circulated with a view to depressing values.
We do not believe this is true to any serious extent.
The rumors are mere idle gossip of the morbid kind.
The advertising columns of the Whig show daily
the confidence of the retail trade that profitable
sales can be made at good profits. Goods are being
sold in large volume to consumers; the traders, large
and small, are holding their own, and there is not
the slightest prospect of anything unusual happen-
ing now, or soon, or at any time in the future, so
far as is at present discernible. The public, realis-
ing the fact that prices are now about as low as
conditions warrant, have abandoned their buying
strike and are again purchasing freely. It is a
wise conclusion, and one that will do a great deal
toward stabilizing trading conditions.

MUST BE SWALLOWED.

[Vancouver Sun.]
Great Britain recognizes that the billions she
loaned the old Russian Government are gone beyond
recovery. The French will eventually have to make
the same admission. The medicine is bitter, but
must be swallowed.

JAZZ WILL LINGER A WHILE YET.

[Detroit Free Press.]
Even a fairly persistent optimist has an excuse
for being staggered by the calm prediction, emanat-
ing from members of the National Music Teachers'
Association that the demise of jazz and a renaiss-
ance of good music are at hand. If it stood alone
the prophecy regarding the future of good music
would not be particularly startling, for its renaiss-
ance, if an original growth, has been long under way.
The increase of its hold on the culturally inclined part of the popu-
lation has been steady, persistent and progressive
for a long time.

But when good music is suggested as a general
elimination or substitute for jazz, its affinities
and derivatives, anybody who has been in contact
with the capabilities of the average garden variety of
young persons in America is bound to shake his
head over the amazing innocence of the music
teaching class.
Jazz and similar recrudescences from the primi-
tive are unfortunately expressions of the soul of
the youth of the country, and are not to be eliminated
by special educational courses or by propaganda.
To assume that jazz is going to be superseded by good
music is to assume the possibility of a sudden
acquisition of general culture, refinement and ap-
preciation of things genuinely beautiful by those who
have neither. It is a natural and natural capabilities
and whose minds naturally turn to the crude, the
flabby and the grotesque. The history of the human
animal does not warrant any such assumption.
We can reasonably hope for a continuing growth
of love of good music in America, but at the same
time we are going to have jazz or its equivalent
with us for a long time to come, and if we ultimately
get nothing worse than jazz it will be because
nothing worse can be discovered or devised.

WORDS AND DEEDS.

[Quebec Herald.]
Geneva is the scene of triumph for Canada's
statesmen, but the people of this country, well
pleased though they are at the prominence achieved
by their representatives, are glad in the fact that
Flanders fields were the real scenes of triumph,
where Canadians demonstrated that actions speak
louder than words.

RESULTS OF TRUTH-TELLING.

[Vancouver Sun.]
Imagine an earnest man who starts out of a
morning with the resolution to tell nothing but the
truth all day. He has heard it said that what people
want is the truth, and he has determined, therefore,
that, for one, he will be truthful.

He is a bit late to work that morning, and when
the boss "calls" him he makes none of the stock
excuses which in the past have done good service
on such occasions.

"To tell the truth, sir," he says, "I felt lazy this
morning, and lay in bed for a half hour after the
alarm clock woke me. I hated to come to work
today and attend to this hateful old job."

"If that's the way you feel about your job, you're
welcome to look for another one."

Then the truth-teller's wife calls up.
"Are you busy, dear?" she inquires.
Hitherto he has always listened patiently when
she called up, busy though he was.

But now, as a truthful man, he says: "Of course
I'm busy! I don't see why you always call me up
at this time of the day—my latest time I wish."

The same evening the resolute fellow calls on a
friend at whose home a new baby has arrived recently.

"Some kid, eh?" asks the friend.
"Well, it's just as snub-nosed, red-faced and
homely as any other new-born baby," replies the
truthful man, making no more of the evening
unpleasant for himself and all concerned.

Does one really want to hear the truth at all
times?

A MOTORIZED POSTOFFICE.

[New York Times.]
According to the report of the postmaster-
general, more than half of the vehicles used by
his department are now motor-driven. The savings
in time which they effect is obvious to all citizens
who have dodged them at the crossings, or failed to
dodge them. In money there has been a marked
gain. It is not merely that, over distances which
for the railways constitute a short haul, service is
cheaper. By bringing the mail more immediately
to the public. A report covering the postal truck
routes about Washington shows a reduction of cost
to the consumer of \$300 on 3,000 cantaloupes brought
from a distance of 100 miles; of \$164.80 on 103
bushels of apples brought 87 miles; of \$121.50 on
1,350 dozen eggs of perishable foodstuffs.
A steady extension of the motor-carried post
seems assured. In the process of demobilization the
postoffice received from the war department 5,500
motor trucks and 1,071 motorcycles—the latter for
use in sparsely-inhabited districts and on rural
delivery routes. So there has been a very consid-
erable amount of swords into plowshares. As yet,
however, only 1,444 of the trucks have been refitted
and put to active service. One reason for this lies
in the problem of roads. For the effective use of
trucks, and even of the rural motorcycle, it is
necessary to have a roadbed that is proof against
the guttering of rain and the heaving of frost. A
strict limitation on the use of motor vehicles, in
short, is set by the character of our highways.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—The home of the Malpeque oyster
is at Prince Edward Island.
2—The early settlements in Canada
followed the waterways because
the water route was the only one
available for travel.
3—Canada has 79 special religions.

4—The city of Guelph is situated on
the River Speed.
5—Champlain was situated on the Grand
River. It was originally a French
settlement.

6—Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis,
Dauphin and Swan are the Mani-
toba lakes which are the remains
of ancient Lake Agassiz.

7—Sir William Dawson, prominent
Nova Scotia scientist, discovered
the earliest form of animal life, to
which he gave the name "Eozoan
Canadianus."

8—The causes of the Saskatchewan
rebellion were the resentment of
the half-breed population of the
advance of civilization and the
failure of the government to give
them their land patents.

9—Lake St. John is in Quebec, at the
head of the Saguenay River.
10—Sir William Logan was a famous
Canadian geologist, who gave the
name of Laurentian rocks to cer-
tain rock formations in the earth's
framework.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—What island is called "the garden
of the Gulf?"
2—How many Germans were killed in
the war, exclusive of those dying
in prison camps?

3—According to the last official cen-
sus, how many Canadians have no
specified religion?

4—When was Toronto University es-
tablished?
5—Into how many distinct steps or
levels is the plain of Western Can-
ada divided?

6—How many graduates of Kingston
Royal Military College served in
the great war?

7—What was the battle of Cut Knife
creek?
8—Who was the leader of the Sas-
katchewan rebellion?
9—Where is the Missouri Coteau?

10—When were free schools establish-
ed in Quebec?

WILL NOT GO ON FARMS, UNEMPLOYED PREFER TO REMAIN IN THE CITY

Labor Bureau Reports Work in City
Still Slack.

The Ontario Employment Bureau,
Dundas and Talbot streets, is still
trying in vain to get men to fill po-
sitions temporarily on farms in the vic-
inity of London, in counties ad-
jacent to Middlesex.

In some cases houses are available
for married men willing to accept farm
employment at reasonable wages, un-
til the unemployment season is past.
A few men are being placed in other
positions, but positions in town are
all but exhausted. The number
of applicants for positions is less
than a few weeks ago.

PILES

Are Generally Caused by CONSTIPATION

There are few, if any, complaints
more common than hemorrhoids, or
piles, as they are commonly called, and
which any one who causes more trouble,
annoyance and misery.

Ninety per cent are troubled with
them at some time or other, owing to
allowing the bowels to become in a con-
stituted condition.

Piles are caused under three head-
ings, i.e., itching, bleeding and protrud-
ing, and the excruciating pains which
accompany them cause misery which is
beyond description.

Ointments and suppositories may help
and relieve for a while, but to get rid of
them, it is necessary to have a free,
easy and natural motion of the bowels,
at least once or twice a day, and by
doing this the cause will be quickly re-
moved.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills regulate
the flow of bile to act properly on the
liver and bowels, thus removing the con-
stipation and all its allied troubles.

They contain no calomel or drastic
mineral ingredients, being purely veget-
able. They are small and easy to take,
and do not gripe, weaken or sicken.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are a
vial at all druggists or dealers, or mailed
direct on receipt of price by The T. Mil-
burn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE MYSTICAL FRAGRANCE OF THE ORIENT.

Campana's Italian Ba'm

Is made up of more than a dozen dif-
ferent gums, balsams and oils and real
essences, making it a perfume of the
European, African and India, skillfully
blended to give that delicate haunting
fragrance, which so enamors the
habitual user of "Campana's Italian
Ba'm." Get a bottle from your drug-
gist.

CANADIAN MONEY Accepted at Par FOR COMMODATIONS AT HOTEL STRAND

ATLANTIC CITY
FIREPROOF AMERICAN PLAN
CITY OF THE OCEAN FRONT.

With 200 comfortable rooms (all outside) with
private baths, each equipped with hot and
cold water, electric light, and every
detail of comfort and entertainment.

COURTESY—SERVICE—REFINEMENT
Ownership Management

London and Port Stanley Railway

Timetable Effective December 5, 1920.
To St. John's—15 "10:10 a.m.,
11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m.,
5:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.
To Port Stanley—15 "10:10 a.m., 12:30
p.m., 2:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 8:30
p.m., 10:30 p.m.

*Limited between London and St.
Thomas.
†Daily except Sunday.
‡All trains stop at Gleanworth.

CAUSE OF EARLY OLD AGE

The celebrated Dr. Michenoff, an
authority on early old age, says that
it is "caused by poisons generated in
the intestine." When your stomach
digests food properly it is absorbed
without forming poisons. Poisons
bring on early old age and
premature death: 15 to 30 drops of
"Seigel's Syrup" after meals makes
your digestion sound.

ASTHMA

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER
PROOF RELIEF IS OBTAINED
BY SIMPLY INHALING THE
FUMES FROM THE POWDER
EITHER THROUGH A GLASS
PIPE OR OTHER VESSEL.

NOT ACID OR UNPLEASANT
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
Dr. J. C. Kellogg's
ASTHMA REMEDY

TWO SIZES
25c and 50c

PIMPLES ITCHED AND BURNED

Face Was Badly Disfigured.
Cuticura Soap and
Ointment Healed.

"Small red pimples and black-
heads began on my face and my
face was badly disfigured.
Some of the pimples fea-
tered while others scaled
over and there were places
where the pimples were
in blotches. They used
to itch and burn terribly."

"I saw an advertise-
ment for Cuticura and I tried them.
They stopped the itching and burn-
ing and I used four cakes of Soap
and three boxes of Ointment which
healed me." (Signed) Miss V. A.
Hayne, Stormont, N. S., Dec. 26, '18.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold
throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot:
Lymann, Limited, 31, Peel St., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap Shave without soap.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited, Hall, Can.

EDDY'S "SILENT FIVES"

are the Finest
Matches in the World

They are specially treated to
make them safe. They won't
ignite unless they're "struck."
When they're blown out, they're
completely out—just on get-
ting "Silent Fives," the matches
with no after-glow—no danger
of fire. All Eddy's matches are
non-poisonous. Made in
and well made—from the choicest
and best seasoned pine blocks.
Eddy's "Silent Fives" are
as safe as Eddy's Toilet Paper.

Ask for Eddy's Toilet Paper

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited, Hall, Can.

LIST 2 J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.'S Today Friday and Saturday BIG TEN-DAY SALE

Watch Our Windows for Astounding Bargains

Some Rare Towel Specials

Colored Turkish Towels, size
14x31 inches; regular 35c. For **25c**
White Turkish Towels, with colored borders,
size 14x34, and White Huck
Towels, 15x30. For **25c**
Extra Large Heavy Huck Towels,
size 22x36. For **40c**

Neckwear, \$1.00

Odd lines in Ladies' Collars and Vests, in
net, organdy and georgette, tucked and lace
trimmed; regular up to \$2.50. For

\$1.25 and \$1.00

Silk Blouses, \$5.50

Some interesting items will be found here.
Ladies' Fine Quality Crepe de Chine Blouses,
neatly trimmed with pin tucks, pearl but-
tons, convertible collars, in maize, flesh and
white; sizes 44 to 50;