

# London Advertiser

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London, Ont., Monday, March 7.

## WHEAT IS BASIC.

If a survey is made of the history of the world it is quickly seen that wheat has been the making of empires. Mines, forests, pastures, are important sources of wealth and power, but they lack the element of permanence; they have their day and cease to be.

The sale of furs brings food to a savage; the pastoral Israelites lived fairly well by flock and herd; the short-lived Spanish supremacy rested on gold and silver extorted from South and Central America by forced labor. But it is wheat that builds up the securest sort of dominion.

Ancient Egypt was the first great civilization. The Nile mud grew excellent and abundant wheat. There was always corn in Egypt, the crop not dependent upon changeable weather. Skillful administrators like Joseph could hold surrounding peoples in the hollow of their hand.

Next came Babylon. The basis of Babylonian culture was the intense fertility of the alluvial soil near the mouths of the Euphrates and Tigris when irrigated by canals. With their herds of wheat, the Babylonian dealers could buy whatever they wanted: wine and olive oil from Syria, timber and bitumen from Hitt for building and waterproofing, stone from the mountain region of the Upper Tigris. From west and east came spices and drugs, from the Red Sea coral, copper and precious stones. Babylon could produce better breeds of cattle and sheep because of its grain supplies and superior science. On the solid basis of wheat was laid the wealth of Babylon, which was applied to education, science, skilled manufactures, commerce and high finance.

Babylon was a kind of ancient London, whither the world's produce converged into wholesale hands, and was retailed over vast distances by regular correspondents and branch houses.

The civilization and wealth of India rests mainly on "the grain by which a man may live." Old Carthage sat on the rich granary of North Africa, for which Rome fought and subdued her, to take her place. Ancient Italy became mistress of the world, the "Saturnian land," as Roman poets liked to call her; Saturn, the original ruler of Italy, was a god of agriculture, in whose golden age the wheat grew of itself, and was consumed raw without mill or cooking fire.

England at first seems an exception to the predominance of wheat. Bernard Shaw says that John Bull is powerful for all his idly because of the mere fact he sits on a coal mine. No doubt in its manufacturing and financial supremacy may be due to the power of coal. But one thing that makes Russia peculiarly redoubtable, especially if she once gets good government, is her enormous production of wheat, supporting myriads of people. Bread is the staff of life. The United States owes its strength very largely to the unrivaled wheat crops of the western plains.

And as for England, why is she the dominant partner of the British Isles? Because of wheat the Southrons came to outnumber the Scots by 10 to 1. Long before the industrial revolution and the coal age, England was a world power both in arms and in arts. The East India Company began in 1600. Not by mere coincidence, perhaps, was Oliver Cromwell both the drainer of the fens, the wheat granary of England, and the father of England's navigation and foreign expansion. There can be no question that the British power has a secure basis for permanence in the possession of wheat-growing India and Egypt, its

the magnificent resources of Western Canada, and in more lately realized possibilities of Australia as a wheat-growing, than even in the exhaustless coal mines of England and Wales. Clearly the future of Canada, not yet to be measured, is bound up with the development of wheat.

## A UNIVERSITY IN THE MAKING.

The distinctive character and the distinctive aims of Western University are set forth by Professor W. F. Tamblin, in an article in the current number of the Canadian Magazine. The article is illustrated by a number of views of the university site and sketches of the proposed new buildings that will be of special interest to London and Western Ontario. Dr. Tamblin sketches the history of the university from its beginnings as an adjunct of Huron College, on its arts side, and as an experiment in medical education on the part of a number of London's doctors of an earlier day, who had a vision of what would be needed in the future. The long struggle for recognition of the degrees by the department of education is traced, and the present hopeful outlook is set forth.

What is more important, perhaps, than the mere material development is the setting forth of the ideals of those who are connected with the university and directing its work. What is Western University seeking to do for the youth of Western Ontario? Dean Fox of the College of Arts is quoted:

"It is the policy of the College of Arts to aim at producing a type of graduate, who, on the scholastic and practical side, is animated by the desire to know the truth in every sphere and to act in accordance with ascertained facts, who has a passion for accuracy of knowledge and performance alike, who regards all honorable callings as of equal dignity, whose view of the world and men in broad and tolerant; a type of graduate, who, on the human and spiritual side, has a vital appreciation of his duty to his country and the world, who has sworn fealty to the laws of morality, and who refuses to see others deprived of the liberty of thought and speech; a graduate, in short, a man of character who realizes that his college experience has been primarily a training for life and service, rather than for a definite vocation."

While Western University, in its various departments, holds itself true to an ideal of that character, the making of good citizens rather than the mere turning out of doctors, teachers or men and women of any other profession or calling, it will be a great moral and intellectual factor in the development of the life of the country.

Dean Fox, at a recent university gathering, gave some figures of attendance that will be of interest to all friends of Western. There are this year registered 288 students in arts, 133 in medicine and 108 in the department of public health. For the last two or three years there has been an average annual increase in students of 65 per cent, and there is no reason to doubt that this next year will maintain that average. The extent of the student body is probably not generally appreciated even by Londoners. For the governing body of the university it presents the very serious business of providing accommodation, and this coming year is likely to see every resource strained to the utmost. The arguments for the new buildings are unanswerable.

An important decision has been made by the governing body of Western in regard to the size of classes. The principle has been laid down by the board of governors that, as far as possible, no non-laboratory class shall consist of more than thirty students, and that in laboratory classes there shall be a demonstrator for every fifteen students. This is a definite decision to maintain what has in the past been one of the strong features of Western, namely, the maintaining of close contact at all times between student and professor.

## WHERE WILL THE LINE BREAK?

[Winnipeg Tribune.] The British Parliament and the Dominion Parliament have begun their sessions at Ottawa. The intervals which separate them are so slight that they may be said to come together simultaneously. This is a rather curious coincidence, but it is nothing like so curious a coincidence as the fact that they are all face to face with the same problem in a somewhat acute form, to wit, the continuation of the present administration in office.

## THE DREAM MAN.

[Winnipeg Telegram.] I'd like to be a dancer. The kind that girls adore. As smooth as the Collier Pictures—Seven feet tall, in honore. In clothes like those scissor-fellows The fashion-posters show. With a background of polo ponies And grounds of polo ponies. The kind I would not have. The pearl-tooth-paste smile. A breath that was candy-coated. My tie could be heard a mile off, and my hair would be creamy. Adorned with a marcel wave. I'd step right to a fox-trot beat—Oh, wouldn't the women rave! Given a stretch of floor-pace I'd twirl like a merry-go-round. A woman of the type that is only on magazine covers found. Drive her through streets popular-shaded. A la mode of the neighbors of years. Later in life, like the father. Of the Life Insurance Act. Surrounded by happy children. Than any man ever had. I'd be on the wave with a pipe. Of the best tobacco known. Like those hearty old corn-smokers Who say no king on his throne. Then in the calm of the twilight I'd feel that my work was done. All these things I'd have. Battered them, one by one. Excepting of course, the more prudent. In death who, following still. Appear as a Trust Corporation. Executing under the Will.

## OTHERS' VIEWS

### ONE-MAN-ONE-VOTE.

[Toronto Star.] The freedom with which members of the Legislature have expressed their personal convictions on the private members' bill to give each ratepayer but one vote on municipal property bylaws and to require certificate of physical and mental fitness as a basis for marriage was refreshing.

Mr. Housh's bill with regard to money bylaws has much in its favor. No one can justify conditions under which a ratepayer with six pieces of property in one ward has but a single vote, while another man with property of the same value scattered in eight wards has eight votes. Nor is it reasonable that a citizen owning one block of improved property worth \$100,000 should have but one vote, whereas another citizen owning five vacant lots with a total valuation of \$2,000 should have five votes.

Great difficulty would be experienced in giving ratepayers a vote on each \$5,000 worth of property they own. In the absence of some unit of valuation, the principle of one-man-one-vote should be applied.

### STOOL PIGEON METHODS.

[Ottawa Citizen.] A good many people will be inclined to agree with Premier Drury's opinion of a method of law enforcement by which persons are tricked into breaking the law. The premier does not think the act can be successfully enforced by the employment of stool pigeons—persons who bring about breach of the law by deceit and then supply evidence for prosecution. "My own opinion is that if you want to enforce an act you have got to get popular sympathy. You cannot do it by methods of this sort," says Mr. Drury, and it is a sensible opinion.

### COUNCIL PLEDGED TO COLLECT.

[Edmonton Bulletin.] British authorities say that Berlin's protest against the alleged demands for reparation is less vigorous than they expected. They seem to be a little hard to suit in that matter. The German foreign minister evidently did his best to say that the amount demanded would not be paid, and he succeeded in presenting the idea fairly clearly, not to say defiantly. If he did not measure up to expectations, the supervising committee must have fully realized the stupendous task it was imposing and also have considered seriously the measure it would have to adopt if the demand was refused. It will be difficult for the council now to either modify the figure or hesitate to take action if payment is not made promptly.

### WILL BE A SPUR TO COLONIZATION.

[La Patrie.] The legislation which will detach the administration of the forest domain from that of colonization has been defined before the Legislative Assembly. This separation is all the more welcome because it will enable colonization to make an appreciable advance. The forestry industry has not been handicapped to any marked extent under the dual administration which has been in force hitherto, but colonization has suffered because there were impediments which prevented many men from pursuing their efforts to clear the land, possession which would not then be guaranteed to them.

### DIRTY LINEN.

[London Daily Herald.] The presence of the women on juries seems to have had its advantages. Eyes previously closed have been opened, as never before, to the nastiness of divorce cases. It seems that the washing of dirty linen in public is a dirtier business when women are present. Then by all means let us have women jurors. In time, perhaps, we may be forced to abandon the performance altogether, and revise our divorce law.

### A STANDARD DRESS FOR SCHOOL GIRLS.

[Kingston Whig.] The spread of the desire for the ultra-fashionable in dress to school girls is agitating the minds of educational authorities in several parts of Ontario. In London the agitation has taken concrete form, and the whole matter is to be threshed out by the board of education at an early meeting, when a proposal to adopt a standard form of dress for girls attending the London schools will be under consideration. The board of education, and if adopted, it will mean that every girl student will be required to wear a dark skirt and a white middie blouse. This proposal is by no means a new one. It has been tried in various cities and towns with varying degrees of success. Two years ago it was put into effect in Peterboro, and for a time was popular, but the call of fashion was too strong, and after a few months the idea gradually fell into disuse. Last fall the students at the Owen Sound collegiate adopted a similar idea voluntarily, and it has been very successful. The success, however, depended entirely upon the willingness of the individual girls to fall in line with the idea, and as long as the group instinct prevailed it worked well.

It is very doubtful, however, if such a proposal would meet with success if it were made compulsory. The arguments in favor of it are reasonable. Mrs. Hunt claims that it would eliminate the costly competition, which now results in a daily war of the "finest" of girls' dresses. It is claimed that the daughters of the working classes, unable to meet the competition of the girls of the wealthy, in many cases refuse to continue their studies after a certain age, because of their dread of appearing in comparison with their chums. To try to eliminate this by compelling the girls to wear a standard uniform, however, is certain to cause trouble, unless the girls can be made to accept the idea as a commendable one, and adopt it because they want to. But the idea of a restrictive regulation is distasteful and would result in stiff opposition to the plan. One cannot, because it is a standard dress, would make the schools resemble penal institutions, and it would mean many students into private schools.

Whether the scheme will be adopted or not, it has, to a certain extent, its good points. It would help to teach modesty and moderation in dress, and would keep many girls from acquiring a taste for the ultra-fashionable, which is an expensive and undesirable. If the pupils would adopt it themselves, it would be a splendid thing, and it might not be a bad idea if a little educational propaganda on its merits were put before the girls in every school. If the idea it would be to appear attractive, then it would be to appear ugly, but there is less its only chance of success.

### YOU'LL BE INTERESTED IN THIS.

[Calgary Albertan.] Official report of London registered general reports birth rate per 1,000 total population in England and Wales during 1920 reached the highest figure ever recorded, being 25.4. And, too, this will be worth your reading: The war mothers and widows of Italy have offered to decorate the graves of German who fell in Italian battles, suggesting in their message to Berlin women that they decorate the graves of Italian soldiers buried in Germany, and that the mothers and widows of each country "remember the fallen ones of the other in their prayers." The scars of war quickly heal when nature and the human heart effect a cure.

### POETRY IN SCHOOLS.

[Hamilton Herald.] Eliza Curran is right. There should be more reading of good poetry aloud in the schools. That would produce better results than the analytical study of poetry at least in the lower grade classes.

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

### ANSWERS TO SATURDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—Nansen was the first navigator to cross the Arctic ocean, 1893-7.
- 2—Mrs. Cementina Fessenden, Hamilton, Ont., originated the idea of Empire Day, which was observed first in Canada in 1900, and later in other parts of the British Empire.
- 3—Tukon has eight large lakes.
- 4—Prince Edward Island has 360 fox ranches and 6,000 foxes.
- 5—Toronto has the largest industrial exhibition in the world.
- 6—Canadians listed as wounded in the great war numbered 149,735.
- 7—Manitoba's 1920 field crops yielded 121,355,000 bushels of cereals and vegetables and 237,710 tons of hay and fodder corn.
- 8—Canada's 1918 exports valued \$137,68 per capita; imports \$103.72.
- 9—The British preferential tariff in Canada is a favorable customs duty applied to goods manufactured in certain British countries and possessions and imported into Canada directly from a British country or possession.
- 10—The motto of the British Empire was 297,859,216.

### TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—Which is the highest known mountain peak in Canada?
- 2—How many Canadian members has the Y. M. C. A.?
- 3—How many items of mail were sent to the overseas military forces of Canada during the great war?
- 4—What was the Trent affair?
- 5—Where is Canada's largest live-stock market?
- 6—What was Canada's first daily newspaper?
- 7—Where do the icebergs off the east coast come from?
- 8—What famous fogs found near the coast of Newfoundland?
- 9—Who is president of La Banque Nationale?
- 10—Who was elected the first Anglican primate of Canada?

### CORRECTIONS.

Jan. 3 installment—"Grand river" should read "Thames river". Feb. 3 installment—"Prince Edward Island" should read "Cape Breton".

## GERMANS FEEL NO ENMITY TO U. S. TOURIST

Only Professors Now Hold Grudge.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 5.—Americans desirous of travelling in Germany need not fear expressions of enmity, according to Dr. Raymond P. Piper, professor of philosophy at Syracuse University, who has recently made in Syracuse of his recent excursion through Germany and Denmark. It is a case of friendly enemies, says Dr. Piper, except when Americans wish to study for any length of time in German universities. Middle-class Germans are quite willing to forget the United States and Germany are still in a state of war. The German professors, on the other hand will not allow an American visitor to forget the fact and refer to it immediately an American appears.

Professor Piper, who is a native-born American, was in Leipzig, Dr. Piper called upon Dr. Barth, eminent German psychologist. The first communication Dr. Barth made to Dr. Piper was not concerned with serious psychological data but was a statement to the effect that so long as Germany and the United States remained in a state of war no helpful relationships could result.

"We are still at war," said Dr. Barth, "and as a loyal German I can only assume that we are enemies and treat Americans as such." This attitude, according to Dr. Piper, is found generally among German professors, but not at all among the other people of Germany. On the whole, Dr. Piper found everyone courteous and hospitable. He believes there are two reasons for this friendliness—first, the natural joy a poor man has in being near a rich man for a middle-class German, and secondly, the unspoken but undoubtedly recognized success of American military efforts, a success which, according to Dr. Piper, those people know well how to appreciate.

He found a variety of opinions existing among the people concerning the return of the kaiser and the success of the present government. Dr. Piper spoke highly of the very interesting conversations with Germans on these subjects revealed the majority of the people to be dissatisfied with the republic. A German woman with whom Dr. Piper conversed told him the German people were not ready for a republic. She declared they did not want another Hohenzollern with his retinue of officers, nor the crown prince.

"Noise is the kind of a man we want at the head of our government," she said. "I cannot see the type of man for the president of intelligent German people. German people are cultured. There is no war. He was a shoemaker and a bartender. Mrs. Barth is not the kind of a woman to be our first lady."

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## MIKADO HEARS WOMAN'S POEM

### Wife of U. S. Military Attache at Tokio First To Be Honored by Japan.

Tokio, March 6.—Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of the military attache to the United States embassy has been accorded the distinction of being placed in the foremost rank of poets in Japan in consequence of her New Year's poem, "Before the Shrine of Ise at Dawn." Mrs. Burnett is the first foreign woman to have her verse read before the imperial family in the Phoenix Hall at the palace. Her contribution submitted anonymously and judged from a purely literary point of view was selected from among some 17,000 sent from all parts of the empire.

It was written in Hirakana, Japanese characters and conformed in every respect to the requirements of the time-honored custom of Ise Hajime (The Opening of Imperial Poems), dating from the ninth century, when imperial poems came into existence as a court function. This is a free translation of the poem. BEFORE THE SHRINE OF ISE AT DAWN. In the dawn of the new year, Before the ancient portals of Eternal Truth Behold! in changeless majesty, The light of God.

Mrs. Burnett's verse was submitted to the emperor and empress. It attracted so much attention that it was sent to the imperial household who thought it so fine it was submitted anonymously to the imperial investigation committee attached to the imperial bureau of poems. They selected it and pronounced it perfect in diction and calligraphy. The poem could not be gazetted so it was sent to their imperial majesties at Haya-ma, Vincout Kaneko of the privy council, said: "Japanese literary authorities regard Mrs. Burnett's genius for interpretation as being of an unusual order, and she is most to be honored."

### USE RAZ-MAH

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Sold by all London druggists. In Syracuse, N. Y., March 5.—Americans desirous of travelling in Germany need not fear expressions of enmity, according to Dr. Raymond P. Piper, professor of philosophy at Syracuse University, who has recently made in Syracuse of his recent excursion through Germany and Denmark. It is a case of friendly enemies, says Dr. Piper, except when Americans wish to study for any length of time in German universities.

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## COMMERCIAL AEROPLANES.

PARIS, March 6.—French aeroplanes engaged in commercial service traversed a distance of nearly 1,200,000 miles during 1919 and 1920, and carried Spain, Toulouse and Casablanca, Morocco, during 1921.

## Colony Soonney, director of aerial service declared recently to members of a committee from the French Senate.

Seven lines are in operation, and it is expected that normal schedules will be maintained soon between Paris, Warsaw, Geneva, London, Brussels and Cologne. Regular service will be established between Paris and Bayonne, Bilbao, mules during 1919 and 1920, and carried Spain, Toulouse and Casablanca, Morocco, during 1921.

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You just rub Musterole in briskly, and the pain is gone—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, frost-bite, colds of the chest. Always dependable.



## NERVOUS FAINTING SPELLS

Mrs. Werner tells how they Yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Camden, N. J.—"Before my baby was born I was run down and weak, my back and stomach, was very nervous, and would have fainting spells. I certainly suffered awfully with those nervous fainting spells. I did not know anyone at times and used to scream. A doctor treated me but did not seem to do much good. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt a change and could do my work without pain and was relieved of those nervous spells. Now I have a nice baby girl and had an easy time at birth, thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. WILLIAM C. WERNER, 1216 Van Hook St., Camden, N. J.

When a wife finds her energies are flagging, she is weak, nervous, suffers from backache, the "blues" she should build her system up at once by taking the standard woman's medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as did Mrs. Werner. If there is anything about your condition you do not