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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.
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DECAY OF MORALS.

Moralists and ministers are flurried over the relaxation of standards. Time was, it is thought, when we could think commiseratingly of the Frenchmen and the state they are in of soul and body, but now, when we hear of Paris police stopping indecency, when we have seen French steadfastness in both war and peace, when Carpentier has beaten all British champions with ease, we can no longer rest satisfied with ourselves. It seems as though British morals, British dress, drama and fiction are all going to the dogs.

It is amusing, however, to turn a page of old Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, written about 1790, and read what Dr. Johnson had to say of the general decay in his England. "Subordination," he said, "is sadly broken down in this age. No man now has the same authority which his father had, except a jailer. No master has it over his servants; it is diminished in our colleges; nay, in our grammar schools. There are many causes, Sir, the chief of which is, I think, the great increase of money. . . . There is a general relaxation of reverence. My hope is that, as anarchy produces tyranny, this extreme relaxation will produce a tightening of the reins." So spoke the ancient sage of a century or so ago. True enough, the power of college teachers had declined, for Milton is said to have been whipped by his Cambridge tutor. That probably accounts for Paradise Lost. Since Johnson's day the jailer also, whose authority was then still unimpaired, has been somewhat reduced, and husbands have lived to see not only the end of free wife-beating, but the vote for woman.

Morals, reverence and authority have always been on the down-grade. In early times the Roman Empire adopted Christianity as its state religion. Did this bring a millennium? A century after that the empire of the west fell to pieces, and the Middle Ages believed Rome's fall to be due to her immorality as compared to the sweet wholesomeness of the dear, lovely, invading Germans. While Rome's pillars were falling 'round his ears, St. Jerome denounced the awful corruption of his primitive, almost apostolic, Christian day, and people came to believe that it was immorality that had brought Rome down. The idealist has ever seen the world all wrong, as perhaps it is. The time is always out of joint, and it is a cursed spite that it must be everlastingly set right.

A PAGAN REVIVAL.

It is hard to understand how in any civilized country or in any country supposed to be guided by the teachings of Christianity there are individuals who are seriously suggesting that those people who are hopelessly insane should be killed off, in much the same manner as one would give chloroform to a dog or administer strychnine to a cat. Yet it appears that in the State of Connecticut legislators are discussing the "legal execution" of patients afflicted with this malady.

Some years ago, it will be remembered, there was quite a widespread movement in the United States for the carrying out of similar treatment on those afflicted with any disease which the doctors had pronounced incurable; but this cold-blooded murder scheme aroused such a storm of hostile public opinion that it was promptly dropped. We now have it revived in another form.

Readers of Herodotus will recollect that the father of historians gives a description of an eastern people whose civilization was quite in an advanced state, but who held original ideas regarding the disposal of their sick and aged. When people got too old to look after themselves or were hopelessly diseased, they put them out of their misery by simply knocking them on the head with a club and afterwards eating them. By the carrying out of this latter ceremony, the relatives of the dispatched were supposed to demonstrate their affection. There are references in "The Golden Bough" to similar rites being practiced by certain savage tribes in obscure parts of the earth at the present day.

It has been stated that certain modern dances of the jazz type are but modifications or adaptations of dances in vogue among the cannibals of different climes, and perhaps it follows as a natural sequence that the ethics of these savages, both ancient and modern, may be taken as a standard in such matters as the disposal of the sick and aged and of the hopelessly insane.

But we are now living in a Christian age, and the ten commandments cannot be trampled underfoot because some modern pagans are anxious for a cheap run of notoriety. Justice, charity and mercy are attributes, which in these times the world cannot afford to ignore, and murder is murder, even although it may masquerade in the guise of modern science and enlightenment.

FORESTRY COSTS LESS THAN CHEWING GUM.

Canada's total expenditures on forest protection are about twice or face-powder bill.

To any Canadian who may protest that the allotments of money for forest protection by any Government or private interest appear excessive, let him consider some of the bills the Canadian people cheerily pay for their everyday luxuries.

As against \$1,750,000, which is the total spent on forest protection throughout the Dominion in even a year of serious conflagrations, place the following annual

expenditures supplied to the Canadian Forestry Magazine by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:
Canada's Yearly Bill.

Candy	\$50,000,000
Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco	61,000,000
Soft Drinks	28,700,000
Jewelry	9,300,000
Chewing Gum	3,688,000

We spend on face-powder and perfumery \$1,000,000. The bill for ice cream cones for juvenile Canadians is larger than the total amount spent on all forms of forest protection and forestry in the Province of Ontario. The national bill for cigarettes alone is over \$23,000,000, and for cigars over \$12,000,000.

When any complaint is heard that the nation is paying too much for the maintenance of forestry branches, let it be considered that all such expenses bulked together barely come up to the national outlay for the single item of chewing gum.

THE EDUCATIONAL TEND.

A number of recent books on education reviewed by the London Spectator show a general tendency to react against the extremist liberty views fashionable in some quarters. The uses of authority and even of fear are not forgotten.

Dr. Constance Long, for example, a psycho-analyst, considers that children should not be too completely shielded from fear, and that a certain amount of outside pressure may be very good for them. Free self-expression has been a rather popular cry of late. An American lady, lecturing in this city a year ago, rattled along very eagerly on the need of letting a child develop his bent and having done with prohibitions and punishments. But prohibitions, punishments and fear are part of nature, by no means man-made. Even if they were man-made, they might be an improvement on nature. But the only argument against them would be that disregard of them is an improvement on nature. Many wise educationists are far from convinced that the child should be merely guided in asserting himself. Sometimes he needs the curb, and if not fear, at least caution must be knocked into him. Even the taboo is desirable against some forms of self-indulgence; children must, like barbarians, be governed to some extent by taboo.

EVERYTHING

RECONSTRUCTION DUE.

[New York Globe.]
Our economic machine is like the Irishman's roof. When it rains we can't fix it, and when it isn't raining we don't need it.

NO ALARM HERE.

[Calgary Herald.]
The Manchester Guardian thinks Canada is biting off more than it can chew. Canada showed in the Great War that it can chew a fair-sized bite.

QUEBEC'S GOLD MINE.

[Vancouver Province.]
Montreal boasts that it excelled all other cities in the Dominion in the volume and promptness with which its citizens paid their income tax. The enormous remittances from the dry provinces may explain the plethora of money.

A SOCIALIST DEBACLE.

[Chicago News.]
The municipal elections in Milwaukee have swept the state clean of Socialists, with one insignificant exception, and a year ago the city government was almost solidly Socialist. How are the mighty fallen? Evidently Milwaukee "knows how." With so satisfactory a result it would be ungracious to challenge the assertion that it was due to the vote of the women.

THE DIRECT METHOD.

[Sydney Bulletin.]
The Allies, who are already thousands of millions to the bad over the war and the senseless destruction, demanded an indemnity equal to about three and three-quarters thousand millions, though when spread over forty-two years, with moderate compound interest, it came to eleven thousand millions. Still in cash they had to pay in cash or kind they only asked for about one-third of their losses. When the first small installment fell due it wasn't paid. Instead the Huns raised a Bolshevik insurrection—probably a sham insurrection—to emphasize their misery and helplessness, and asked the Allies to suppress it as the own cost. Yet there was money in abundance for local salaries. The wages of German foreign office officials were multiplied by 12, and the cost of the home office by 75, and of the post office by more than 6. The Allies are trying to impress on the Hun that he isn't the victor, a few tons of dynamite may yet have to be dropped on Berlin to give the Hun the first real intimation that he didn't win the war.

AN IMPERIAL CABINET.

[Westminster Gazette.]
Mr. Winston Churchill insists that the assembling of the representatives of the Empire this year will not be a conference, but a cabinet. That may be the intention, but the position is not so simple. The decisions of cabinets require ratification of parliaments, and there may be difficulties where decisions have been carried by a majority of states against a minority which is called upon to endorse the policy adopted. The British Empire does not lend itself easily to a situation of that kind, or to a veto or precise definition, and attempts to make the different parts conform to some standard pattern may have precisely the opposite effect to that intended. On the whole, we shall do well to go slowly in the transformation of what has hitherto been an exchange of ideas into something of the nature of an executive assembly, whose decisions will have to obtain consent among a wide variety of peoples whose interests and whose angles of view may not be those of the Mother Country, which must have preponderating weight in the assembly, if only by reason of the fact that it must find most of the money.

WAR HABITS DISAPPEARING.

[London Daily Chronicle.]
The stranger in our midst, who is also a critic, is pleasantly impressed by the way in which we have thrown off our war habits. Whether it is in spite of our economic troubles or is actually due to them, we impress the visitor to our shores as a people who are settling down very commendably to old and honored habits. Our manners, which were not above criticism three years ago, are becoming better, and the spirit of good-will and kindly feeling that evaporated during the years of warfare has descended upon us once again. It is a nice encomium to receive, and should encourage us to prove that it is a true one.

POLAND AND THE ALLIES.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
In Poland the bad boy of Europe? The Poles willful and ungrateful folk who have misused the gift of liberty? Germany answers with a vigorous affirmative, which is natural. England and Italy answer with a qualified affirmative, which is unnatural and deplorable. The victory of the Allies in the World War brought freedom to Poland. They were deeply grateful. They were also very distrustful. They believed the nations that had freed Poland would be friends of Poland. They accepted at face value the promises of the Allies. And because of their trustfulness the Poles believe that they have been victimized.

JUSTICE NOT VENGEANCE.

[London Daily Telegraph.]
Bankers, shipowners and manufacturers are very deeply concerned in the industrial and economic future of Central Europe. It is no interest of ours, nor is it that of France or Italy, to plunge that area into insolvency and irretrievable confusion. We do not want to ruin, destroy or devastate Germany. We should prefer her to stand upright on her own feet, go on with her industrial revival—and pay her debts. Last consideration must be the governing motive of any military or other penalties which it may be deemed desirable to inflict. They are punitive, but they are not vindictive. Germany has sinned deeply; but it is not upon her chastisement that we are specially bent. Reparation, not vengeance, is our primary object.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

[New York Times.]
Who can really tell what the war cost the people of the world, and what it will yet cost them? Much time must elapse before famine is banished from Asia as well as from Europe. The moral damage done society is enormous and baffles speculation. Except that it is a horrible chapter in human history, no one knows the story of what has happened in Russia under the Bolshevik despotism. Still men heaped up and the tragic lessons of the last Great War have made so little impression upon politicians that other great wars are talked of lightly, as if diplomacy did not have her office, and it was the destiny of civilization to destroy itself. But it cannot be helped that if the survivors of the last Great War were polled in all countries their voice would be for the long peace of reconstruction and for disarmament.

WHAT DO YOU ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—Saint-Pierre was the explorer sent to the western Canada to trade with the Indians after the death of La Verendrye.
 - 2—Sir James Aikins, Winnipeg, is president of the Canadian Bar Association.
 - 3—Nova Scotia has 16 House of Commons members.
 - 4—Isaac Jogues was the first Jesuit missionary to meet death at the hands of the Iroquois.
 - 5—The famous Victoria glacier is in Rocky Mountains Park at Lake Louise.
 - 6—Penitentiaries come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.
 - 7—The name of Dollard is honored in the annals of New France because he, with thirty companions, met death in a brilliant attack upon the Iroquois at the Ottawa River in 1660, and by attack he saved the French colonies from the inroads of these hostile tribes.
 - 8—Baron de Lery was the Frenchman, who was leader of the first attempt to establish an European settlement in America. Sable Island was the spot chosen for the colony. It was established in 1518, but ended in failure.
 - 9—Acadia is the Micmac word meaning "place."
 - 10—The Company of New France was a fur trading company and 100 members, organized in France by Champlain among the noblemen and traders in France.
- TODAY'S QUESTIONS.**
- 1—Who were the Mandans?
 - 2—Who is president of Victoria College, Toronto?
 - 3—How many Alberta members has the senate?
 - 4—When was the first Roman Catholic convent established in Canada?
 - 5—How old is Toronto?
 - 6—What is the device on Canada's new coat-of-arms?
 - 7—What are the two houses of the Dominion Parliament?
 - 8—Who was the first European to cross the continent?
 - 9—When was the first Christian service held among the Indians?
 - 10—When did Sir Francis Drake visit the west coast of America?

FIREMEN SOON TO WEAR MASKS

Army Gas Protector Is Not Suitable For Mines and Industries.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—That a fire man's mask which will protect against all forms of smoke and chemical fumes will soon be commercially available as the result of the work of government chemists is indicated in technical report 218, "Gas Masks for Gases Met in Fighting Fires," by A. C. Fiedler, Sidney H. Katz and Selwyn P. Kinney, just issued by the United States bureau of mines.

That the army gas mask gives excellent protection against smoke and the irritating and distasteful products of combustion will not protect against carbon monoxide atmospheres deficient in oxygen or atmospheres containing inflammable gases, as asserted by the authors. City firemen have been wearing army gas masks of the type which should be used on such occasions.

Many types are tested. The bureau of mines has tested and used many types. It contained oxygen breathing apparatus in fighting mine fires and in rescuing miners trapped in fires or from explosions in mines. Mine devices have been used by city fire fighters but have never been considered entirely satisfactory. Generally, to their weight, to the time necessary for adjusting them to wearers, and the constant need for repair to maintain the apparatus in good working condition. Hence there has long been need for a light, easily-adjusted and dependable breathing apparatus for protecting fire fighters from irritating and poisonous gases and smokes.

An oxygen breathing apparatus, which uses a chemical filter for removing poisonous gases and fumes from the air, has been developed to a high state of perfection. The mask used by the United States army is capable of giving complete protection against all the deadly gases that have been met in the battlefield, but it does not protect against all the gases or atmospheres which city firemen are called upon to meet in the fighting.

The dangers from gases that city firemen are called upon to meet are of many kinds. They are not only the deadly gases that have been met in the battlefield, but they are also the deadly gases that are met in the fighting. The army gas mask is capable of giving complete protection against all the deadly gases that have been met in the battlefield, but it does not protect against all the gases or atmospheres which city firemen are called upon to meet in the fighting.

The work described in this paper was undertaken to obtain information regarding the use of the army type of mask for fighting fires and for doing rescue work in mines and the mineral industries. Incidentally, the results may be of interest to city firemen, insurance underwriters, state officials, property owners, and others who are interested in protection of property from fire.

GIRLS, ATHLETIC AND OTHERWISE, TOPIC IN LONDON

'Less Muscle and More Sense' Doctrine Arouses Many Fair Defenders.

WOMAN DOCTORS DIVIDE

Majority Favor Athletics and Victorian Girls Are At Discount Now.

London, May 24.—The English girl athlete has been forced to do some high and quick stepping to defend her name in the face of the widespread criticism here that strenuous sports "have a lamentable result" on women. The doctrine of "less muscle and more sense" has stirred the women of England more than any international hockey match ever did, and the proponents of healthy games are hitting out with both fists for a decision.

A group of prominent woman educators met this week and declared that in view of race preservation girls must stop playing boys' games. They said emphatically that if girls win too much of their "manly" games, the loss will be to the next generation; that their games do not square with humanity.

Dr. Kenelly's Views.
Dr. Augusta Kenelly, a noted medical writer, said:

"Women who, owing to faulty heredity or abnormal training, develop masculine instead of feminine attributes, do this at the cost of the masculine potential, which is transmitted by father to daughter, in trust, as it were, from the masculine line. The result is that athletic women, or women otherwise masculine in type, produce feminine offspring mainly, and seldom sons. When sons are born to them they are liable to be puny and delicate, and generally are of an inferior type. Since it is chiefly girls of the upper middle classes who are affected by athletic training, these being the ones who mainly supply brains, enterprise and talent, they are rapidly falling to provide their numerical complement of males to pioneer progress, to say nothing of their failure to provide sons and daughters who are of true physique and possess the manly talents and initiative that have set the Anglo-Saxon race in the van of evolution.

"Besides, our young girls who are too sportive and boylike are almost always bad tempered and unsound."

Sir J. Orichton Brown said: "Physical exercise for girls is as necessary as it is for boys, but in both cases there must be regard for anatomical and physiological considerations. To ignore sexual differences in this matter will be courting disaster."

"Muscular development in girls does not make for elasticity, and woman cannot carry out her proper functions if she is a mass of muscle," said Miss Annie Radman, director of the Michman School of Physical Development.

Says Muscle Destroys Poise.
Mrs. Roger Verrill, an expert on poise, said that feminine muscle destroys rather than makes poise. The educators then named a committee to draw up a constructive program for the girl's physical education, along such lines as dancing, swimming, fencing and—no wonder the blow struck back—housework.

The London School of Medicine for Women is taking no such count. "We go in for sports every time as strenuously as possible," said the secretary, "and all our woman doctors are endorsed. We are champions in the art of ball games, and have good hockey and lacrosse teams. During training chocolates, cake and smoking are forbidden and girl athletes must go to bed early."

"Girls are much healthier and fitter as a result of vigorous exercise," said Dr. Alice Benham. "I have found that in maternity cases the worst have been nine types, who spend most of their lives at study and knitting."

Other prominent woman doctors take the same stand and call the reasoning of the educators for girls nonsense. "It is a part of the scheme to get women back into the old-fashioned atmosphere," said Dr. Jane Walker.

"Athletics are exceedingly good for girls. They make good mothers, good for little boys and girls together than football. As a matter of fact, an invitation at Oxford and Cambridge a few years ago proved that athletic women had beautiful children and plenty of them."

Victorian Girls Passé.
"It is another of those silly mid-Victorian fetishes which still linger in a certain type of academic mind," said Dr. Sloan C. Jesser. "No reasonable person wants a Victorian girl around any more."

She added, however, that there was a general tendency to overestimate and overemphasize the value of athletics to both sexes.

English girls are certainly the greatest feminine athletes in the world. They not only play tennis, fence and dance, but they are good football players, rowers, and they hold great track meets, where hurdlers, high jumpers, weight throwers and sprinters make good marks. They like hockey leagues here and there.

London football league with eight teams represented in it and regular week-end games, and there is a much interest in their games there is in any inter-city baseball league in America. But as the league president said, answering the educators:

"Our girls are too busy training and keeping fit to answer these housewife charges. It is funny we didn't hear them when girls drove motor lorries over shell-torn French roads. This war opened the eyes of the girls to draw on a larger life, and in our struggle to make ourselves equal with the other sex we think we have a right to get the benefit of glorious outdoor sports as the men understand them."

GERMAN HEADS POLISH REBELS

BAIGNOW, Upper Silesia, May 24.—Count Mathias Mielczynski, commander of Korant's insurgent army, noted as a gambler, artist and soldier, former a gambler, member and all-round adventurer, in an interview here utterly assailed Germany. His former father-in-law, for which he fought in the world war, winning the Iron cross of the first class when he entered the Russian lines and was decorated by the Russian government.



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The pace of life to-day is faster than that of the generations in the past. Medical Science tells us repeatedly the necessity of replenishing the heart and nerve systems of the human body. When the heart begins to falter, the brain grows weary, the nerves become unhealed, ordinary duties become a burden and even pleasures drag heavily. Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills is the remedy that stands alone without a rival. Their principle is to free you from the consequence of disease, build up your health and fit you to take your place in life.

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The Ideal Bathtub for Baby

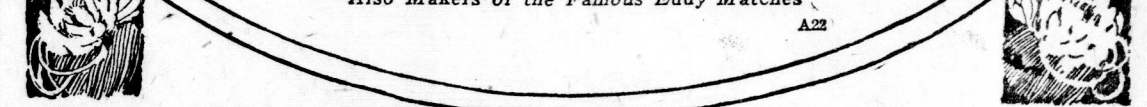
EDDY'S Indurated Fibreware Bathtub is just the thing for baby's bath. Besides being light, easy to handle and unbreakable, it has a surface which cannot cause injury—no cracks, no joints, no nails or rivets. It is moulded in one piece and unlike wood, it cannot splinter or come apart. It is much superior to metal because it cannot dent or rust. Metal tubs quickly absorb heat and are liable to scald baby's skin, even after cold water is added. In a like manner, metal if cold will strike chill to the skin and also cause the water to cool quickly. Eddy's Indurated Fibreware does not radiate heat or cold and is quite safe. For the same reason it keeps the water warm longer.

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The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited

HULL, Canada

Also Makers of the Famous Eddy Matches



on which many fortresses were underlain. A Polish signal corps telephone was at his elbow.

In Reichstag Fifteen Years. The "I served fifteen years in the reichstag, and fought for Germany against the Russians," he said.

"This uprising was a natural reaction against German brutality. After the insurrection started, Korant offered the command. I organized everything."

"My plan was to take the mining districts of Beuthen, Katowitz and Gliwiz, and then to extend our lines to the Czechoslovakian frontier. (The first phase of the campaign had been successful. Our next move will be of diplomatic and political nature."

An Dollwa, Mielczynski is a Polish nobleman of 50, dressed in a brown flannel shirt, military breeches and puttees, and wearing a broad, triangular cap. He laughed frequently, and seemed to regard the coup as a humorous adventure.



Yes, they'll need Lifebuoy

Playtime is infection time. There are cuts, scratches, bruises—there is the free and artless contact with other children—there is street dust, germs and dirt everywhere. Yet there is one sure, economical easy-to-get safeguard, and that is

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

Wash the little bodies with Lifebuoy. Its rich, healing antiseptic oils make for perfect cleanliness and keep the skin rosy and healthy, free from germ and microbe.

The carbollic odour in Lifebuoy is a sign of its protective qualities—quickly vanishing after use.

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