

London Advertiser

Published by
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.
LIMITED,
London, Ont.

MORNING EDITION
3670 TELEPHONE 3670

Private Branch Exchange,
From 10:00 p.m. to 9 a.m., and
holidays call 3670. Business De-
partments call 3670. Advertising
Department, 3670.

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20.
U. S. Representatives—New York:
Charles E. Eddy Company, Fifth
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15 cents City—Delivered
65 cents per month, \$7.80 for one
year.

By Mail—Delivered
\$2.00 per year, \$2.10 for six months,
or 60 cents per month for short
term subscriptions.

To the United States, \$6.00 per
year, \$3.50 for six months, or 60
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Foreign subscriptions, \$12.50 per
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ADVERTISERS, NOTE

Circulation audited by A. B. C.

Report furnished advertisers on
request.

London, Ont., Monday, Feb. 21, 1921.

THE CASE OF GAUTHIER.

The only person who seems to be
particularly interested in either the
present situation, or the future of Gauthier,
M. P., is Mr. Gauthier himself.

The member for St. Hyacinthe ap-
parently had visions of himself in a
cabinet role, but when Premier
McGowan gave him the "once over,"
he appears to have passed him by
very quickly. The prime minister
was shrewd enough to see that there
was no Gauthier wing to Quebec
Liberalism, that the gentleman from
St. Hyacinthe represented nobody
but himself and that to take him
into the cabinet would be to be-
come the laughingstock of the
country. So Mr. Gauthier has ar-
rived nowhere. If he has actually
left the Liberal party, then Liberal-
ism is just as well off without him.

Half a dozen Gauthiers passing
over to the McGehees would mean
little as far as Quebec is con-
cerned. Quebec is Liberal today,
modifying its Liberalism no doubt,
but modifying it on the line of the
world's best standards of Liberal-
ism. Younger men are coming to
the front rapidly, young men like
Mr. Rinfret of Montreal, for in-
stance, who represent the alert,
vigorous thought of the rising gen-
eration in Quebec. These young men
are thoroughly versed in the history
of their own and other countries,
they have studied British politics,
they know what the Liberalism of
England has been. They are trained
in the art of expressing themselves
and they take the trouble to pre-
pare their speeches properly, which
is more than a good many of the
members from other provinces do.

The younger mind of Quebec finds
nothing to kindle the imagination or
stir the heart in the Toryism of the
McGehees. Nor is enthusiasm
likely to be awakened toward a
government that is steadily losing
its hold, its majority decreasing, its
popular support vanishing. What is
there for a young man in this group
who have far back for their slogs
and who are apparently about to
resurrect the ghost of a past great
leader to serve them in their pres-
ent situation? Mr. McGehees has
looked in vain for a real representa-
tive French-Canadian to enter his
cabinet. He is still looking and he
will likely have to continue looking.

WHO BLOCKED IT?

There promises to be a very
sharp demand made upon the
McGehees Government for fuller in-
formation with regard to the reason
why the proposal to appoint a Cana-
dian representative to Washington
fell through. That something curi-
ous went on behind the scenes is
fairly clear. The Borden Govern-
ment made the proposal to Parlia-
ment and secured a grant of money
for the distinct purpose of sending
a Canadian to Washington. Indeed,
rumor connected the name of Sir
Robert Borden himself with the
post, and as an alternative the name
of Mr. Rowell was prominent in the
press. Then, something happened,
and it was announced that the mak-
ing of an appointment had been in-
definitely postponed.

Recently there appeared in the
Government press, a veiled hint that
the Washington appointment had
been negotiated by certain people
who feared that if Canada were to
have her own ambassador, then Aus-
tralia and other self-governing do-
minions would also insist on having
their representatives there, too. To
which we would say, why not? Sir
Ackland Geddes was a very ex-
cellent British ambassador, but we
submit that he cannot be very com-
plimentary, not only to our force,
but to the municipality of London in
general.

There may have been times when some
members of the force were over-zealous
in the discharge of their duties, but all
the officers whom I have heard discuss
this matter believe as I do, recalling
past experiences in which both our police
and detective forces took part, that any-
thing of this nature which would de-

good many years. He will know
still less about Australian or South
African problems, but evidently
there is a desire on the part of
some interests that no business of
any colony or Dominion should be
transacted at Washington save
through his hand. This, we submit,
is not only absurd but intolerable.

The twenty-five or a hundred
years ago, with its firm conviction
that self-government meant separa-
tion, might have acted in such a
way, but one would expect another
attitude in this day. Why should
this country have to let all its busi-
ness pass through the hands of Sir
Ackland Geddes, with all due re-
spect to his abilities. Evidently the
Borden Government did not think it
was the proper course or it would
not have proposed to send a Cana-
dian representative. Who are the
people who blocked this move and
what are their objections. The
country ought to know all that went
on behind this remarkable turn-
about movement that the Govern-
ment executed.

THE GAS PROBLEM.

In view of recent experiences of
a number of other Ontario cities and
towns in dealing with the problem
of their gas supply, and the fact that
London has arrived at the point
where definite action must be taken
to deal with a similar problem, the
publication just issued by the Cana-
dian Research Institute of Canada
on London's gas problem is very
timely and of more than usual in-
terest.

The report asks and answers a
number of questions regarding the
present situation, and while it can-
not be said that the answers in all
cases will commend themselves to
all Londoners, they at least contain
much food for thought.

For instance, in answer to the
question: "Is an increase in the
present rates justifiable?" (a ques-
tion which has been answered in the
negative in many quarters) the
institute admits that it is not in a
position to make an absolute reply
owing to the fact that it has not
made a study of the present cost of
production. But it does show con-
clusively that London at the present
time enjoys the lowest rate by far
of practically any Canadian city not
to mention American cities, who
have no import duty to pay on the
coal from which their artificial gas
is manufactured.

The solution of the whole problem
offered by the institute, namely, the
adoption of a sliding scale of prices
based on the cost of production,
would seem to be a constructive sug-
gestion. It has many points to com-
mend it. It avoids the obvious in-
justice to the citizens of the in-
auguration at the present time of a fixed
rate of production, when it is recognized
that commodity prices are steadily
falling, and that the cost of produc-
tion will materially decrease as a
result. It also provides for direct
control of the price of gas by the
city. From the citizens' viewpoint,
the arrangement would seem en-
tirely satisfactory.

But would the gas company refuse
it as being too binding upon share-
holders as to the profits they are
allowed when better times arrive?
The only arrangement which will
prove satisfactory will be one that
is acceptable to both the company
and the citizens. Whether the pro-
posal of a sliding scale will be ac-
ceptable to the company remains to
be seen, but the whole situation
calls for immediate action by the
city council, in view of the fact that
the company already has a bill be-
fore the Ontario Legislature calling
for an increase in the flat rate to be
charged London consumers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It's drawing close to the end of
a perfect winter.

The Union Government intends to
hang on and the demand be hanged.

Maine reports swallows, the kind
that make a summer. Quebec has
had swallows all winter, the kind
that make a summer.

Ottawa has a case of sleeping
sickness, and take it from Arthur
McGehees, it didn't originate in the
Opposition ranks.

LETTERS

DEFENDS THE POLICE.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Dear Sir—Regarding an article pub-
lished on Monday, January 24, in a local
newspaper of an alleged hold-up of five
policemen by run-runners whom they
had gone to capture, I find after in-
vestigating and making inquiries that
there was absolutely no truth in the
statement made by the parties who
claimed that they had witnessed the so-
called hold-up.

Not only in the minds of the residents
of our city does this statement place
the members of the police force in an
unenviable position, but the matter has
spread broadcast over the country, and
during a recent trip to a number of out-
side towns the matter was referred to
in my presence in a manner very un-
complimentary, not only to our force,
but to the municipality of London in
general.

There may have been times when some
members of the force were over-zealous
in the discharge of their duties, but all
the officers whom I have heard discuss
this matter believe as I do, recalling
past experiences in which both our police
and detective forces took part, that any-
thing of this nature which would de-

note cowardice is simply out of the
question.

In respect to the department as a
whole, not only has its reputation for
getting anyone whom they want after
been well known locally, but the crooks
throughout other parts of Canada, as
well as the United States, have realized
that they would be up against it after
pulling off a job they headed this way.
Consequently, they give London a wide
berth.

Our city has about 126 miles of streets
and covers about ten square miles, while
the maximum number of policemen on
duty is not over 20, so that in patrolling
each man would have to cover one-half
square mile.

Under these circumstances, with
houses banded on all sides of streets,
making it impossible for an officer to
be at all points at one time, the won-
der to me is that London has been as
free as it has from hold-ups, compared
with adjacent cities.

Believing that it is my duty as a
citizen to speak in behalf of any de-
partment that has not the opportu-
nity to reply to statements or charges
made against them, I am writing to pub-
licly refute this statement, feeling as I
do that we have not a man on the pres-
ent force who would, when it comes to
a real test, be found wanting in cour-
age or initiative in using physical force
or head work in the protection of our
citizens. I remain, Yours truly,

J. McMurphy,
25 Oak street, city.

The Advertiser, at the request of the
London Police Association, pub-
lished a protest against the above men-
tioned report, in which the association
offered to donate \$100 to any charitable
institution if the charge could be proven.
The Editor.

EVERYTHING

DREAM OF SUMMER.

I dream of the dip of my paddle,
And I dream of my brown canoe;
I can see the lake,
And the silencing wake
In the heart of the waters blue.

I see the sun's flash on my paddle,
A will-o'-the-wisp gleam,
As we drift along
Like winged song.
Or trail of a swift-down dream.

I hear my whispering paddle,
As it tips the waters deep,
Like a phantom thought,
Like a song untaught,
Or a love that awakes from sleep.

I feel the swing of my paddle
Guiding my lightome craft,
As I dip and turn
In the swaying stern,
O'er the stream of the sunbeam's shaft.

And the winds caress my paddle,
And the blue sky smiles on high.
As we sail away
To the golden day,
My paddle, canoe, and I.

For still, may I take my paddle,
And ride in my swift canoe,
And still, in my dream,
In the sun's gold gleam,
I may stray o'er the waters blue.

KEPT IN PARIS.

Governor Channing Cox of Massachu-
setts, discussing the high cost of living
in France, said the other day:

"In Paris, you know, a good pair of
shoes fetches \$50, and a good meal about
as much.

"Well, a young lawyer started on a
brief vacation trip to Paris in June,
and he long overstayed his time. On
his return in late September, a friend
who knew he was none too flush, said
to him:

"Why did you remain so long in
Paris, Jim?"

"My friends kept me there," Jim an-
swered.

"Your friends? Why, Jim, I didn't
know you had any friends in Paris."

"I haven't. My friends are all in
Oshkosh, and they refused to send me
any money."

BACK ALONG THE OLD TRAIL.

(Henry Fitz in Boy's Life.)

Look back over the trail, Scout, the
trail that mounts from the centuries'
depths to the peak of your
own desires.

See how it climbs from the dusk of the
Past, from the Age of Bronze and
Stone.

Through the veil of years, with toll and
tears, to the crest where you
stand alone.

Look at the wealth they bring you,
Scout, the heritage of the years;
The fire of the Norseman rovers, the
mind of the Celtic seers.

The strength of the Saxon bowmen, the
courage of grim Tartar.

Men have fought and men have wrought
to make you what you are.

Look that you keep the faith, Scout,
true to the hopes they dared.

The visions and dreams they died for,
the faiths they held and shared.

Like to your sire of old, Scout, be ye
a pioneer too.

Keen-eyed and sure, clear-eyed and
pure, that the trail may be cleared
anew.

"D. LLOYD GEORGE."

Writing in the British Weekly, Mr.
W. H. Griffith Thomas makes this in-
teresting reference to Mr. Lloyd George:

"I was in Hong Kong in October, and
found a house on the peak, a
friend who was with me called my
attention to the name of the owner on
the gate, and told me this incident.

Years ago the gentleman was motoring
in Wales, and was stopped by the police
for exceeding the speed limit. As he
did not wish to be delayed by having
to wait for the appearance in court, he
inquired for and found a lawyer who
arranged to represent him, and money
was left for the fine and legal fee.

A few days after, a letter came from the
lawyer, stating the amount of cash and
inclosing a postal order for the balance.
The letter was signed 'D. Lloyd George.'
The gentleman has often wished since
then that he had kept that letter.

WHEN I REMEMBER.

(Sir Henry Newbolt.)

When I remember that the day will
come
For this our love to quit his land of
birth,
And bid farewell to all the ways of
earth,
With that must for evermore be
dumb,
Then cease I silent from the stirring
hum,
And shut away the music and the
mirth,
And reckon up what may be left of
world.

When hearts are cold and love's own
body numb,
Something there must be that I know
not here,
Or know too dimly through the symbol
dear;
Some touch, some beauty, only guessed
by this—
If He that made us loves, it shall re-
place,
Beloved, even the vision of thy face,
And deep communion of thine inmost
—him.

OTHERS' VIEWS

THE QUEST FOR HEALTH.
(London Daily Express.)

The strange thing, to the philosophic
mind, is the readiness of millions not
to believe in the elixir sought
by the Middle Ages. Few believe con-
fidently in a patent pill or potion which
claims to cure every ill. Few fail to be
thrilled when some milk manipulation
or an extracted essence or sur-
gical suggestion, the conquest of pain and
suffering, is the boon we all seek.

It would seem at times that if the
exclusion of the heart were divulged as
a cure for biliousness we should stand
in a queue at the surgery door.

PROHIBITION ON TRIAL.
(Montreal Gazette.)

"Pussyfoot" Johnson is reported as
saying that, unless the United States
makes good and enforces the law, the
cause of prohibition throughout the
world will be set back a century. This
may not be putting the case too
strongly. The passage of the prohibi-
tion amendment to the United States
constitution was the greatest statutory
achievement in the history of the dry
movement. If it fails, the rebuff will
be correspondingly serious.

"RAINMAKERS' WAGES.
(Montreal Star.)

The United Agricultural Association
of the Medicine Hat, Alberta, district,
is reported to have signed a contract
with a professional rainmaker, Rain-
maker Haislip, to operate over a terri-
tory of at least 100 miles radius,
with Medicine Hat as the centre.

Farmers of the locality may be
enthusiastic of the prospect. The
showman is to get \$4,000 per inch,
with a maximum of \$5,000 for a four-
inch rainfall. He says his main plant
will be located at Chappin Lake,
twenty miles from Medicine Hat, and
his methods of operation are not dis-
closed.

Our great western country is nothing
if not progressive. It embraces always
the very latest theories, and it be-
lieves in paying well for what it
wants. In the effort to get what it
wants, it is not afraid to think it
remarkable to have real estate sales
at \$50,000 per foot, but what would we
think of water at \$4,000 per inch?

POPE HAS SCHEME
TO RECLAIM LAND

Italian Company Formed To
Irrigate Barren Tract
Near Rome.

London, Feb. 19.—Prince Orsini, a
member of a famous Roman family
which has provided two pontiffs, Ben-
edict XIII. and Clement XII., and who
is himself a chief lay functionary of the
papal household, is in London on a
double mission, one of which is diplo-
matic. While he refused to divulge
this phase of his visit, it is reported
here that it concerns the Vatican's
problem in Ireland.

The other purpose is in connection
with a scheme for the reclamation of
the Agum Romanum, an extensive
barren tract lying between Rome and
the Mediterranean. In this scheme he
has the support of one American and
two English banks.

Prince Orsini told the correspondent
that the Vatican felt that, owing to the
world's economic depression, all coun-
tries should do their utmost to
cultivating their territories which are
now waste. He said the Vatican had
induced some landed proprietors to form
a company for the irrigation of this his-
toric region between Rome and the
Mediterranean, which was fertile at one
time, but for hundreds of years has
been a pestiferous, malarial district,
comprising 50,000 acres. It is estimated
that the cost of the reclamation work
will be \$50,000,000, and that it will take
six years to complete it. However, if
it is done, he said, the land would be
of inestimable value to Rome, and would
make the city self-supporting, and bring
back to the capital of the Caesars
something of its old-time glory.

The chief town in the area is Ostia,
which in B. C. 50 was one of the prin-
cipal cities of Italy, but in the first
century of the Christian era deposits
from the Tiber gradually silted up the
port and caused the ruin of the city
at the river's mouth. Previous to the
outbreak of the world war excavations
at Ostia revealed enormous granaries,
which proved the richness of the soil
there.

It is now planned, the prince said,
to build another city near Ostia, which is
25 kilometres southwest of Rome, to
relieve the housing congestion in Rome
itself, and to build a port there, which
will make Rome a maritime city. The
engineering charges are to be borne in
connection with the reclamation work
in the Pontine marshes.

The pope is interested in the scheme
because it would carry out the plans
of some of his predecessors, and do
something toward the improvement of Rome
itself.

MILLERAND'S WHIMSY
BOON TO PARIS TAILORS

Orders Pour In For Copies of His
Frock Coat.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—If President Miller-
and of France were out after voters
would have the unanimous support of
the tailors. As the result of his de-
claration that he would wear a
fashioned frock coat instead of the
more modern morning coat, fashionable
tailors are experiencing an unexpected
boom in the order to dress diplomats and
politicians properly for the coming
year. Millerand is to be given in honor
of President Pilsudski of Poland.

The frock coat seems to have dis-
appeared entirely since the war, owners
bundling them into rag bags when the
morning coat came into vogue. But they
are now wishing they hadn't, as the
frock coat outfit is properly made, adds
not less than 1,000 francs to a man's
winter clothing budget, with the possi-
bility that President Millerand's love
for unconventionality may again change
the fashion if everybody apes his
clothing.

FILMY STOCKINGS WIN
IN PARIS POLICE COURT

Women Clerks Joyous When Rights
Are Preserved.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—In the busy offices
of the Paris police court, if police there
is great rejoicing following the official
announcement that women clerks there
will be allowed to wear all the filmy
stockings, low-necked dresses and
diamond earrings and pins they want to.

News agencies gave out the infor-
mation last week that Prefect Raux in-
tended to force his employees to observe
strictest economy, particularly in dress,
as an example to the remainder of
France. M. Raux now denies this, ap-
parently convinced by the arguments of
male workers in his department that
France's interests will be just as well
safeguarded by women who exhibit silk
stockings as by those who wear the
cheaper cotton hosiery.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW
ABOUT CANADA?

WHAT DO YOU KNOW
ANSWERS TO SATURDAY'S
QUESTIONS.

1—The battle of Ogdensburg was the
capture of the American town of
Ogdensburg by the Canadian troops in
the 1813 campaign.

2—The Loyal and Patriotic Society of
Upper Canada was formed during the
war of 1812 to provide help for the
Canadian soldiers' families and wounded
soldiers. Contributions were sent to its
funds from all parts of Canada and Great
Britain.

3—Quebec leads in the pulpwood in-
dustry.

4—Sir Alexander T. Galt was the first
man to force confederation into
practical politics in Canada. He was
instrumental in establishing
Canada's protective tariff and the
decimal currency system.

5—Moncton is in New Brunswick, on
the Petitcodiac river.

6—Kingston was made capital of the
united provinces of Upper and Lower
Canada.

7—Toronto's public schools have
72,000 scholars.

8—During 1920 the total of \$12,534,-
531 was collected by the customs
department at Winnipeg.

9—Winnipeg lake and river, emptying
into Hudson Bay, are in northern
Ontario.

10—"Le Canadien" was the first wholly
French paper to be published in
Canada (1806).

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—What was the university of New
Brunswick formerly called?

2—When was the Intercolonial railway
opened from Quebec to Halifax?

3—Where is Lake Simcoe?

4—How many universities has Nova
Scotia?

5—What was the title of King George
V. at the time of his visit to
Canada?

6—What is the capital of British
Columbia?

7—What is the capital of Saskat-
chewan?

8—Who navigated the northern seas?
In the "Polaris"?

9—How many men are employed in
New Brunswick's fishing grounds?

10—Who first reached the North Pole?

WASHINGTON INN
WILL SOON BE OUT

London Resort for American
Army Officers in War
To Be Removed.

London, Feb. 19.—Hundreds of Ameri-
can army officers who were stationed in
or passed through London during the
war will regret to hear that the Wash-
ington Inn, in the central area of St.
James Square, has been closed and is to
be torn down so as to restore the square
to its original condition.

Washington Inn was a favorite hos-

tel for American officers because it
offered them a touch of home due large-
ly to the efforts of British and American
girls who conducted the place and even
waited at table. To many the time
spent at Washington Inn left one of the
most pleasant memories of the war.

Among the matrons who were patron-
esses of the inn were a number of Ameri-
can women who married men of the
British nobility—Mrs. John Astor, now
Lady Ribblesdale; Lady Deerpur Alas-
tair-Innes-Ker and the Hon. Mrs. John
Ward.

Since last June the Washington Inn
has been used by the Officers' Associa-
tion to accommodate ex-service officers
who came to London looking for em-
ployment. For that reason and the lim-
ited housing facilities that exist in Lon-
don it was urged that the inn be al-
lowed to stand for a while yet, but the