

London Advertiser

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

MORNING. EVENING.
3670 TELEPHONE NUMBERS 3670
Private Branch Exchange.

From 10:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m., and holidays,
call 3670. Business Department: 3671. Editors:
3672. Reporters: 3673. Composing Room: 3674.
Circulation Department: 3675.

ADVERTISING BRANCH OFFICES.
U. S. Representatives—New York: Charles
H. Eddy Company, Fifth Avenue Building;
Chicago: Charles H. Eddy Company, People's
Gas Building. Boston: Charles H. Eddy Com-
pany, Old South Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
City—Delivered.
Cents per week. \$3.50 for six months.
Cents per month. \$1.50 for one year.
By Mail—Outside City.
\$5.00 per year. \$2.75 for six months, or 50 cents
per month for short term subscriptions.
To the United States, \$6.00 per year, \$3.50
for six months, or \$2.00 a month.
Foreign subscriptions, \$12.00 per year.

SUBSCRIBERS, PLEASE NOTE.
All subscriptions are payable in advance and
at full price. Insure safety of your remittance by
using postal note, money order or registered
letter. Subscriptions are started with cur-
rent issue. Please give notice required to make
change of address. Be sure to give both old and
new address. Renew promptly, and sign your
name plainly.

ADVERTISERS, NOTE.
Circulation audited by A. B. C.
Report furnished advertisers on request.

London, Ont., Wednesday, January 5, 1921.

CLEAN UP.

"Unless the police commissioners wake up and take some immediate action toward giving the city police chief and his men the assistance that they are justly entitled to it will be up to the citizens of London to adopt some method of protection for themselves and property from the depredations which are becoming far too common in this city," declared a well-known businessman in conversation with The Advertiser yesterday.

That this was not the opinion of one man alone was quickly realized, as citizens of all classes, following the reports carried by the morning papers of two citizens being held up by thugs and relieved of their valuables on Monday night, demanded information as to what the police are doing to prevent such occurrences. While the New Year is as yet only four days old The Advertiser has information that at least five places have been entered and goods of varying value taken.

In each of the hold-up cases the thugs threatened their victims with a gun and got away in a high-powered car. In each case the police declare that every effort has been made by them to locate the culprits, but that lack of men and of swift automobiles in which chase might be given, coupled with the large area to be covered, has hampered their efforts.

Groups of businessmen, some of whom have had their stores visited and goods of value removed, discussed the matter of what action, falling any by the police commission, they could take to secure the proper protection. It was agreed that the present police staff is totally inadequate and the suggestion of one speaker was that a large number of men, especially returned soldiers, at present out of work, might be enlisted as special constables pending the permanent strengthening of the force.

Inquiry at the Government Employment Bureau secured the information that among the waiting applicants for work there are a number of first-class men who would make excellent constables, and who would welcome an opportunity of earning a living till their own particular trade regains its usual activity.

That, having had the need for better police protection brought to their attention by The Advertiser, and its great urgency placed before them a month ago, the police commissioners should have sheltered themselves behind the plea that as the appropriations for the police department for 1920 had been expended, and no new one provided for 1921, they could do nothing, is looked upon by citizens as a neglect of a duty to the people of the city. Other departments, it is pointed out, faced by the unusual situation caused by present employment conditions, have faced the matter and despite the fact that appropriations have been exhausted, found ways of obtaining money to carry on and at the same time to help those in need.

As a result of this lack of appreciation of its duty there is a growing demand that the police commission be made an elective body. Only in this way do the people believe the best service can be secured.

TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT.

In a recent editorial it was pointed out that owing to summer frosts and forest fires, efforts at isolated settlements in the bush lands of Northern Canada were premature and a waste of time and money. It was urged that preparation on a large scale be made for future settlement, and suggested that the Federal and Provincial Governments make land-clearing and the draining of muskegs in the bush lands a great permanent public policy.

There is no reason why large industrial plants, as well as governments, should not apply for whole townships, and make land-clearing a part of their business. They would in this way give employment to their workers all the year 'round. Farmers, too, should engage their help now, instead of in the spring. Many others with sufficient means might also apply for a bush lot, and hire an able-bodied man from among the hosts of unemployed to homestead it by proxy.

Settlement should be by whole townships, at least. Each township would require a large, comfortable community camp, centrally located and supplied with every facility for education and healthy recreation. This would obviate the necessity of proxies living alone in their cheerless shacks while performing homestead duties. There need not be the slightest obligation on the part of any man or woman, so employed in these community camps, either to take up land or remain there.

Summer frost and danger from bush fires will be largely overcome when at least 65 per cent of all the lots in a given area are cleared when offered for sale. If the governments will do their part in a great land-clearing plan, they will have thousands of lots throughout the bush

lands in the whole of Canada always ready for settlement.

All unemployed, in times of stress such as the present, should be utilized in felling trees and marketing whatever pulp, ties and lumber are available on the lots.

This form of land clearing has many advantages, particularly in these times of unemployment. It enables one's fellowmen and often one's employees to retain their self-respect, and earn their own bread and butter. To the purchaser of a lot also, it offers as good a chance of proving remunerative to the possessor as the average real estate investment.

WEST PETERBORO.

The Meighen Government is facing an uncomfortable situation in West Peterboro by-election, and everything points to a result like that in East Elgin. With the possibility of both a Labor and Farmer candidate in the field, as well as the former member, Mr. J. H. Burnham, whose resignation opened the seat, there seems but slight hope for a Government candidate making much headway. Mr. Burnham is now definitely at odds with the Government. He declares in a public interview that he would not accept Government endorsement if it were offered, and he does not expect it to be offered. He adds further:

"I believe that this government is the creature of some big schemes now floating in the air, and I believe it is a positive danger to Canada. It seems that it will stop at nothing. Its origin is one of the mysteries of the day. I am unalterably opposed to this combination at Ottawa, and will never rest until I see that those who are attempting to wreck the old parties, whose backing and policies are known and understood, are themselves wrecked."

Mr. Burnham, while a member of the House of Commons, had a reputation for making up his own mind, and not having it made up for him by a political group. He was the type of man that Hon. Arthur Meighen described to the members of the Law Society at Winnipeg last week, when he said:

"I wish we had more plain Canadians . . . who reasoned out their convictions on public questions in the good old way as citizens of Canada, and not as members of any class or group."

But the premier's ideals at Winnipeg are not the standards by which he judges a supporter at Ottawa, who may differ from him, and so Mr. Burnham has been excommunicated, read out of the party, and if it can be accomplished the powers at Ottawa will see to it that his political life is ended. Reasoning out convictions "in the good old way as citizens of Canada" is all right, in the mind of Hon. Arthur Meighen, until it comes into conflict with his government. Then it is all wrong.

Mr. Burnham, in Peterboro, however, is doing more than give the Government an uncomfortable time. He is awakening a good deal of public sentiment throughout the country with regard to the group that is now in control of things at the capital, and the open charge he makes that there is a positive danger in the political situation now existing at Ottawa will not pass unnoticed.

Letters to the Editor

WANTED OR NOT.

To the Editor of The London Advertiser:
We have just read Harry Ashplant's letter, in which he explains his defeat, from his own viewpoint. When he announced his intention of "coming back," it reminded me of an incident that occurred out West a few years ago.

Some of the boys were staging an informal dance in a small town not 1,000 miles from Regina. One guest arrived somewhat late, with enough alcoholic substance under his belt to make him quite belligerent.

Two husky westerners formed an alliance, and gently but firmly escorted the gentleman down the stairs and along the main street, eventually putting him on his bronco and facing it towards home.

You can imagine their surprise when they returned to the hall to find a three-ring circus in full swing, with the intoxicated party in the centre of all three rings.

Raising a window, they swiftly and quietly dropped him outside to the prairie grasses, and considered the incident closed.

A few minutes later an awful thumping was heard at the door, and the expelled one, in injured tones, called out to the doorkeeper: "Hey, there, Bob! I want to know definitely whether you fellows want me in that hall or not."

FRED YOUNG.

MR. COTTAM ON THE RESULT.

To the Editor of The London Advertiser:
Mayor Little has been returned by a handsome majority. I hasten to congratulate him. It will be our pleasure, as it is our duty, to accept the decision of the people, and stand loyally behind the mayor, supporting him in all his lawful undertakings on behalf of the city.

My desire to congratulate his worship is strongly repressed, not at all by the mayor's chief opponent, ex-Alderman Henry B. Ashplant, but by a few of Mr. Ashplant's supporters. It is feared that by so doing I may be understood as in some degree retracting the charges of corruption published by me.

No such fear need be entertained. Were those charges not well established, I should long ago have been penalized in the courts for defamation of character. But since a Christian citizenship at all polls prefers to not condemn civic corruption—why, civic corruption is the sort of thing they do not condemn.

And little may we wonder at the scarcity of men of the desired type who offer to serve an indolent citizenship. Men of high purpose sitting as a law-making body will not quietly allow their records to be falsified and treated as "scraps of paper."

But notwithstanding unpleasant details of the campaign, I wish to place myself on record as believing that Mayor Little has unselfishly tried to serve the city. And he has succeeded substantially, if not in certain respects, then at least in various ways to abundantly entitle him to the thanks and gratitude of every citizen.

In my view of Mayor Little's failures, they are more largely due to our discreditable municipal system, and to the conduct of his worship's advisers, rather than to intentional misconduct on the part of the mayor.

Nor would Mr. Ashplant as mayor have been able to realize his ideals in the way of reform until our municipal law is changed by the Ontario Legislature. And it must not be forgotten that Labor representatives on last year's council shared responsibility with Mayor Little for the corruption disclosed.

Labor aldermen were asleep at the switch. They consented to their own orders passed in council being contemptuously treated as "scraps of paper" in the service of private interests. They stood not up in the council to protest when officials for many months neglected urgent matters on which the council had ordered immediate action.

Had Labor aldermen not been thus asleep, private interests would not now be crowding at the defeat or suspension of town planning, as voted by the people; the city would have been guarded against irreparable loss, and the appeal of Labor in

the present campaign would have been greatly strengthened.

Criticism of the mayor and council will now subside. But watchfulness will not be suspended, particularly with respect to Labor members. And unless these aldermen can enforce constitutional practice in civic affairs, thus by a wise policy to attract independent thinkers throughout the year, the Labor party need not expect greater success. For the churches of London will not be likely to accord any greater support in the next campaign for civic righteousness and justice.

JOHN COTTAM.

London, January 2, 1921.

From Here and There

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

[Ottawa Journal.]

Bank clearings for December were more than forty millions greater than bank clearings for December of last year. Bank deposits are the greatest in the country's history. Trade has reached an unprecedented height; revenue is the greatest since Confederation. These facts constitute the Jeremiah who wall about "hard times." True, there is some unemployment, but it is less marked in Canada than anywhere else in the world, with signs of improvement; and in every other respect our position is good.

THE WAR MONUMENT IN LONDON.

[London Times.]

The extraordinary respect that is shown the Cenotaph may be due to these continued reminders of death pro patria. To pass that noble monument is to be struck, every time afresh, with the deep significance it has taken on. The men on omnibuses, the men in motorcars, the men walking on the pavements, raise their hats as they go by; and the women seem to envy the men the privilege of this casual mark of reverence. Around the Cenotaph, at all hours of the day, is congregated a silent little group of women and bareheaded men.

PROVINCIAL BANKS.

[Financial Post.]

At the present time the people are becoming well educated to the fact that it is possible to invest their surplus funds in investments from which they can derive an income of about 5 per cent per annum, in perfect safety and in liquid form, almost repayable upon demand.

Several of the provinces are providing ready investments for the public in the shape of bonds, and municipalities and cities are taking up the idea of selling their securities over the counter at home.

The Province of Manitoba has gone into the savings bank business, paying interest at the rate of 4 per cent upon demand deposits, and extending to the public the privilege of much longer banking hours than do chartered banks. The finance minister of British Columbia recently stated that it was the intention of his government to start a provincial bank, supposedly upon similar lines.

The provincial banks may not appear important at the present time, but the first fact which is worthy of the most serious consideration is the attitude of the provinces today towards investing in first-class bonds, upon which they can readily realize cash, instead of simply depositing money in the banks at 3 per cent.

WHY ORGANIZED LABOR WILL LIKE THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

[System for January.]

Even though organized labor has declared strongly against the Kansas Industrial court, Gov. Henry F. Allen of Kansas believes that eventually the court will win the favor of labor generally. He makes a remarkable statement about its fiercest opponents, the miners.

"Those who will be more grateful than any others for it will be the miners of the state. Talk about industrial servitude! There never was any worse servitude dreamed of in the world than these miners have willingly voted upon themselves by turning over their activities to their own officers. There has never been anything worse, in the way of one-man power over the destinies of his people, than that which the president of the mining district has over the men in the district."

"The men who vote upon themselves this sort of servitude have no right to come and talk to us about servitude. Here is what they do: They turn over to the president of the Kansas district the right to assess dues and fines at will. I know of one instance where a coal miner was convicted from a mine official in the Crawford County district notice that the company should withhold from the wages of a miner \$25. It was a fine. What it was for was no business of the operator who was instructed to withhold it. When the matter was looked into by the new court, it was found that the fine had been assessed because the miner had dug too much coal the week before."

PROTECTION FOR AGRICULTURE.

[Financial Post.]

Protection for the agricultural industry of the United States has become such a widespread and insistent cry that Congress has been forced to consider it. The picture of the American farmer benefiting by the tariff is one to which the free trade agitators in Canada should not be permitted to close their eyes. One cannot help but feel that there may be something in the argument of a Maritime paper that the farmers were "straining at a gnat" in demanding the abolition of the duty on farm implements, and that they would be much better in the long run to drop their free trade talk and demand increased protection for the packing and milling industries in the interests of grain and stock raising.

Of course it is the factor of exchange which has aggravated the American farmer into demanding protection against Canadian wheat and other farm products, and it may, therefore, be expected to be only temporary. But in the meantime the American manufacturer, already faced by a tariff to which exchange may be added as a barrier against getting into the Canadian market, will find their barrier raised even higher as a consequence of the discouragement of the marketing of Canada's products in the United States.

The American tariff on agricultural products will have the tendency to increase Canada's adverse trade balance with the United States. As an effect the exchange rate may be expected to rise to higher levels—an evidence of the economic laws at work to right an unsound international trade relationship.

THE QUESTION OF NAVIES.

[Kingston Standard.]

The arrival of the ships which the Motherland has given Canada, which are to form the nucleus of this country's navy, calls attention to the absurd position in which the whole world is placed apparently by one power on the question of navies. That nation is Japan. There would appear to be no doubt that every other nation is anxious and willing to decrease navy construction, but experts say that the Pacific is regarded as the theatre of the next big naval fight. That means Japan is one dangerous nation. In spite of a certain amount of flamboyant talk in the States, no one doubts that that country would be only too glad to cut down its naval expenditure to a minimum, or perhaps to none at all for a time. So far as the Motherland is concerned she has already cut hers down, and is not engaged in the construction of ships now. The people of Canada are willing to undertake any necessary burden for their naval protection and that of the Empire, but there is a decided opinion that this burden should be infinitesimal if commonsense be used by the governments of the world. Looking at the question broadly, it would seem to be all this is requisite to prevent the peoples of the earth from being forced to spend large sums on navies that the Motherland and the States should agree to reduce their armaments, and give Japan notice that she must do the same. That is the view which it is believed most Canadians hold, and it is to be hoped that, as Canada has a good deal of weight now in world affairs, this view will be accepted and acted upon by all nations.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—Exposed fossil forests, of great interest to the geologist as well as the general tourist, are found at South Joggins, N.S.
- 2—Canadian and Australian troops first served together under the British flag in 1884 with the Gordon relief expedition to the Sudan.
- 3—Canada's estimated Presbyterian population is 1,200,000.
- 4—Woodstock Ont., is situated on the Thames River.
- 5—Lake Winnipeg is about 250 miles in length, and varies in width from 25 to 60 miles. It is very shallow, its greatest depth being 70 feet.
- 6—Alma Ladies' College is at St. Thomas, Ont.
- 7—The Frog Lake massacre was the wiping out of this small settlement by a band of Indians during the Saskatchewan rebellion.
- 8—Quebec was the first region to export lumber to Europe.
- 9—The Grand Trunk Pacific line crosses the Rockies by the Yellowhead Pass.
- 10—George Stephen, afterwards Lord Mount Stephen, was head of the Syracuse branch which built the Canadian Pacific Railway.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—What is the home of the Malpique oyster?
- 2—Why did the early settlements in Canada follow the waterways?
- 3—How many specified religions has Canada?
- 4—On what river is the city of Guelph, Ont., situated?
- 5—On what river is Chatham, Ont., situated?
- 6—What Manitoba lakes are the remains of ancient Lake Agassiz?
- 7—Who was Sir William Logan?
- 8—Who discovered the earliest form of animal life?
- 9—What were the causes of the Saskatchewan rebellion?
- 10—Where is Lake St. John?

Poetry and Jest

MOTHER'S UNCONSCIOUS JOKE.

[Boston Transcript.]
Jack—And what did the old lady say when she entered the room and found her young daughter sitting in a chair?
Tom—She remarked that I had taken a great deal on myself.

A MAID'S WAY.

[Buffalo News.]
Loose-prowed, with hair awry,
She sits before the mirror, gazing
At the reflection of her face,
Forgetting the pleasure of the dance,
To spend the silent hours dreaming
Of the man of woman's fiction:
Strong, handsome fellows, death-defying,
Who pledge a maid a knightly love,
A deep devotion, never dying,
And womanlike, she worships them,
She loves each lover's pledge and parley,
(But when it comes to theatres
I notice this—she goes with Charley!)

THE CAVALIERS GIVE WAY TO ONE.

A cowboy, handsome, young, and dashing,
Who bears the banner of Romance,
With his spurs and hardware clashing—
An aimless rover, wild and free,
But in the subtlest of all stations,
He quite commands her adoration!
She loves him with a loving love,
And asks as much of him; but will he?
(And when it comes to dances—well
Invariably she goes with Billy!)

"THE STICKLENESS OF MAIDS," YOU SAY.

Well, I admit these shifts of fancy
Are womanly in every way,
And true of every May and Nancy;

NEARLY CRAZY WITH ECZEMA.

No rest day or night for those who are afflicted with that horrible skin disease, eczema, or as it is often called, salt rheum.

With its unbearable burning, itching and torturing relief is gladly welcomed.

There is no remedy like Burdock Blood Bitters for giving relief to such sufferers; no remedy that has done, or can do more for those who are almost driven to distraction with the terrible torture.

Apply it externally and it takes out the stinging, itching and burning, and promotes a healthy healing.

Take it internally and it gets at the source of the disease in the blood—for eczema is a blood disease—and drives it out of the system.

Miss L. M. Boutilier, 89 Victoria Road, Halifax, N. S., writes: "I have suffered for years from eczema. I could not rest day or night. I suffered great agony, and was nearly crazy with the itching and burning. I used all kinds of salves, but nothing seemed to help me. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters advertised, and was advised to try a bottle. I found great relief and I really cannot recommend it highly enough for what it has done for me."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for over forty years, and during that time has been manufactured only by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"They WORK while you sleep"

ascare's

ascare's

ascare's

ascare's

ascare's

ascare's

ascare's



The Joy of Living

DO you feel like these children in the morning, full of energy and buoyant spirits?

Do you get up refreshed by your night's sleep ready for anything the day may bring forth?

You should and you may if the simple rules of health are observed.

It is possible that by some excess in eating, or over-exertion, your heart has not been working with its accustomed regularity, and you are not getting undisturbed and refreshing slumber.

Your sleep may be broken with terrible dreams, smothering spells, sinking sensations, and even fear of impending death.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have brought relief to hundreds of such cases.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills enrich the blood, strengthen the heart and tone up the nerves, making the whole organization work in harmony, and bringing back in a few days that blessed condition where you sleep as peaceful as a child and hail with joy the return of another day.

Mr. Harold Acker, Springfield, N.S., writes:—"I was bothered all the time with nervous headache and dizziness. I could not stoop down at times, as everything would get black before my eyes. I could not sleep at night, and my appetite was very poor. I was almost on a nervous breakdown. I used four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and they helped me fine. I would recommend them highly to any person troubled with their heart or nerves."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by

The T. Milburn Company, Limited

Toronto Ontario

Back Ache

Limber Up With Penetrating Hamlin's Wizard Oil

For Lame Back, Sideache, Shoulder Pain, Stiff Neck, etc., use Hamlin's Wizard Oil. It penetrates quickly, cures the pain and drives out the soreness. Keep it in the house.

Wizard Oil is a good dependable preparation to have in the medicine chest for first aid when the doctor may be far away. You have no idea how useful it will be found in cases of every day ailment or mishap, when there is need of an immediate healing, antiseptic application, as in cases of sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, bites and stings.

Generous size bottle 50c.

If you are troubled with constipation or sick headache try Hamlin's Wizard Liver Whip—just pleasant little pink pills at druggists for 50c.

FOR LUMBAGO

Try Musterole. See How Quickly It Relieves

You just rub Musterole in briskly, and usually the pain is gone—a delicious, soothing comfort comes to take its place. Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Use it instead of mustard plaster. Will not blister.

Many doctors and nurses use Musterole and recommend it to their patients. They will gladly tell you what relief it gives from sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest. Always dependable.



CANADIAN MONEY

Accepted at Par

HOTEL STRAND

FOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE STRAND

FIREPROOF AMERICAN PLAN ON THE OCEAN FRONT

With its 300 delightful rooms (all outside) with private baths, each equipped with hot and cold sea and fresh water, offers you every detail of comfort and entertainment. Orchestras of soloists. Golf Privileges. COUNTRY-SERVICE-REFINEMENT. Ownership Management.

London and Port Stanley Railway

Timetable Effective December 5, 1920.

To St. Thomas—10:10 a.m., 12:10, 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, 8:10, 10:10 p.m.

To Port Stanley—10:10 a.m., 12:10, 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, 8:10, 10:10 p.m.

*Limited between London and St. Thomas.

Daily except Sunday. All trains stop at Gleanworth.

MILLBANK

The Best 15¢ Cigarette



ascare's