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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.
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London, Ont., Friday, March 11.

THE SCHOOL ESTIMATES.

With the demand of No. 1 com-
mittee of the city council that the
board of education make a reduc-
tion of its estimates by \$100,000, in
order that the city's tax rate for
1921 shall not be more than 35
mills, or else that the board collect
its own taxes, comes the natural
question: "How can it be done?"
But before considering the "how,"
some consideration of the composi-
tion of the amount of money asked
for by the board is necessary, and
in doing this it is well to remember
that this money is for maintenance
and operating expenses of the
schools, technical, collegiate and
public, and does not include any
appropriation for building purposes,
the necessary financing of which
phase of the board's activities be-
ing provided for by the issue of de-
bentures.

The sum asked by the board for
the current school expenses of the
year is approximately \$777,223, or
\$188,944 more than last year, an in-
crease of nearly 30 per cent, and to
provide it 15½ mills on the dollar
would need to be collected from
each ratepayer in the city, even
with the advantages of the increased
assessment.

Of the total named, approximately
\$57,000 is needed to provide the in-
creases in teachers' salaries. Of
this amount about \$28,000 covers
the ordinary, automatic annual in-
creases, while the remaining \$29,000
must be provided to meet the addi-
tional increase, which the board
proposes to give to the teachers in
answer to their demands for higher
wages.

The remainder of the sum asked
for, \$720,223, is, the board claims,
needed for the proper equipment of
the schools, including lighting, heat-
ing, cleaning and sanitary pro-
visions. In this amount a certain
unavoidable increase is caused by
the disastrous collegiate fire.

With these facts before the rate-
payers and the board, the demand
of No. 1 committee means either
that the amount of money needed
to keep the schools up to date in
equipment and in healthiness and
comfort for the boys and girls of
the city who occupy them daily,
must be cut, or else the demands
of the teachers must be denied—
or it may well be that both should
be pared.

A careful study of the whole
economic situation at the present
time appears to demand that in
fairness the teachers be content
with the annual increase of \$100,
which becomes theirs automatically
each year, and forego the additional
\$100, which their demands have
caused the board to grant.

At the same time, the board must,
in fairness to the men who have
the management of the city's af-
fairs, revise the other part of their
estimates and pare wherever pos-
sible. "Retrenchment with reason"
would appear to be the needed
logan in civic matters at the pres-
ent time. The city council appear
to have made it theirs, and in fair-
ness, the board of education must
fall in line.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

"I want to say one personal word.
My character may be aspersed, but
it will not be damaged. I have lived
here nearly eleven years. I have
served faithfully in the House of
Commons and Lords, and I have a
warning to give this country. Your
pledge is valued and esteemed in
the country I was born in. Your
pledge is trusted there. If it is not
fulfilled, I believe the consequences
will be disastrous to the prestige of
Great Britain in her dominion on the
American continent."

It was in these words that Lord
Beaverbrook, a Canadian, referred
to the attacks which had been made
upon him in certain of the London,
England, newspapers in consequence
of the stand he has made on the
question of the removal of the em-
bargo on Canadian cattle. The
pledge to which he so significantly

draw attention is that which was
made to the Imperial War Confer-
ence in 1917. On that occasion the
representative of this country was
assured that at the conclusion of
the war the embargo would be re-
moved, and Canadian store cattle
would be admitted to British ports
just as they were before these vexa-
tious restrictions were imposed.

Towards the end of the war, Dr.
Robertson, the Dominion's commis-
sioner in connection with the food
supply in Europe, in bringing the
matter before the president of the
board of agriculture in London, re-
minded him of the pledge made to
Canada at the Imperial Conference,
but to no purpose. His efforts in
this direction were backed up by
deputations of representative Eng-
lish and Scottish farmers, but in
vain. No adequate reason was given
for the refusal to lift the embargo,
beyond a vague reference to the in-
fluence that the removal of the re-
strictions might have on the breed-
ing of British fat stock. Not a
shadow of evidence was brought
forward by the board of agriculture
to substantiate their threadbare
contention that disease existed
among the Canadian herds. This ex-
cuse was exploded long ago. In fact,
it was only invented in order to fur-
nish a reason for excluding Canadian
"stores," so that a source of com-
petition with imported Irish cattle
might be removed.

As the Hon. Manning Doherty
pointed out at the meeting of pro-
test held in London this week, Can-
ada, so far as cattle are concerned,
possesses a clear bill of health cov-
ering thirty years of official records,
and he designated the charge of dis-
ease as one of the most unmitigated
falsehoods ever promulgated.
If the restrictions were removed,
the people of Great Britain would
rejoice. Their feeling in this matter
has put the British minister of
agriculture "down and out," and
they have suffered too long from
the dearth and scarcity of meat
not to welcome any opportunity of
getting better and cheaper supplies.
This is one reason why the resolu-
tions passed by the Manitoba Legis-
lature, and by farmers in various
parts of the Dominion, in favor of
sweeping away the embargo will be
heard of sympathetically and ex-
pectantly by our kinsfolk beyond the
seas.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLT.

A hopeful feature of the latest
Russian revolt is that it appears to
be entirely home-made, the inevitable
reaction within the ranks that
Lenine's terrorism was bound to
produce. All other movements
against the Moscow Government
were more or less openly engineer-
ed from outside, and failed com-
pletely. The interference first by
the Allies as a whole, and later by
France, unquestionably turned to
Lenine's support many thousands of
Russians who otherwise would have
opposed him. The Russian of every
political color firmly believes that
the powers would restore the old
system if they could. Hence the
strong front that has faced attempts
to overthrow Bolshevism. But the
latest insurgency seems to be an up-
rising amongst those who put Lenine
into power. If it can gather a little
more all-Russian momentum we
may soon see Lenine's detestable
class tyranny swept away, to be
succeeded by a representative gov-
ernment. That would quickly lead to
recognition by other nations, and
resumption of trade that would go a
long way towards removing the mis-
ery that communism has put on
Russia. That would mean peace to
Moscow, and the removal of a
menace to the rest of the world.

MR. DOHERTY'S VISIT.

Newspapers opposed to the Drury
Government continue to protest over
the visit of Hon. Manning Doherty
to England in an effort to have the
cattle embargo removed. One of
them registers its protest as fol-
lows:

"If in the midst of a political
controversy in Ontario a British
minister projected himself to swing
things any, in favor of British
manufacturers, what a howl there
would be."

Not if the British minister was
acting in a private capacity. There
could be no reasonable objection to
an individual British manufacturer
explaining to Ontario people that
the manufacturers of England were
being grossly misrepresented. Mr.
Doherty is stating the case for Can-
ada in exactly the same way. As
Mr. Drury has pointed out, he speaks
as an individual and an expert, not
as a representative of the Ontario
Government. Political significance
cannot be fairly attached to Mr.
Doherty's trip.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The screen production of "The
Four Horses of the Apocalypse" is
described as sensational. Well, it
should have a "kick."

To date Howard Ferguson hasn't
secured sufficient hides to provide
a leather medal for the grandest
bluffer the Legislature ever pro-
duced.

LETTERS

EXPLAINS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
The Advertiser of March 5 contained
extracts from a memorial to the Pro-
vincial Government by the Ontario Medi-
cal Association, in which the practice of
Christian Science was condemned.

It is not to be wondered at that the
medical representatives did not fully
grasp the Christian Science viewpoint on
the subject of healing, since these two
systems are basically antithetical.
Moreover, they are non-competitive.
Christian Science appeals largely to two
classes of people; first, those who are
hungering and thirsting for spiritual
things, and second, those who through
suffering have lost much of their con-
fidence in and reliance upon material
aids. For these, material medicine has
nothing acceptable to offer.

Again, the practice of Christian Sci-
ence is spiritual; the practice of medi-
cine is material. Both systems, it is
true, depend on, or require knowledge,
but here again it is knowledge of op-
posite. One calls for knowledge of the
real man, and of the divine law that is
available through prayer; the other for
such knowledge of man as a material
being, and of such order or lack there-
of as may be found by examination of
the human body. Though such knowl-
edge may be useful to a degree it could
never fit one for the practice of Chris-
tian Science.

Christian Science is an interpretation
of the religion that was taught and de-
monstrated by Christ Jesus. Its text-
book, "Science and Health with Key to
the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy,
will be found by every unprejudiced reader
to be based wholly upon the Scriptures.
Its teaching is religious in character,
and Christian in purpose, and because
of this will tend to promote the health,
morale and spiritual welfare of its stu-
dents.

But, the curing of disease is by no
means the chief purpose of Christian
Science. Such healing enters into the
practice of Christian Science only as it
enters into the practice of the Chris-
tian religion centuries ago. That is to
say, that the scope and purpose of
Christian Science is identical with the
scope and purpose of primitive Chris-
tianity. Or, to put it in other words,
Christian Science is neither more nor
less than the restoration in this age of
the original practice of the Christian re-
ligion.

GAVIN W. ALLAN,
Committee on Publication for Ontario.

OTHERS' VIEWS

EXIT MACADAM ROADS.

[Smiths Falls Record-News.]
Influential local bodies will petition
the Ontario Government to resurface the
provincial highway between the city of
Belleville and the town of Trenton with
asphalt or concrete. It is reported that
the change is required "owing to heavy
traffic on this section of the highway."
If the highway be of the waterbound
variety, as so many of the highways of
the present are, there is bound to be
disintegration in a very short time.
Swiftly-moving automobiles cause a suc-
tion which spells speedy ruin to maca-
dam roads, and unless protected by
asphalt, tar or concrete their day is a
brief one. It is but throwing money
away at the present time to build the
untreated macadam road. They will not
last; they cannot endure.

BETTER PAY UP.

[Kingston Whig.]
A preacher says those who dodge the
income tax will go to hell. And those
who don't dodge will catch it here.

BOLSHEVIST TEACHERS.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Freedom of conscience and of speech
are as much the right of teacher as
of any other citizen so far as his or
her private life is concerned. But as
a practical matter, the private con-
fessions of the teacher are virtually
certain to color his influence upon the
impressionable and immature minds
committed to his charge. It is not ex-
pedient, therefore, for the nation to
maintain or permit in the teacher's
office men or women who are opposed
to our institutions. These individuals
may think and speak and write, within
the liberal limits of our liberal laws,
as they see fit, but they should not be
given the advantage of the teacher's
rostrum and be paid out of public
money or direct the minds of Ameri-
can youth against the institutions of
their country.

THE IMPERIAL VIEW.

[London Daily News.]
Australians and New Zealanders are
as independent in outlook as they are
large-hearted and loyal. Their point of
view was admirably put by Sir James
Allen, the high commissioner of New
Zealand, who said that while the people
whom he represents want little or no in-
terference from the Parliament of Great
Britain, they appreciate and desire such
a connecting link as is furnished by the
constitutional sovereign to unite them
with every part of the Empire. That is
the true imperial view.

EVERYTHING

LONDON SKIES.

[T. Bosanquet in Westminster
Gazette.]
The reek of London rises through the
air.
Like sacrificial smoke. Flying men
swear
That from their aeroplanes no map
need be
When London lies beneath, they know
the smell
(So the sharp nostrils of the blind be-
gare greet
The exits from the Tube in Oxford
street.)

Each loaded raindrop as it tumbles
down
Washes a path clean from a cloud
Mud-spattered wanderers in the street
below
Might lift wet faces to the sky and
know
The sudden fragrance of fresh winds.
Indeed
They hold impervious roofs of black
umbrellas up.

SLEEPS MARVEL.

[John A. Williams.]
A marvel I looked up
From waking hid,
Born of sleep, and gone
With the lifting lid.

Was it the loveliness
Of one white flower
That nurtured a dead princess
On a rock by a tower?

Or lit my sleeping eye
On that far country
Where fierce red parrots fly
On a bright green sea.

And, touching with ruby wings
That emerald main
Their passage found them slings
A jeweled rain?

Or vague was the delight
As the summer air
That shakes in and out of sight
Yet is ever there?

Ah, just as I'd win it clear,
Straight was it hid,
Dimmed in the mist of a tear
On the lifting lid.

Do not suffer
another day
with itching,
bleeding, pro-
truding piles,
No surgical
operation re-
quired. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you
at once and afford lasting benefit. See also
all dealers, or Edman, Hayes & Co., Limited,
Toronto. Sample box free if you paste this
paper and enclose 2c. stamp to postage.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW
ABOUT CANADA?ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S
QUESTIONS

1—The Mackenzie River, draining
882,000 square miles, is the largest
river emptying into the Arctic
ocean.

2—Canada has 694,138 telephones
(1917).

3—The Y. W. C. A. has 21,989 mem-
bers in Canada.

4—In 1954 the Canadian Legislature
passed an act formally declaring
the separation of church and state.
Hectories already endowed were
not disturbed, provision was made
for clergy, and the balance of funds
and lands distributed among the
different townships for education
and local improvements.

5—The epidemic of Spanish influenza
first broke out, October, 1918.

6—Winnipeg comes from the Cree
word meaning "muddy water."

7—The Canadian Khaki University
was established September, 1918.

8—The first railway was opened in
Ontario in 1826.

9—William Molson Macpherson is pre-
sident of the Moose Bank.

10—Sir Alexander T. Gait was the first
Canadian high commissioner in
London.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—How many large lakes has Mani-
toba?

2—What percentage of our imports
come from the United States?

3—How many returned soldiers were
settled on the land by December,
1920?

4—Where is the point probably first
reached by Leif Ericson in his
voyage of discovery in A. D. 1000?

5—What is the area of New Brun-
swick?

6—When did Canada acquire two sub-
marines on the Pacific coast?

7—When did the Government make
its first treaty with the Northwest
Indians?

8—When did the Allies declare war
on Turkey during the great war?

9—Who is president of the Dominion
Bank?

10—Who is the author of "The Valley
of the Silent Men"?

ALL MEN IN-COUNTY
MURDER SUSPECTS

At Least, They Got "Once
Over" in Ohio Town in
1825.

Dover, March 10.—Murderous robbers
did not escape detection and punish-
ment in the pioneer days in Tus-
carawas County.

The only execution that ever took
place in this county was that of John
Furston, who was convicted of mur-
der in 1825, having killed a man he in-
tended to rob.

In order to find the guilty person,
every man in the county was considered
a suspect, at least to the extent that
all were required to appear at New
Philadelphia at a certain time to pass
before the only witness of the crime.

Furston was a young farmer of near
Newcomerstown. The victim, Wil-
liam Cartmell, was a postboy, who re-
sided at Coshocton and carried mail be-
tween that place and Freeport.

While traveling alone a lonely road
in Oxford Township, he was mortally
shot by a person concealed in a thicket.
William Johnston of Steubenville had
been traveling with him but had stop-
ped a few minutes before to get a drink
at a spring. Hearing the rifle shot and
accompanying shriek, Johnston ran for-
ward and found Cartmell dying.

Another man, afterwards identified
as Furston, a postboy, was at John-
ston's suggestion, separated to alarm
the neighborhood.

Johnston told his story but was not
believed when his companion did not
appear, and circumstantial evidence was
against him.

He declared he could recognize the
man who was with him over the dead

body. All of the men of the county
were ordered to appear at New Phila-
delphia and passed in line before John-
ston.

No sooner had the glance of the pri-
soner fallen on Furston than he pointed
at him and exclaimed excitedly: "That
is the man."

"You're a liar," was the reply of Fur-
ston.

Johnston reiterated his statement
and turning to the officer, described a
scar which they would find on one of
Furston's hands. An examination
proved the correctness of this assertion
and Furston was placed in jail.

The murdered mailboy was found to

have had a \$10 note, which was found
and traced to Furston, who had passed
it to a gunsmith for repairing a rifle.

The murder occurred September 3,
1825. The trial of Furston began No-
vember 16, he was found guilty No-
vember 18, and on November 19 sen-
tence of death was pronounced by Judge
Harper, to take place on December 30.

During the night of December 29, Fur-
ston attempted to take his own life
by hanging himself with his suspenders,
but they broke, and he escaped with a
number of bruises suffered in the fall.
Before his execution, Furston made a
confession. His intention was to way-
lay a driver named Smeltzer, known to

have a large sum of money, and who
was expected to pass over the road. A
delay of three hours saved Smeltzer's
life and made the young postboy the
assassin's victim.

Post Boy, a town on the Cleveland
and Marietta Railroad, received its name
from the occupation of the victim, the
mail route being near the site of the
village.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

A distinctive blend of
selected Virginia leaf

Free Pants Today, Saturday
and Monday

An Extraordinary Value Giving
Event Where Every Customer
Shares The Saving Extra

Pants Free With Every
Suit Or Overcoat To-Measure

LOOK at clothes-buying as an investment. Think of clothes in terms of
value rather than price. It's what you pay that's important—our
Tailored-to-Measure Clothes give you quality of materials and tailoring—
right style—good appearance—faithful service—
—real economy—an investment in satisfaction.

Right now, as a special inducement and to
show our appreciation to our customers, we are
giving ABSOLUTELY FREE A PAIR
OF EXTRA PANTS with every Suit or
Overcoat Tailored-to-Measure; the extra
pants are of the same quality material
as the garment you order.

Suits and Overcoats
Tailored-To-Your-Measure

\$20
English and Scotch Woollen Co.
of Montreal
More Quality Less Money

CONNECTION WITH ANY
OTHER CONCERN IN CANADA

Extra Pants of the same material Free

If every man in Canada knew the true value of our offer to Tailor-to-Measure a Suit or Overcoat
and Give ABSOLUTELY FREE a pair of EXTRA PANTS of the same quality as the
garment selected, we would have to call the police to help handle the crowds.

Our patrons tell us they order our Custom Tailored-to-Measure Clothes with the EXTRA FREE
PANTS by comparison, that we are giving the best values they have found.

You will make no mistake by taking the advice of others and ordering a liberal supply of English
& Scotch Woollen Co. Tailored-to-Measure Clothes. Visit one
of our 28 Tailor Shops, and let us take your measure.

LADIES—Do you want good quality materials for your new dress
or suit? We have thousands of yards to be sold as low
as \$2.50 per yard. This is ½ regular price; width 54 and 56 inches. This
is an exceptional opportunity to get materials of better quality than is
usually found in women's fabrics. Take care of the children's needs.

Trousers
We are showing exceptional values in odd trousers from
special trouser lengths. Many of these cloths are shown in
very limited quantities, and are exceptional values.

English & Scotch Woollen Co.
OF MONTREAL
180 DUNDAS STREET
The Big Montreal Tailors With the \$20 Price—Stores From Coast to Coast
38 QUALITY TAILOR SHOPS IN CANADA
Head Office and Bonded Warehouse, 851 St. Catherine Street East, Montreal
Out-of-Town Men
Write for Free Samples, Fashion Plates,
Self-Measure Form and Tape Line. Ad-
dress 851 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal.