

FOUR

POLICE HELPED RECEIVE GUESTS

Magistrate Dismisses Case
When Nobody Bought
Drink.

Thirsty Throat Wins Race
Against Lucas For Glass
of Whiskey.

A young married man who came from Brantford just after Christmas, was so overjoyed when his wife went away for Easter that he decided to give a little party for some friends last Saturday night.

The police were not invited, but they came anyway, and as a matter of fact they arrived before five of the guests did. Inspector Lucas had the pleasure of opening the side door to five of them.

The inspector, in the witness box, said that he saw three men go in the side entrance about 9:30 o'clock and a little later they came out with another man and drove away in a car.

About 10 o'clock five other men arrived and went into the house, and at 11 o'clock the police took a hand in the proceedings. Papers had been pinned around the windows so they could not see in and the doors were all locked.

There were many chuckles in the courtroom as the inspector told of opening the door to the five guests, who wished that they had not come till a little later.

Inspector Lucas declared that the host could not identify a number of his guests.

Sergeant Middaugh stated that he went in with Inspector Lucas. As soon as mine host saw him, he grabbed a glass of whiskey and said: "I'm going to get this one before you get me."

"And did he get it?" inquired Chief Birrell.

"He did," said the sergeant.

Five guests at the party told of being invited for a little get-together. They all declared that they had not bought any drinks. They admitted drinking two bottles of whiskey after the police had gone.

"I think it would be monstrous to convict this man on the evidence offered," said J. M. McEvoy, K.C., appearing for the defence.

Mr. Graydon stated that the circumstances were suspicious but he did not intend to convict the man as he was inclined to believe the stories told by the guests.

"I have had more reports about this house than any other, declared Chief Birrell.

"These parties will have to stop," decreed the court.

"He will be back here in a very short time," predicted Chief Birrell.

**DEALING WITH IMMIGRATION
FROM ANGLE OF LABOR**

Local Party Assured by Hon. James
Murdock and Tom Moore of
Continued Observation.

The local labor men are in receipt of communications from the Hon. James Murdock, federal minister of labor, and Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades Congress, dealing with the question of immigration, particularly as the question involves farm and domestic laborers.

The former explains that the subject is being accorded close and continual observation by the Hon. Charles Stewart, while the latter explains that the Dominion Congress has had this matter under consideration for a considerable period, and is now acting upon certain resolutions that were passed at the last session of the congress in Winnipeg.

The local unionists are urged to furnish any data that may be of assistance to their representatives at the capital, who will pursue the question further.

It is expected that London will be represented at the regular convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati commencing June 12 next.

**CLAIMS CHAIRMAN
OF BOARD INVITED**

According to the record in the city clerk's office, as produced by Mayor Wilson, the chairman of the board of education, along with the chairman of the various other city bodies, received an invitation to participate in the making of plans for the reception of the governor-general.

Mayor Wilson's recent statement, that this was a fact, has brought the declaration from Chairman Smith of the board of education that the mayor's statement was untrue.

Thursday morning the mayor asked for a list of the notices that were sent out by the city clerk. These were invitations to the meetings of the committee to make the plans, and included in this list is the chairman and representatives of many bodies, including the chairman of the board of education.

Chairmen invited were: public utilities, railway commission, board of education, board of health, public library, hospital trust, and Judges Judd and Macbeth, Bishops Williams and Fallon, and a long list of others.

Most of those invited attended, according to the mayor.

**SCALE AVERTS
HAMILTON STRIKE**

Hamilton, April 20.—There will be no strike of the employees of the Hamilton street railway or other employees of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company. That was assured when the street railwaymen offered a compromise that will be accepted by the company. The men were getting 52c an hour. The conciliation board awarded 50c. The company had previously offered 47c. A similar settlement will be made with the engineers.

GIVEN TWO YEARS.

Brantford, April 20.—James Ponto was given two years less a day by Magistrate Blake this morning for slashing Scraphin Bodgera with a razor.

Summary of Farm Reports

Toronto, April 20.—Following is a summary of reports made by the agricultural representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture: Frequent showers have been delaying seeding operations, as it has been hard to get on the land in many cases. On well drained fields, however, considerable advance has been made with spring work.

In Kent, the chief fall wheat county of the province, both fall wheat and clover have shown a remarkable improvement during the past week, owing to warm rains followed by sunshine. Essex also speaks favorably of the present appearance of fall wheat.

Kent reports that a large number of tobacco beds have been prepared and seed sown, although rainy weather has been curtailing operations. One market gardener in that county already has 2,000 sets of early cabbage in the field.

Speaking of the tobacco situation, Essex says: "The Cooperative Tobacco Company, which holds a total of over 6,000,000 pounds, reports sales in England recently of Burley at 30 cents per pound and upward. The tobacco market is apparently very slowly developing a stronger tone."

Peel states that considerable baled hay is being shipped weekly to Eastern Ontario at prices ranging from \$18 to \$20 a ton f. o. b., while alfalfa is selling loose at from \$17 to \$20 a ton.

Bruce says that considerable alfalfa and sweet clover seed is available in that county, the former selling at \$25 and the latter at \$5 a bushel. Peterboro states that most of the cattle held over for sale in that county last fall have already been shipped out.

Bruce calls attention to the following peculiar relationship said to exist between feeding sweet clover to cattle and dehorning: "Several com-

plaints have reached this office from farmers who have been feeding sweet clover ensilage during the past year. They complain that when they dehorn their cattle they find great difficulty in checking blood flow, and several instances have been noted where the animals have bled to death. There does not seem to be any remedy known towards checking this flow."

Grenville fears that too many cattle may be turned on the fields before the grass gets a sufficient start, owing to the scarcity of feed. Frontenac reports some cheap veal, calves selling at from \$3 to \$4 each, some of the better appearing bringing from \$5 to \$6.

Peterboro says that the milk supply is increasing, and that farmers are buying extra cows to be ready for the opening of the cheese factories. In other countries most of the factories are already making cheese.

Kent quotes spring lamb as selling at 16c a pound. Essex says that enquiries are being made regarding the marketing of wool.

Peel states: A sale of farm chunks, imported from Saskatchewan, was held in this county a few days ago. A number of the animals showed Belgian and Percheron breeding, while others were evidently Clydesdales and crosses. The highest price paid was \$180 for a heavy weight Percheron mare, and the average, on the terms of the sale, was about \$150.

Berkshire sows, known to be good breeders, are selling at from \$40 to \$50 for breeding purposes in Prescott and Russell. Some local breeders are thinking of crossing Berkshires with Yorkshires for bacon purposes.

Frontenac says that the demand for labor is brisk, with hardly enough experienced men to meet the demand.

SEND LETTERS TO U. S. PUPILS

Leeds, England, Students En-
joy Writing To Overseas
Correspondents.

Teachers Are Puzzled Some-
times by Use of Ameri-
canisms.

Leeds, Eng., April 20.—Hearty approval of a scheme to promote friendly correspondence between school children of Leeds and those of various American cities has been given by Premier Lloyd George in a letter to James Watson, headmaster of Harehills Council School here, who has instituted the idea as a means of stimulating interest in composition, geography, writing and spelling.

Under Mr. Watson's plan, each child has one particular correspondent whom he or she addresses by name. The letters written in the school under supervision of the teacher, form part of the ordinary composition lesson, but have proved to be its most attractive feature.

Convey Helpful Hints. Incidentally, the letters received often convey valuable hints to teachers in regard to methods used in America, which are frequently made the subject of inquiries by the Leeds education authorities.

A recent mail brought 120 letters from pupils at four schools in Washington, which in the opinion of educationists here are remarkable for their excellent composition, good handwriting and correct spelling. The ages of the young American correspondents average 13, and their letters range from 500 to 1,000 words in length. They are full of the Washington conference, but personal touches and descriptions of the schools and their surroundings are not lacking.

Sometimes Puzzled. Occasionally the English children are puzzled by Americanisms. A reference to "Buddie" as the name of the unknown soldier proved difficult even for the masters, but my teacher is a first-class soccer ball fan, was more easily interpreted.

"Dear Unseen Friend," one letter begins. "I choose Leeds because I liked it from what I have studied about it, so please tell me something about your city."

Many letters express a hope for an everlasting peace between the two countries, and most of the young Americans sign as "Your American Friend."

SINGS OWN COMPOSITION.

DRESDEN, April 19.—Excellent musical numbers were given by the Presbyterian choir on Easter Sunday. In the evening Miss Marion McVean, a pupil of Dr. Albert Ham of the Canadian Academy, Toronto, sang an Easter hymn, the music being of her own composition.

**THE STORY
THAT YOUR
WRITING
TELLS**

It tells your innermost secrets, says Albert J. Smith, world-famous graphologist, who has spent his whole life learning to read character from handwriting.

He says he can look at your handwriting and tell you whether you're brilliant or dull, whether you'd succeed as a bricklayer or a lawyer, whether you should curb your temper or get up more "spunk."

Smith will tell you about it in a series of articles written for The London Advertiser. Each day he'll analyze the handwriting of some well-known man.

Find the handwriting that's most like yours and you can read your own character!

Smith's first article will appear in

The London Advertiser

VIEW PRUNING DEMONSTRATION

Prof. Neilson of O. A. C. Gives
Talk At Lambeth
Farm.

Care of Fruit Trees and
Bushes Shown Prac-
tically.

Between twenty and thirty farmers of the neighborhood gathered at the farm of Percy Bice, near Lambeth, on Wednesday afternoon to witness a pruning demonstration by Professor J. A. Neilson of the horticulture department of the O. A. C.

Professor Neilson not only showed the farmers how to prune trees in a neglected apple orchard, but also how to prune pears, plums, currants and raspberries. The demonstration, which was practical in every way, was greatly appreciated by the orchardists, who received much information that will mean dollars to them in the future.

After thinning out a pear tree that had not been pruned for years, Professor Neilson showed how to secure the best results. He stated that twelve shoots to a bush was most desirable, divided equally between one, two and three-year-old wood. Old branches should be inferior fruit, and in small quantities, he said.

Professor Neilson also stated that the center of the bush should be kept moderately open, and that the branches should be pruned so that they are five feet apart in the row, with the rows seven feet apart. Red currants could be planted a little closer in the row. He advised the growers to procure bushy 34 on bush fruits, which could be obtained from R. A. Finn of the department of agriculture office here.

Canes Should Be Cut. Raspberries, immediately the fruiting season was over, the O. A. C. expert said. He advised his hearers not to cut back the new wood till the spring, and then merely to tip the canes, leaving a dozen strong ones each hill.

Professor Neilson then pruned two apple trees, explaining the reasons for each particular cut.

He gave the growers the following general rules for the pruning of bearing apple trees:

The ideal in pruning bearing apple trees should be to obtain the maximum amount of high quality fruit typical of the variety, and to produce a tree with a form and size which will facilitate harvesting, spraying, orchard tillage and pruning operations.

A bearing apple tree should be pruned to secure a strong, well-balanced tree and an even distribution of fruiting wood (around the circumference of the tree and along the vertical axis) throughout the head of the tree if possible.

Remove Least Desirable. Cut out all broken, dead or diseased limbs. Where two branches are close together and one is the stronger, remove the least desirable of the two. In removing such branches one should consider the strength of the branch which is to be left. In cases where branches are equidistant from the trunk, remove the one where the lower one is close to other desirable branches or so low down as to lie in the way.

Small branches which hang down from the trunk or a larger branch, and which interfere with other desirable lower branches, should be removed. This, of course, does not apply when this downward growing branch is at or near the outer end of a branch high up in the tree. In this case it might be left.

Where two branches cross close together remove the least desirable, keeping in mind strength and spacing. In cases where the removal of a cross branch makes a very open space it might be well to cut back to a lateral instead of taking it out entirely.

Branches which arise from the top side of fruiting branches, and which grow upward and outward close to the larger parent branch, should generally be removed, because such branches frequently bend over when heavily laden with fruit, and either shade the fruit of the larger branch below or bruise the fruit by swaying about with the wind.

Prune on Horizontal. Where possible prune on the horizontal plane—that is to say, select branches which run out horizontally instead of those which grow vertically upward or downward. Branches pruned on a horizontal plane permit a more even distribution of sunlight and air, and other conditions being equal, produce fruit which is more highly colored and of greater quality than branches which grow upward or which hang down beneath the larger branch.

In selecting lateral branches on the main branches, it is desirable to select those that alternate left and right, leaving from 20 to 24 inches on a side between each lateral.

Avoid very open centers in apple trees, as trees with open centers sometimes develop sun-scald on the south side of branches running out to the north and northeast. It is much better to have a few branches in the center to provide the shade or protection required for the larger main branches. While it is desirable to avoid very open centers, it is also necessary to have the top sufficiently open to allow sunlight and air to enter easily. Heavy, dense tops favor the development of fungus diseases, and prevent proper coloring of the fruit.

Branches situated low down on the trunk or the larger main branches, should be cut off where they interfere with orchard tillage. Where it is desirable or practicable to grow trees on the sod mulch system, these lower branches could be left. Drooping branches at the terminal of the lower main branches should be cut off, as they are likely to interfere with cultivation, or may bend down and touch the ground when heavily laden with fruit, thus bruising or soiling the fruit.

Very tall branches should be moderately headed back to a horizontal lateral.

What to Avoid. Avoid cutting off branches between laterals or where there are no fruiting buds, as branches treated in this manner may die back to a lateral and leave an undesirable stub, which will prove a source of decay unless removed.

Regular and moderate pruning is better than very heavy pruning. Heavy pruning tends to disturb the balance of the tree, and is likely to induce an excessive growth of wood, and interferes with the fruiting habit of the tree.

In cutting off a branch it is desirable to cut close to the trunk or larger branch from which this branch grew. Stubs do not heal over easily, and often decay, thus producing a source of infection to the parent branch.

Upright, tall-growing, close-topped trees should be pruned to horizontal branches to force the growth outward.

Low-topped trees with wide-spreading branches which grow on a horizontal plane, or which tend to droop, should be

pruned to an ascending lateral to force the growth upward.

Where apple trees have not been pruned for several years it is desirable to spread the pruning over a period of two or three years rather than to attempt to bring them into the desired shape at one pruning.

Out Suckers. Suckers should be cut out unless required to fill a vacancy. In such cases cut back moderately to cause a growth of lateral branches.

Bearing apple trees may be pruned any time from late February until early June, but March and April are usually considered the best months for this work.

When it is desired to reduce the height of very tall trees, it is better to do this gradually than all at once. Cut off a few feet of the top branches, and a little more the next year.

All pruning tools should be kept sharp, clean and in good working condition.

Trees or varieties which tend to bear annually may be forced to bear annually by pruning them in a certain way, heading back some of these smaller fruiting branches.

**INCOME TAX MAIL
BECOMES HEAVIER**

"Our mail is becoming heavier every day," said George Tambling of the local taxation office this morning.

"Two large sacks of registered mail came in this morning, and before the end of the month more than fifteen sacks will be coming in each day. Of course, the largest mail of the season will come in May 1, because April 20 is the last day for the filing of income tax returns."

"Nine-tenths of our returns come in by mail," he stated. "That is because there are 60,000 people in London and over 1,000,000 people in the London district."

"In the rush periods it takes four postmen, making three or four trips to carry in our regular mail."

"Today we have four auxiliary cashiers handling the London business alone, and towards the last of the month our whole staff of over 80 will be needed to look after the income tax returns."

**AUNT MARIA'S LETTER
CONTINUED.**

I am not fond of blue flowers, and when I read an article in a woman's magazine lately, advising a much more liberal growing of blue flowers, I was not in sympathy at all.

Of course, everyone loves the violet, but it is really purple. Small blue flowers are all right, like the wee Swan River daisy of the nemophila or grape hyacinth.

I never could see why the Hollanders were so anxious to produce a blue tulip, nor other florists to bring about a blue rose. I am glad they failed.

It looks as though I had got wound up on my favorite theme and am running on forever. But I am certainly a flower lover, especially of outdoor flowers. I used to have the cares and responsibilities of a large house on a large farm, with many men to cook and wash for, as well as four children, but I always had my flower garden and when tired nothing rested me more than to go out for a few minutes and stand beside them. They always seemed to carry a message of hopeful cheeriness that made me love them. Another restful thing, in early summer, when cherry and apple trees are in bloom, is to lean against the trunk of one of the trees, and while inhaling the perfume, listen to the chorus of bees and wasps of all kinds working among the blossoms. We are away from the farm now, though still in the country. The soil is different from my old garden and I have been just experimenting as to best ways to make a good sized flower garden. I had better results last year than the preceding year and have hopes of still better this year if my health keeps good.

Best wishes for the success of the flower-lovers of the Mail-Box. Am enclosing note for S. C. H. AUNT MARIA.

Thank you, Aunt Maria, for the hospital mite, also for your interesting views of flowers and gardens in general. The quilt should reach you within a few days, and be sure you write and let us know how you like it.

PRINCE TO VISIT SHINTO SHRINES

Will Be Taken On Pilgrimage
To Sacred Tanno
Shrine.

Environment of Ancient
Capital of Kyoto Rich
in Interest.

TOKIO, April 20.—Japan's veneration for her great leaders of the past will be brought home to the Prince of Wales when he is taken on a pilgrimage to the sacred Tanno shrine, bordering on the ancient capital of Kyoto, burial place of Meiji Tenno, father of the present ruler and the great figurehead of the restoration period; and of Jimmu Tenno, founder of the empire.

The Meiji tomb is situated at Momoyama, a wooded eminence some five miles from Kyoto, a spot which the late emperor is said to have chosen as his last resting-place.

The tomb itself is remarkably simple, consisting of a huge mound of concrete, covered with 300,000 minute slabs of white granite, and so constructed as to withstand the ravages of time and nature.

Rests on Slope. The mound rests on a terraced slope, behind which, amphitheatre like, is a grove of trees, the open space in front being covered with fine white sand, while round it is a double line of stone fences pierced by "torii" gates bearing the imperial insignia.

This district is particularly rich in historical associations. It is the site of the famous palace of the dictator Hideyoshi, built in 1594, but now completely destroyed. It is said to have been the most magnificent mansion ever built in Japan. Here, too, put far from the Meiji tomb, is the mausoleum of the Emperor Kwammu, who in 792 founded the imperial capital of Kyoto, a distinction which belonged to this city until Meiji Tenno moved to Tokio in modern times.

Built on Low Hill. The mausoleum of Jimmu Tenno is built on the low hill of Ueno, overlooking the romantic land of Yamato, where in the dim ages was founded the empire of Japan. It is a large mound or tumulus of stone and earth, surrounded by ancient trees and a double line of moats.

Both these tombs are attached shrines, simple and severe in aspect, perfect examples of Shinto architecture. That dedicated to the founder of Japan is situated at Kashiwabara, at the foot of Mount Ueno, while the Meiji shrine, in recognition of that emperor's long connection with Tokio, has been erected in the present-day capital.

GOOD 'FRONTS' AND HONEST FACES GIVE TWO FREEDOM

Ben Hopkins and Fred Carr On Way
to Sarnia, Sleep in Passenger
Coach.

Ben Hopkins and Fred Carr are looking forward to the carefree life of a sailor during the summer months, and it looked as if their chances were null and void for a few minutes in police court Thursday morning.

However, the value of a "front" and honest-looking faces plus a straightforward story stood both men in good stead and the court gave them a chance to get on to Sarnia and a job on the Great Lakes.

"We came from Hamilton and were on the way to Sarnia when we were arrested in a G. T. R. coach near Talbot street," said Carr. "It was pretty stormy and cold last night, that's why we looked for shelter where it was warm. We were not dirtying up the cushions, 'cause we were sleeping on the floor."

"You impress me as being pretty decent fellows," observed Mr. Graydon.

"We want to get to Sarnia as soon as possible, for there will be lots looking for jobs on the boats," pleaded Carr.

"All right, I'll let you go," said the court.

**DANISH SEAPORT
SWEEP BY FIRE**

London, April 20.—Fire broke out last night in the harbor districts of Aalborg, a seaport of Denmark, spreading rapidly and covering an area of 70 acres by this morning, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen.

Enormous quantities of grain, timber and fodder were destroyed. The damage today was estimated at \$800,000 kroner. Indications were that the conflagration was the work of an incendiary, said the dispatch.

"I AM GLAD to see that Vice-Chairman Pocock of the London railway commission is with me on my proposal to reduce the cost of garbage collection in the city, even though, for the time being, he is not with me on the proposal to reduce the fares on the railway to Port Stanley," said Ald. L. Douglas, discussing the statement of Mr. Pocock that it would be impossible to return to 2s.-cent fares this year.

Mr. Douglas had the council make such a recommendation to the railway commission at its meeting on Tuesday night.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

DIED. HILL.—At Victoria Hospital, on Wednesday, April 19, 1922, Janet Hill, widow of the late William Hill. Funeral from W. Harrison's undertaking parlor, 671 Dundas St. W., on Friday, at 2:30 p.m. Burial at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

LAVENDER.—At her parents' residence, corner of Oxford St. and Asylum Road, on Thursday morning, April 20, 1922, Evelyn May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy J. Lavender, age 12 years, 7 months. Funeral private on Friday, April 21, at 10:30 a.m. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

RESIGNS FROM HOUSE OF PEERS

Japanese Nobleman Refuses
To Recognize Modern Law
and Goes Into Seclusion.

Count Yanagawara Feels Responsible For Actions of
Divorced Sister.

TOKIO, April 20.—Refusing to recognize the modern Japanese law which relieves the head of a family of responsibility for the conduct of its members, Count Yanagawara, brother of the poetess Akiko Ito, whose famous divorce case started the empire, has resigned from the House of Peers and gone into seclusion.

The little poetess, already divorced, created a sensation last year when she suddenly married Mr. Ito, coadjutor of Kyushu, although she was known to love a young literary man named Miyazaki, whom she met at the home of Mr. Ito before her second marriage.

Thinking his sister would now settle down, Count Yanagawara, who keenly resented the first divorce, began to take an active interest in affairs of state. He represented Japan abroad on several occasions, and was regarded as one of the leaders of his party in the upper house of Parliament.

But the temperamental poetess soon proved that she was far from settled in her rich surroundings. Society and political circles were started last October when she suddenly left the palatial residence of her husband, while the latter was on a business tour, and went to her lover Miyazaki, in whose home she was found several weeks later.

Every effort of her brother and his powerful friends to induce her to return home proved fruitless, whereupon the case was laid before the Imperial Government with a plea that Akiko be granted a divorce in order to permit a legal marriage to Miyazaki. The imperial household, however, declined to interfere on the ground that it would have a bad effect on the discipline governing noble families, and in desperation Count Yanagawara and his wife arranged a grand coup d'etat, which resulted in the kidnapping of the girl from the home of her lover and the keeping of her whereabouts secret for the past several weeks.

In resigning from the House of Peers, Count Yanagawara authorized a statement that he always had been identified with questions pertaining to a stricter discipline among government officials, and of moral improvements in general, and adding that he felt a personal responsibility for the acts of his "erring sister," which could not be lessened by the modern law making her individual and not the family the social unit.

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