

URGES EFFORT
TOWARD BETTER
UNDERSTANDINGJ. A. Spender Discusses Dis-
armament Problems Before
the Canadian Club.

CANADA CAN HELP

Sees No Fear of Trouble Ar-
ising Over U. S.-Jap
Situation.

Canada need not fear that, in the event of war between the Japanese and the United States, that Great Britain will be found lined up with the Japanese, according to John Alfred Spender, editor of the Westminster Gazette, who addressed the Canadian Club Friday night on the Washington disarmament conference.

Mr. Spender said this statement in answer to a question. He had previously touched on the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which he said he understood was the cause of some uneasiness in Canada. The questioner asked that if in the event of such a war broke out, and the Japs took Alaska, would Great Britain side with the Japs.

Mr. Spender's immediate reply was that one of the proposals of the conference at Washington was that there should be a six-month cooling period before relations could go to war, which period was to be spent in negotiations. And he did not think that in the event of such a war, Canada would find Britain with the Japs. Earlier in his address he said that he thought that the Japanese alliance will be superseded by another agreement, equally satisfactory to the Japs, and which will be much more acceptable to Canada than the present one.

Most interesting was his explanation as to the underlying reason for the continuing of the alliance at present, and he suggested that Canadians should take these reasons into consideration when passing upon the alliance.

Take Place of Turks.
The defeat of the Turk was a blow to the East. The feeling in the East is that the Turk was a little too hard. Then there is the trouble with the Khedive and the feeling in the East is that the Japanese are today taking the position of the Turk. However, he had hopes that the new agreement will be equally satisfactory to the Japs and the United States.

Mr. Spender told his hearers that there are great hopes for the disarmament conference, quoting the president of the United States as saying that it now gives promise of succeeding beyond the fondest expectations.

He rather startled his hearers by repeating the statement which Mr. Balfour made at New York, to the effect that the British delegates to the conference had not the slightest finding of the program to be dealt with when they reached New York.

This, the speaker declared, to be an act of the highest diplomacy. It presented the charge that the conference was of British prompting. He pointed out that there were certain papers in the United States which declared that the conference was a British conspiracy, but this he denied. He also said that the U. S. had two novel and audacious plans when the conference met. The first was that they should arm and then settle their power under the other words leave their pistols outside; and the second was that the plan laid down by Mr. Hughes was concrete and definite.

Mr. Spender said that there had been many conferences at the Hague and other places on disarmament, but never one where it was set forth just what sacrifices each country should make. Mr. Hughes gave the names, and also suggested what should be made. And Hughes did in a short half hour. And, Mr. Spender, Mr. Hughes' plan is likely to be accepted without any modifications.

Explains Hughes' Plan.
The speaker touched on the 5-3-3 plan of Hughes, after in answer to a question, and said that it was proposed that the United States, Great Britain and Japan should reach this basis in ten years, and that the agreement shall go on continuously. In the ten year period there would be a complete naval holiday.

The Hughes plan included only the three nations named, and it was left to the conference to negotiate with the others and for their ratio of disarmament to be agreed to. He hoped that sometime next week it would be announced that the other nations have accepted.

The saving by such a naval holiday, he said, would be great in money, but the greatest saving would be in blood. He pictured the feeling if the United States and Britain entered into a naval building competition. He reviewed the bitterness between Britain and Germany, which ultimately ended in war.

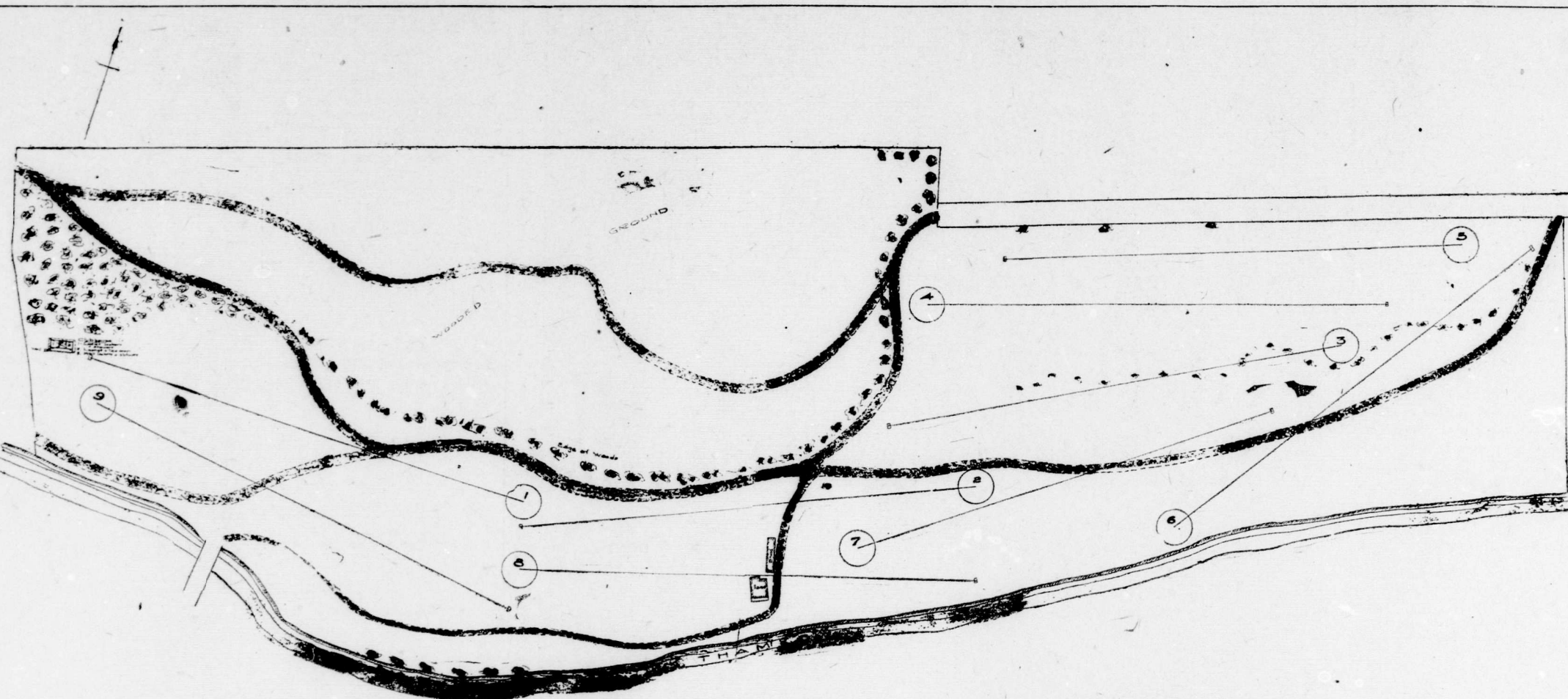
The speaker touched at some length on the effort of the British delegates to have the submarine eliminated from warfare altogether. He was not optimistic of success, but expressed the belief that the use of the long distance submarine, at least, would be placed under a ban.

The Far East problem, dealing with China, which country the speaker called the "red man of the east," was going to come to a satisfactory ending. The one difficult point now was the Shantung Railway. Several points of agreement have already been passed upon.

France's Difficulty.
France's position, he said, was difficult. He spoke of the hopes of France after the Versailles treaty, and how they had been shattered. Her hopes on reparations were later broken also today. France is found stating that she must battle alone to protect herself. The picture thus displayed to the conference by Premier Briand has given Americans a gloomy picture of Europe, and has had an unwholesome effect, because Great Britain wants the United States. "We don't want to go on our knees to her and ask that she cancel our loans. Britain will never do that, but we do want her influence and support."

Col. Leonard presided, and Mr. Spender received a most attentive hearing.

PLANS MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE FOR LONDON



NINE-HOLE LINKS PROPOSED BY E. V. BUCHANAN.

TO be submitted at an early date to the parks commission for consideration, E. V. Buchanan, general manager of the public utilities commission has prepared plans for a municipal golf course for London.

Mr. Buchanan proposes as a suitable site a tract of land directly opposite the waterworks pump house, near Springbank Park. As shown by the plan, there is ample area for a nine-hole course. Should the city deem it fitting, however, he points out that certain adjoining property could be purchased at a reasonable figure, cleared of wood and brush, and put in proper shape. The course could then be extended, if desired, to the regulation eighteen holes.

The links would be easily accessible by the Springbank street car. Visitors could alight at the pump house and cross a bridge directly to the grounds. Motorists, on the

other hand, could reach the links from the north side of the river.

In order to combat the claim that golf is restricted to one class only, Mr. Buchanan has also taken pains to prepare the statement of the probable cost of preparation and maintenance, using as the basis of his estimates the official figures submitted to him by park and playground authorities in Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Spokane and Chicago, where public golf courses have been in operation for some considerable time.

Mr. Buchanan is emphatic in his contention that Londoners would support a municipal golf course, at least, a nine-hole course such as he outlines, and declares that the same can be maintained at a small cost and placed at the disposal of any citizen who desires to participate in the Scottish national game.

The outlined grounds includes a substan-

tial clubhouse at the west end of the links, and directly opposite the pump house. Lockers, shower baths and other conveniences would, of course, be available.

Taking the costs, as shown by the actual figures of other municipal golf courses that have been successfully conducted for years, Mr. Buchanan submits the following charge list:

Single games (nine-hole course)—From 25 to 40 cents, the exact fee to be determined later.

Lockers for the season—At least \$1 or \$2. Not over \$5 at the most.

Twenty round tickets (180 holes)—From \$4 to \$7.

Boys, for season (age limit 14 years)—\$4 to \$5.

Ladies, season—\$6 to \$9.

Men, for season—\$10 to \$16.

Combination (man and wife)—\$20.

To offset the necessity of purchasing

clubs a supply could be kept on hand and rented for the game, five clubs and bag for one game, 25 cents.

In Chicago there are three such municipal golf courses, Jackson, Garfield and Marquette parks, that have been maintained with a remarkable success. At Jackson, as an instance, there is no fee charged, providing the player brings his or her golf clubs. Thousands of persons make use of these grounds each year, and the increasing popularity of the game is evidenced by the growth in attendance from season to season.

Weather permitting, there are always hundreds of golf enthusiasts at Jackson Park, a continuous stream of players following each other.

Mr. Buchanan's scheme is, of course, only a tentative one, he explains, and would be rendered more definite after thorough examination of its merits by the authorities.

JURY ACQUITS
BRAMMER AND
HIS COMPANIONConsideration of Evidence Oc-
cupied Attention of Jury-
men Over 2 1-2 Hours.

CASE LASTED ALL DAY

Stirring Appeal Made by De-
fense Counsel For Acquittal
of Accused.

After being out two hours and forty minutes the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty in the case of Roy Brammer, ex-police constable of London, and Fred Masoff, who were charged with stealing eight cases of whiskey and \$150 from Hubert McCaffery, a farmer of Biddulph Township, on the evening of May 19 last.

The same case was tried at the June sessions of the county court, but because the jury disagreed it was adjourned until the December session.

J. E. McKillop, in summing up the evidence, reminded them of the oath they were under and that they were not to be led by an appeal to their sympathies. "I did not call on provincial Officer Palmer to give evidence because he did not know the facts of the case as they happened. If I had the defence would have objected on those grounds," stated the crown attorney.

Judge Sums Up.
Judge J. C. Judd, in addressing the jury, said that they must not be influenced by anything that the counsel for the crown or for the defence had said. You must be governed by your own conscience and solely upon the evidence, disregarding the fact that another jury disagreed at the former trial. According to British law a prisoner is not guilty until his guilt is proven, and if there is the slightest doubt give the prisoner the benefit of it."

J. M. McEvoy, counsel for the defence, in making his final plea to the jury,

reminded the jury that Howard had not given the same evidence at this trial that he had at the former. He made a strong appeal to them to consider all the evidence thoroughly. He drew their attention to the fact that Brammer was a married man with three children, and appealed to them not to deprive him of his freedom on the eve of the Christmas season unless they were absolutely sure of his guilt.

The evidence of Brammer and Mason occupied much of the time at the morning session of the court being held before Judge J. C. Judd. Brammer denied ever having been at the McCaffery home, and denied being at the residence of Sam Rowed on the night in question. He declared that he did not mention whiskey to Mr. Rowed, and did not ask to borrow any truck. He could not understand why Mr. Rowed should tell the story he did.

Visited Aunt's Home.
Mason declared that he had spent the evening at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Smith, on Richmond street. He had met Brammer down town that night and had been driven about two miles past Brough's bridge. They had then returned to his aunt's house, and Brammer had driven away.

Questioned by Mr. McKillop, Mason admitted having been recently fined \$20 in Ridgeway for having a bottle of liquor in a place other than a private dwelling.

Evidence for the defence was closed at 11:15 Friday morning, and Albert Judd, counsel for Mason, then addressed the jury for over half an hour.

ELECT OFFICERS
AT AHOUGHILL L.O.L.North London Orangemen
Hold Annual Election and
Installation.

The north end Orangemen met on Thursday evening, Dec. 8, in their old hall, Ahoghill, 566 Adelaide street, for their annual election and installation of officers. The hall was crowded to its capacity, and many remarks were passed about building a new lodge room, as the lodge is growing rapidly. About 25 new members have joined this year.

But these indications are, as before said, for only a few hours ahead, and no scientific weather prophet attempts to foretell, as a rule, the sort of weather which will be experienced weeks and months ahead.

The persons who do this are usually "astrologers," who declare that they can ascertain this by means of the relative positions of heavenly bodies at any given time in the future. Needless to say, astrology is not taken seriously by

Urges Closer Supervision
of Health to Reduce
Delinquency.

THAT juvenile delinquency can be reduced to an appreciable degree worthy of the effort by closer supervision of the health of the children of the public schools was the opinion of Dr. John Waugh, chief inspector of public and private schools of Ontario, who was in the city on Friday, Dec. 8.

Dr. Waugh outlined the establishment by the Ontario Government of health departments in connection with the schools in both urban and rural districts, the same to be placed into effect at an early date as would be possible.

Wor. Bro. W. B. Walker, P. C. M., presided, while Bro. W. Cross, P. M. of Nassau, 2170, Bro. W. C. Clarke and Bro. Chancey Smith of the Star of Bethlehem, acted as scrutineers.

The officers elected and installed were as follows: Worshipful master, Thomas Hueston; deputy master, John Todd; chaplain, F. G. Baker; recording secretary, James E. Worrall; financial secretary, Ernest Hueston; director of ceremonies, Hance Henry; treasurer, James Fleming; first lecturer, William Attkin; second lecturer, Wilbert Prevost; committeemen, Gordon Head, Wilmer Worrall, Russell Yake, Leslie Hueston and Morgan Walde; auditors, John Clove and Fred Baker; trustees, W. B. Walker, C. Waide and D. G. Patterson; janitor, Thomas Boyd.

After the meeting a lunch was served, while an impromptu concert was staged by several members of the lodge. Bro. Russell Yake rendered some fine selections on the piano, while Bro. Fred Baker, Jas. H. Berry, the retiring worshipful master and Sandy McFee furnished some very funny songs.

REVIEW SHOWS
RECORD VOTE IN
CIVIC ELECTION1920 Totals Surpassed in All
Departments by 1921
Poll.

LIST SLIGHTLY LARGER

Officials Give Early Date as
Reason for Keener Interest
Displayed.

A review of the figures cast at the recent municipal election shows that more votes were cast this year than ever before in a municipal contest. Last year was a record, but the election this year shows that the 1920 total was surpassed in all departments, in some cases the increase being about 2,000.

The aldermanic race lay the large vote to the change from New Year's Day voting to earlier in December before the rush of the Christmas season. New Year's found the people pretty well satisfied to stay at home and many of them evidently did.

The voter's list shows that there was a slight increase in the number of voters, but the whole, if carefully scrutinized, it would be found that there were many on the list who were not entitled to vote because of the change in the law governing property owners and wives of property owners and their husbands, as the case may be.

Majority Vote Large.
The majority brought out the biggest vote. The three-cornered fight in 1920 was 893. In the election of the 1920 elections. The result was that in 1920 the two candidates drew a total of 9,416 votes, while this election saw 11,018 votes polled for the trio of contestants.

In 1920, there was no contest for the utilities commission, Messrs. McFarland and Mitchell going in by acclamation, while this year Messrs. Pocock and Vining faced opposition.

This condition has occurred in other years also, and is much the same as with the hospital trust. Twice James

Will Speak Here

Distinguished Brotherhood Official
Will Open Membership Drive
In London.

DR. JAMES FOSTER WILCOX.

Gray has been named to that body by acclamation, but Col. W. M. Garthshore always faced opposition.

Perhaps the feature of the aldermanic contest was the fact that Ald. H. J. Childs went over the 2,000 mark in Ward Four. This is believed to be a record.

All Over 1,000.
In Ward One this year there were six candidates, as compared with eleven in 1920. This year the winners all polled votes of over 1,000, while the highest in 1920 was 893. In the election of aldermen in 1920, a total of 5,215, while in 1921, there were 5,174 votes cast.

In Ward Two, Dr. Cameron Wilson polled 1,000 votes in 1920, and this year Dr. Bean duplicated his feat. Seven candidates in 1920 polled 3,735 votes and four in 1921, 3,984. This year there were 188 votes wasted, that number being marked for W. Stewart, who was ineligible.

Aldermen Watkinson, Drake and Ash-ton have a firm grip on Ward Three, as

will be seen by the votes for the two years:

Watkinson	1920.	1921.
Drake	1,229	1,172
Ash-ton	1,228	1,162
	1,229	1,076

In 1920, there were five in the field, and this year eight. The total aldermanic vote in 1920 was 5,946, and this year 6,216.

Ward Four stands out as having the heaviest vote cast for aldermen. There were eleven in the field in 1920, and they polled 6,428 votes, the three leaders getting over 1,000 each. This year H. J. Childs drew 2,000, and the total aldermanic vote was 7,613. Harry Kibbler, a defeated candidate in 1920, drew 430 votes. This year he was defeated again, but drew 565 votes.

W. E. Grieve and J. W. Laidlaw responded to the toast, "The Empire." Mr. Grieve declared that there had never been a nation yet able to handle the British Empire, and he did not see how it could be expected that he should be able to do so. The Empire was the mother of nations, and Canada was fast becoming a nation. The biggest part of the Dominion was the province of Ontario; the biggest part of Ontario was the county of Middlesex, and the biggest part of Middlesex was the township of Wilcox.

"Canada" was sponsored by G. F. Pearson and J. C. Elliott, K. C. Mr. Pearson stated that the county had come through some troublesome times, and was facing an adjustment in prices and values.

Has Stood Test.
"Canada has stood the test and stands well to the top in competition with other countries," he declared. He referred to the pre-war prices of farm products and the fact that some other commodities had not fallen in like ratio.

Mr. Elliott declared that the county had never had a man in the warden's chair that had not been an ornament to it, and that the present-day members of the council were well up to the standard of olden days. He spoke of Mr. Ryckman as being the best warden the county ever had.

Canada had great problems to face, but she would overcome them as always, as a strong, aggressive, young nation. The speaker referred to the Western University, and that Western Ontario was a great field for a great institution.

The greatest duty of the citizens was to make Canada the strongest, capable and most self-reliant colony of the British crown.

Thomas Elliott of West Williams and P. A. Gahan of Strathroy handled the toast to the ladies in excellent fashion. Mr. Gahan explained that he was a bachelor, and that misery loved company. He was an admirer of female beauty, and hoped that the fair sex would never go back to the long, trailing skirts of olden days, which swept the dirt off the sidewalks.

Ald. John Bridge spoke to the toast of the "City of London," while Councillor W. A. Collins and County Engineer Talbot looked after the county's toast. Mr. Talbot's little daughter delighted everyone present with an excellent piano solo.

The musical program was exceptionally good, solos by Capt. Tom Robson, Fred Dowling and C. C. Henry being heartily enjoyed.

Ed. Douglas, reeve of London Township, made a most efficient chairman.

Dr. Wilcox has reserved the Canadian part of his tour to three cities exclusively, St. Thomas, London and Sarnia. The mass meeting, it was announced Friday by Rev. J. N. Norton, secretary for Western Ontario of the Canadian Brotherhood Federation, will mark the inauguration of a campaign to secure 100,000 members for the Canadian Federation.

COUNCIL GIVES
WARDEN CHEST
OF SILVERWAREEntertained at Banquet by
Alton Ryckman, Middlesex
Head, Friday Night.

SPEAKS TO "CANADA"

J. C. Elliott, K.C., Declares
Western Ontario Great
Field for Institution

Warden Alton Ryckman of the Middlesex County Council entertained right royally the members of the council and friends to the number of 60 at a banquet in the Grigg House Friday night.

The warden's banquet is always the social feature of the December gathering of the Middlesex fathers and Friday night's dinner was the happiest on record.

From the general tenor of the remarks of each speaker on the toast list, it could be easily seen that Warden Ryckman was one of the most popular men that ever graced the warden's chair. The esteem in which he is held by the councillors was recognized in the tangible form of a case of 51 pieces of silver, the presentation being made by Councillor W. J. Fuller, the accompanying address being read by Councillor E. Nichol.

The address which will be engrossed and sealed with the corporate seal of the county, was as follows:
"At the conclusion of the labor of the year your colleagues of the county council for the year 1921 desire to avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing the feelings of regard, respect, confidence and esteem which they unanimously entertain towards you.

Will Leave Impression.
"The most excellent qualities of heart and mind displayed by you as presiding officer will leave a lasting impression in the memory of every one of your associates.

Your natural aptitude for public affairs, combined with sound judgment, tact and courtesy, have enabled you to discharge our official duties with credit to yourself, satisfaction to the citizens of the county of Middlesex, whose interests you have always so loyally, conscientiously and efficiently represented.

Those of us who have had the opportunity of knowing your sterling worth and of observing your conduct of public business during the past year confidently predict that your capacity for leadership and fearlessness in facing issues that confront you, will enable you to advance still further in an honorable and useful public career.

As a member of the banner county of the province you have set a high standard for your successor to emulate.

"We ask you as a token of our sentiments of affection and admiration to accept this chest of silverware, together with our heartfelt wishes for many future years of health, happiness and useful service for both yourself and estimable life partner.

Expresses Thanks.
Warden Ryckman, in expressing his thanks to the councillors, referred to the many relations that he existed this year in the council. He was sorry Mayor Little was not present at the banquet.

Mr. Little has been just a little closer to the heart of Middlesex than any other mayor," he said. "I speak of the county of Middlesex, but London is our natural center; we should be one and loyal together. The biggest part of the Dominion was the province of Ontario; the biggest part of Ontario was the county of Middlesex, and the biggest part of Middlesex was the township of Wilcox."

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LOST IN LONDON, ONE HARD WINTER! WHERE'D IT GO?

Weather prophets some months ago were predicting a long, hard winter, which so far has certainly failed to materialize.

If all those who undertake to "predict the future" were put in jail, for their wrong predictions, it seems as though the jails ought to be filled with weather prophets, judging from many past experiences!

Usually, weather is "predicted" only a few hours ahead, or a day or so at most, and this is all that the average scientific meteorologist ever hopes to predict. He endeavors to foretell the next day's weather by observations of other scientific instruments.

In addition to this, he is in touch with the barometer, thermometer, anemometer

telegraph, and hears the sort of weather which they are having in any given locality, and foretells the weather for his own vicinity by calculating the time it would take to travel the necessary distance—the wind being of a certain, ascertained velocity.

These indications are, as before said, for only a few hours ahead, and no scientific weather prophet attempts to foretell, as a rule, the sort of weather which will be experienced weeks and months ahead.

The persons who do this are usually "astrologers," who declare that they can ascertain this by means of the relative positions of heavenly bodies at any given time in the future. Needless to say, astrology is not taken seriously by

scientific astronomers and weather prophets today. It is not considered by them a "true science."

There are certain general observations which may be drawn, at times, however, by which the general character of the forthcoming season may be to some extent foretold; but these predictions are admittedly very general and uncertain. They are liable to be changed by changing terrestrial and cosmical phenomena.

Thus, it has often been claimed that a dry, hot summer will usually give place to a cold, hard winter; but this is far from an invariable rule. A wet summer is said to foretell a mild winter; but here again there is no certainty. So many factors enter into

the climate all over the world is undergoing definite changes—

due, it is thought, partly to the deviation of the Gulf stream, due also to sunspots, to certain magnetic phenomena and to other causes.

Thus Egypt, which usually had a definite dry season and a rainy season, now has rain when it was unknown before; winters in Canada are becoming milder, on the whole, and the summers somewhat cooler. The seasons for many of these changes are yet to be found.

In general, it may be said that weather predictions for coming seasons fail because it is, at present, impossible to foretell them with scientific accuracy; and even were this possible, cosmical forces might intrude themselves, offsetting the accuracy of the long-time predictions.

