

London-Advertiser

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transmission through the mails as
second class matter.]
The London Advertiser Printing Co.,
Limited.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

A NEW LONDON INSTITUTION.

In the unanimous decision of the directors of the Canadian Associated Press to grant The Advertiser a morning newspaper franchise, a new institution for the city of London came into being.

In all modesty it may be said that not only will the morning edition be a development in the history of The Advertiser—a London newspaper for more than fifty years—but it will testify to the growth of London and the Western Ontario district. It means the employment of more skilled men by an institution whose weekly payroll bears the names of more than a hundred citizens. It means the attraction to London of more newspaper ability, and it brings a new organ of publicity for London and Western Ontario into existence. Thousands of new readers of London's news and advertisements will be provided. Western Ontario will be brought into closer communication with its first city and a greater spirit of co-operation will result.

The Morning Advertiser will be a link between the Forest City and the Garden of Canada. It will strive to join their interests and will advance the public interests of the two communities. London should be loyal to Western Ontario, and Western Ontario should strive to build up London, to make it a mighty city in the nation's richest section.

The Morning Advertiser will be symbolic of the New Year, with its hopes and opportunities. All the signs in the journalistic zodiac would indicate a large measure of success for the new venture.

THE MONTESSORI SYSTEM.

The Countess of Montessori is an Italian lady who has studied medicine and pedagogy, and has been advocating improved methods of training children. For the past year there have been frequent references in the press to her system. But she is now visiting in the United States, has been subjected to interviews, and we have an opportunity of getting her opinions at first-hand, or as nearly so as we can.

She starts in with the baby, and her first dictum is that a normal baby should not cry. That is a good idea, and will bring happiness into many a household if it could be carried into effect. Her claim is that crying is an indication of discomfort, and that if the baby is comfortable it will not cry. Very likely that may be correct. But the baby cannot be always made comfortable, and if it is comfortable the means used to make it comfortable may be very discomforting afterwards. If the trouble is external in the shape of intrusive pins, or tight bandages, or improper clothing, that can doubtless be remedied. But if it is natural the remedying may not be so easily applied. It is subject to pains, and it will cry till the pain is better. The anxious mother may not be able to locate the pain, and if she does, she may not know what will relieve it, or if she does know, may not be able to get the remedy. As a consequence the child will keep on crying till nature brings relief.

Then the internal discomfort may be mental instead of physical. Children soon begin to notice their surroundings; and if they see anything attractive, they want it. And if they want it they will cry for it. And if they get it the crying may become much worse. It would be very silly to give a child everything it cried for. It may see a lighted candle, and want to get hold of the pretty thing, and stick it in its mouth, and then the crying would be much louder. A wise mother can train her children so that there will be the minimum of crying, but we are not sure that she would get much help from the Countess of Montessori.

But we presume that it is new methods of teaching on which this lady puts the most stress. And here we quote from an interview:

"Dr. Montessori said that in her 'Houses of Childhood' the children are permitted to move about freely in a large room. They are not seated in stiff rows. They are not forbidden to talk. There is no paralyzing system of silence and forced study. She has gardens at the schools in which the children play and gradually learn the names of flowers and plants. And in this phase of the work, as in all others, the child is left to select for himself the particular flowers or plants he wishes to understand. The tastes of each mind are respected and encouraged."

There is here an underlying principle always recognized by the best teachers. To individualize; to make the studies fit the temperament and conditions of the child; and to make those studies as pleasant as possible. Unfortunately this can be fully carried out only among the very wealthy. In our public school it is possible only to a very limited extent. In most municipalities the ratepayers are finding fault with the large expenditures for educational purposes. Such fault-finding may be unjust, and very short-

sighted. But it exists. And a demand for larger schools, with a Montessori equipment of toys and playthings, and with beautiful gardens in which the children can stroll and amuse themselves with flowers would be promptly vetoed.

Nor could a public school teacher handle a large class of sixty to eighty children on this plan. To give such a number of children full scope to walk around the room and chatter to their hearts' content would cause confusion, destroy discipline, and result in a very imperfectly educated child, and a distracted teacher. Many things sound well in theory, but when reduced to practice, are apt to fail. With specially-trained teachers, properly equipped schools, and a minimum of scholars, this system, so far as we understand it, might work all right. But we do not expect to see it tried in our public schools.

BLUEBLOOD IN BUSINESS.

Napoleon—this was before Waterloo or Trafalgar—in a contemptuous moment, referred to the English as a "nation of shopkeepers." Probably in the seclusion of St. Helena he revised his opinion to some extent—at least it is likely that he realized that the English were also bonny fighters. However, if he were alive he might be inclined to insist that his first statement was correct, for the field of the mercantile has widened to such an extent in the old land that the aristocracy in large numbers are going into business.

At first the bluebloods were limited to millinery or tea shops, but at a recent motor show an earl of near-royal connections acted as agent for a company of world-wide repute and explained the points of his machine, too. Then there is a duchess who sells flowers, and with her own fair hands will pin a rose to your lapel—if you have the price—and a princess who makes a specialty of pinafores. We hate to think of a baron selling bologna or a prince as a printer; that would be too much. But conservative prejudices are rapidly breaking up, and with the great field of business and trade expanding in all directions and riding rough-shod over caste, doubtless Lord Clarence Vere de Vere, who can trace his ancestry clear back to the robber barons of the middle ages, will be hawking off daily to the shop with a lunch box under his arm, and a sheaf of workmen's street car tickets in his pocket.

You can't shop early much longer.

A French playwright proposes to build a drama around Adam and Eve. Well, the costumeing shouldn't cost much.

Wong Tang Wong is the name of the Chinese Emperor's new confidential adviser. Sounds like a railway restaurant gong.

An exchange says that London does not appear on the weather maps. Quite so. We have our own weather made to order, you know.

Her antecedents may be as humble as father after mother has scolded him, but wrap her in a set of sables and watch her head go up.

LONDON TOWN.

Oh, London Town's a fine town, and London sights are rare,
And London ale is right ale, and brisk's the London air,
And busily goes the world there, but And London Town of all towns I'm glad to leave behind.

Then hey for croft and hop-yard, and hill, and field, and ped,
With Breton Hill before me and Malvern Hill beyond,
The hawthorn white in the hedgerow, and all the springing attire,
In the comely land of Tame and Luggs, and Cleat, and Clew, and Wyre.

Oh, London girls are brave girls, in silk and cloth and gold,
And London shops are rare shops, where gallant things are sold,
And busily clinks the sold there, but And London Town of all towns I'm glad to leave behind.

Then hey for croft and hop-yard, and hill, and field, and ped,
With Breton Hill before me and Malvern Hill beyond,
The hawthorn white in the hedgerow, and all the springing attire,
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ment have you noticed especially in Little Willie of late?"
"Well, he's arranged our penny-in-the-slot gas meter so that we get our gas for nothing. You see, he's moved it from the scullery to outside the front door, sir."

"But you still have to put your pennies in the slot, my good woman!"
"Ah, but you see, sir, before he put the meter in the road our Willie wrote 'Chocolates' over the slot!"

POLITICAL SAVIORS.
[Grain Growers' Guide.]
The revolt against the protective tariff is spreading, and in the course of a few years, when the common people have risen in their might and demanded that the protective tariff be wiped out, one or other of the political parties will then grandly come to the front, pass the necessary legislation and exhibit themselves before the public as the saviors of the nation.

CURRENT SPONGING.
[Grain Growers' Guide.]
Sir Henry Pellatt, the Toronto millionaire, who appealed against his conviction assessed at a quarter of a million dollars, was unable to convince the civic authorities that he was being abused. The completed castle will cost one million dollars, while the knight's grounds within the city limits are worth \$400,000, on which there is a fixed assessment of only \$14,000. All the citizens of Toronto will have to pay more taxes in order that the millionaire may get off easily.

IN 1963.
[Cincinnati Inquirer.]
With a woman in the White House and a female Congress, mere man didn't appear to have much of a show in the United States. The visitor from Australia was sightseeing in the loud clanging of bells. Hastening to the corner, he addressed the stern-faced copess.

"What are the bells ringing for?" asked the stranger. "Is it a fire?"
"No, nothing," replied the copess, as she pointed him aside. "That is the 9 o'clock curfew for married men."

UMBRELLAS FOR HIRE.
[Vancouver Province.]
They have a system in Paris that ought to commend itself to dwellers in the moist belt. By paying five francs you receive a metal disc that entitles you to an umbrella at any tobacco shop in the city. When the rain is over you return the rainstick, and are saved the trouble of lugging it around or the chances of having it stolen.

A FIGHT ON BROAD STREETS.
[Hamilton Herald.]
Even if Arthur Hawkes doesn't get elected in South Lanark, he will have succeeded in establishing a reputation as one of the most picturesque and forceful candidates that ever appeared to a Canadian on a campaign. He seems to be a thing about a third of a century past, and his old-fashioned and makes his fight on broad national issues.

TEN GREAT INVENTIONS.
[Hamilton Herald.]
A scientific journal recently put the question, "What are the ten greatest inventions of our time?" The prize was awarded to the compiler of the following list: The electric furnace, the steam turbine, the gasoline automobile, moving pictures, the aeroplane, wireless telegraphy, the cyanide process, the induction motor, the linotype, the electric light, and all the products of the past quarter of a century. How many of the inventions of these ten "greatest inventions" can you name?

WHICH SERMON DID IT?
[Guelph Mercury.]
On several occasions recently there has been a clean slate at the Guelph police court. Local preachers are said to be wondering which of their sermons did the trick.

THE WORST KIND.
[Cincinnati Inquirer.]
Gabe—What is a bore?
Steve—A man who doesn't talk to us about ourselves.

MR. ROGERS ON "ORGANS."
[Winnipeg Tribune.]
Speaking at Portage la Prairie, on Thursday, Hon. Robert Rogers said: "The Liberal principle and Liberal policy of the press of this country had given place to a press that had been bought and paid for by loot and plunder. And what he believed to exist under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

As the late Sir Richard Carlawright, the politicians have been engaged in "poisoning the wells." Undoubtedly there are "Liberal" newspapers that have been bought, and paid for "by loot and plunder." No need to mention names. And what shall be said of the organs of the Conservative party? Is Mr. Rogers likely to support a bill in the House of Commons, the provisions of which would make it imperative to divulge

the Janitor is kind, of late;
I wonder why?
He's awfully considerate;
I wonder why?
The milkman and the grocer's boy
Show courtesy without allow,
Their sunny faces beam with joy;
I wonder why?

My office help are really fine;
I wonder why?
They roar at every jest of mine;
I wonder why?
The waiter at my luncheon place
Regards me with a shining face
And serves me with unequalled grace;
I wonder why?

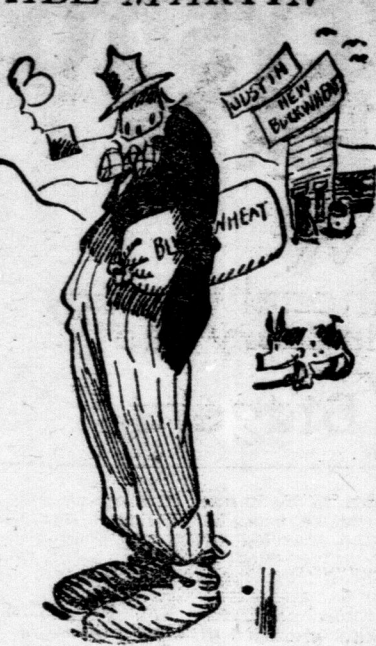
My family are extra kind;
I wonder why?
They surely have my ease in mind;
I wonder why?
They put my slippers by my chair,
My pipe and paper they prepare,
They surely cuddle me for fair;
I wonder why?

Yes, everybody's nice to me;
I wonder why?
The reason isn't plain to see;
I wonder why?

Can you explain? What's that you say?
That Christmas isn't far away?
You're right, old scout, it's clear as day—
The reason why!

—BERTON BRALEY.

ABE MARTIN



Who remembers when the women folks wore side-laced shoes? 'Bout the only thing around a boardin' house that hasn't got a second-hand value is a cold buckwheat cake.

the real ownership, past or present, of some of the Government organs? Mr. Rogers is not such a political fledgling that he is unacquainted with the dark chapters in the history of Tory politics as well as Grit politics. The "public press," applied to a number of party organs in Canada, is a misnomer. The fact is that the history of newspapers, or organs, and the purchase or control of organs by politicians stands out in blackened letters. And we do Mr. Rogers credit, or whatever it may be called, as one of the children among party men, of knowing recent newspaper history.

ODD ONES IN THE DAY'S NEWS

In A. D. 15,001,913.
Philadelphia. — People can't live on this earth in 15,000,000 years, predicts Prof. Eric Doolittle, University of Pennsylvania astronomer, because the sun will have cooled off.

War in the Air.
Flushing, L. I. — Daniel Bulgar, father of 21 children, and a widower, will marry Mrs. Delia Nolan, a widow, some time this month.

Don't Spring, "Blockhead!"
New York, N. Y. — Surgeons picked splinters from the skull of 5-year-old Carmela Bove while she was unconscious. They decided an anaesthetic would be dangerous.

Ach, Kaiser!
Berlin. — The German censor called immoral, and the postoffice forbade the transmission of a nude statue, the original of which was bought by Emperor William.

Indignation, Not Jealousy.
London. — Princess Arthur of Connaught wore two fine feathers in her hat at a charity bazaar and her grace of Portland, leader of a bird protection movement, left the palace in pique.

The Value of Names.
Paris. — A woman calling herself Lady Lillian Glenworth appeared in the Chamber of Deputies offering roses for signs and a suffrage petition. Her trade was brisk.

Some Are Born Lucky, Etc.
Washington, On Dec. 25 President Wilson's "lucky 13" will again be in evidence when the family will celebrate the 13th White House Christmas Day.

Subway Cheaper Than Rent.
New York. — David Shapiro, 14, lived a week in subway trains after stealing his father's watch. He told the police "it saved me room rent."

Juggled With His Jugular.
New York. — Morris Tessler's jugular vein was cut by surgeons to relieve congestion of the brain. Doctors said today the operation saved the man's life.

Gone Far Enough.
New York. — The slit has reached bathing suits at a charity bazaar and the slit to allow freedom of movement during a dip in the ocean at Parkway beach.

Six of a Kind.
Chicago. — A police sergeant threatened to rub a rubber stamp when six Turks arrested in a gambling raid each gave the name of John A.H.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Gas Company's Statement.
To the Editor of The London Advertiser:
It is perhaps desirable that I should make clear the position of the City Gas Company with relation to the bylaw now before the people.

The business of our company was primarily to supply artificial gas, and we had no desire to change it, and do not want to do so now unless the people of London are anxious to secure natural gas. It was in response to what we thought was the strong feeling of the people that we entered into a provisional agreement by which we have arranged to meet the demand for natural gas. We think our customers are and have reason to be satisfied now with the quality of gas supplied to them by us for light and cooking purposes, and with the price charged for the same. The additional uses to which natural gas can profitably be employed is the great argument in its favor. Notwithstanding certain disadvantages, wherever introduced it has gone into general use for heating purposes. It will be found that in nine houses out of ten where natural gas can be obtained, it is used in connection with heating furnaces, baseburners, and otherwise, in preference to coal. The supply of natural gas for industrial purposes is also a great advantage. Manufacturers, and full service will be given at low rates as long as the supply justifies.

The use of natural gas is not an experiment in Ontario. For years Windsor, Chatham, Sarnia and Walkerville, as well as Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford and Galt east of us, have been using natural gas. That in Windsor, Chatham and other points in the west is similar to the gas which is proposed to distribute in London, and it is, and has been for years, in general use in these places for domestic purposes. These towns have also been advertising extensively the fact that natural gas can be used and is available for industrial purposes.

We felt, therefore, that when we were asked, on the usual terms, to distribute natural gas in London we could not refuse if the people wanted it. That is our position now. Our remuneration is on the terms provided in all natural gas contracts between the supply and distributing companies. We provide for distribution through our mains in the city of London, building additional high-pressure mains and regulating stations from which the gas is delivered into our regular mains, and thence to our customers. We extend these mains as required to meet the necessities of our customers. We maintain and keep in repair; we are responsible for all damages, and must for all services connected with the general administration of the gas supply, and make all collections. We are to receive as our remuneration one-third of the money received from the sales to domestic customers, and one-fourth of the money received from sales to manufacturers at special rates for industrial purposes, which is the well-established basis for all such contracts.

The fixed rate is 45 cents net in the summer months, when little gas is used, and in the winter months, when the consumption is large, 40 cents for the first 4,000 cubic feet used by any one customer in any one month, and 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for all in excess of 4,000 cubic feet used by such customer. This will make the average price all the year round for gas in the city of London not over 35 cents. This is only a fraction higher than paid in Windsor and Chatham, where the gas is distributed, and is less than charged in Paris, Hamilton, Brantford and Galt, where the figures are as follows:

Hamilton, 45 cents per 1,000, less 5 cents, net 40 cents.
Brantford, 45 cents for first 8,000, and 40 cents over.
Galt, 50 cents for first 8,000, 40c for all over.
Dundas, 50c for first 8,000, 40c for all over.
Paris, 50 cents for first 8,000, and 40 cents for all over.
Sarnia, 30 cents net.
Windsor, 30 cents net.

It was our endeavor to get as low a price as possible in order to enable us to do business, and we obtained the most advantageous arrangement we could with the Southern Gas Company, Limited, who control the supply.

There was no attempt on our part to rush the expense in getting the supply as we succeeded in getting the supply company to agree to the 30-cent rate, we notified the city corporation. We did not understand that our company (having already the right to lay pipes in the city of London for the distribution of gas) would have to obtain a special franchise to distribute natural gas through them. The matter was hurried because of the opinion of the city solicitor that a special franchise was required and because the bylaw had to be published three weeks before the voting. Not a single member of the council was canvassed by or on behalf of the company. We are in the hands of the people of London. If they want us to distribute natural gas on the terms suggested, which are the best we have been able to obtain, we are prepared to do so. If not, we shall continue to give, as heretofore, the best service possible in connection with the supply of artificial gas. Yours truly,

JAS. C. DUFFIELD,
Managing-Director.
London, Dec. 17, 1913.

Imperialism.
To the Editor of The Advertiser:
I think it would be exceedingly interesting and profitable for two such able men as Bishop Fallon and Henri Bourassa to discuss the great question of "Imperialism" from their respective standpoints. Let the people see and judge for themselves, outside the realm of politics, the motives for and merits of each of these two distinct policies. Public discussion on so vital a question would aid greatly in helping the people to a lucid understanding and a right decision upon it. Truth never fears investigation, and right courts inquiry.

I have thought much about Bishop Fallon's remark, "It is cowardly not to fight," the most lucid and significant expression in his address at the St. Andrew's Society banquet recently held in London. I have wondered how that could be made to harmonize with the life and

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
UPPER ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, DIABETES, BRANCHED

NEW LICENSE LAW OF QUEBEC WILL BE FAR REACHING

All Bars Are To Be Closed on Dominion and Labor Days.

NO MORE PHONE ORDERS

New Plans To Keep Up Govt Revenue But Eliminate the Bar.

[Canadian Press.]
Quebec, Dec. 17.—Further details of the bill to amend the Liquor License Law indicate that the Government will go to greater lengths than at first stated. The proposals include:

The bars shall not open until 7:30 in the morning; shall remain closed on Dominion and Labor days, and there shall be no delivery of liquor after closing hours, that is, stores, after 11 o'clock p.m. weeks days and 7 o'clock Saturdays, will be prohibited from delivering orders even if they were placed before closing hours.

Another clause provides that liquor shall not be sold c. o. d. This will, to some extent, eliminate telephone orders. Another striking clause prohibits statements in advertisements published in the liquor advertised is "beneficial to health or mind." The same applies to illustrations.

The Government has not, in the course of its temperance program, forgotten to look towards its own revenues. It is provided in the transfer of club licenses that 20 per cent of the transfer price shall go to the Government, and another clause provides that license holders operating open bars shall pay 25 per cent more than those operating under the European style of tables. This is to encourage the elimination of the bar. The Government also defines what liquor is by stating that "anything with more than 2 1/2 per cent of spirits shall be classed as liquor."

Lodge Elections

Inniskilling Preceptory.
The annual meeting of Inniskilling Royal Black Preceptory, No. 834, of the Royal Black Knights Canada, camped in the Valley of London, was held last evening in Ahoghill Orange Hall, Adelaide street.

Officers were elected for the year 1914, as follows:
Presiding Preceptor—Sir Knight H. J. Bennett.
Deputy Preceptor—Sir Knight R. B. Fox.

Chaplain—Sir Knight Rev. W. C. Riddford.
Registrar—Sir Knight Edward Cripps.

Treasurer—Sir Knight George Geddes.
Lecturers—Sir Knights James Lytle and John McCord.

Censors—Sir Knights John Grant and Alexander Pepper.
Standard-Bearers—Sir Knights W. S. Strydom and R. W. Carter.

Pursuivants—Sir Knight Frederick Pepper.
Committee—Sir Knights James Latham, J. W. Whitby, P. Fulcher, Perry David, Rev. S. E. McKegney, H. Schaffer and J. McIlvenna.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Deputy Preceptor G. Shoenbooth, of Covenant Preceptory, of this city, and Sir Knight David McVeigh, of Belfast, Ireland, for acting as scrutineers.

The Ulster loyalist defence fund report was read and showed that money was coming in and being forwarded to help the Sir knights of Ulster in their struggle.

Inniskilling Preceptory took the initiative in raising funds in this city, and its efforts are being crowned with success.

This has been the most prosperous year in the history of this lodge, both numerically and financially.

FOR GIFT UMBRELLAS
TRY
PERRY DAVID
The Umbrella Man, and
SAVE 30%
Suitcase Umbrellas, silk and wool covering, English ribs, gold and pearl handles \$4.75 to \$9.00
251 DUNDAS STREET.

PEARL JEWELRY
Pearl Necklets
Beautiful designs,
\$10 to \$40
Pearl Rings
Special 5-Pearl Ring,
\$5.00
Pearl Brooches
Mounted in 14k.
\$2.50 to \$30
Pearl Tie Pins
Many Pleasing Designs.
\$1.50 to \$15
SUMNER
380 RICHMOND STREET
The Reliable Jeweler