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Room, 76. Circulation Department.  
London, Ont., Monday, Nov. 28.

**In Brantford.**  
Brantford gave Mackenzie King the most cordial reception it has yet extended to a political leader.  
Brantford is a manufacturing centre of no mean importance, and its people are vitally interested in the result of the election.  
Its people are vitally interested in the tariff.  
Its people are not backing away from Hon. Mackenzie King.  
Brantford has many Liberal manufacturers who look forward to the day when the framing of Canada's tariff shall be in the hands of Mackenzie King and W. S. Fielding.  
Brantford's Liberal candidate, W. G. Raymond, is not a free trader. In fact, it is doubtful if any candidate, appealing to the electors of the Dominion, on either side of politics, has given a clearer or more searching analysis of present conditions than the same W. G. Raymond.  
He is a student of history, a student of the times past, and of the times in which we live.  
W. G. Raymond, Liberal candidate in Brantford, is not a free trader.  
He knows the needs of Brantford factories.  
Hon. Mackenzie King also knows and appreciates the needs of Brantford factories.  
The reception given to Mr. King and to Mr. Raymond in one of the most outstanding industrial centres of the Dominion shows clearly the trend of the times.  
The Liberal tariff brought prosperity to Brantford before, and the people there believe it will do so again.

**Not Fair Tactics.**  
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has furnished more fuel to the man who wants to take to the platform and charge that the Meighen government is the friend of the big interests.  
The country is now being flooded with books of 100 pages, sent out under the name of the C. M. A., stating that Canada needs a tariff.  
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is composed of manufacturers of all shades of political opinion.  
And yet the reading of this book is plainly a plea for a new lease of life to the Meighen party.  
There are scores of Liberal manufacturers in Canada who would not subscribe to the publishing of that book. They are supporters of King candidates and a Fielding tariff.  
And yet the book goes to the household, and the impression is given that the combined manufacturers of Canada are making a plea for the Meighen government.  
This is absolutely not the true state of affairs.  
The Meighen party know a revision of the tariff is necessary. They collected a tremendous amount of evidence, and then what?  
Did they come to the relief of the Canadian taxpayer or the Canadian consumer?  
No, they did not.  
To all intents and purposes, the whole thing was pigeon-holed.  
Mackenzie King is bent on building a tariff that will have in it the qualities of equity for manufacturer and consumer alike—that will give protection to the man who on account of the tariff is denied access to the markets of the world.  
That is the Liberal idea of the tariff, and it is the interpretation that hundreds of Canadian manufacturers place on it.  
It is unfair and not true to fact to have the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at this late hour flooding the country with an appeal for the Meighen government.

**A Serious Error.**  
The Kincardine Reporter pays attention to political matters, and strikes out right and left as occasion warrants. Speaking of the Riddor scandal, the Reporter says: "The government appears to have driven its final nail into its coffin. If there was room for another one, by its action in the case of the Riddor taxes. This corporation, while wealthy and declaring a 10 per cent cash dividend in 1916, 1917 and 1918, was nevertheless allowed by the government to give promissory notes for its business profits and other taxation, and now that it has reached a stage of virtual bankruptcy, the government is in the position of having promissory notes and no likelihood of ever being able to collect them. And by the information which has been already gathered the Riddor is only one of several wealthy corporations which have been allowed to escape taxation, while the less influential businessmen have been threatened with dire punishment and also with heavy fines if they dare to make an error in the computation of their taxes. Mr. King hit the nail on the head in reference to this matter when he protested against the practice of this company. There was nothing in the law, said Mr. King, which gave the finance minister or any-



one else discretionary powers with regard to the acceptance of notes for taxation. And if the government was going to do this for the big industrial corporations there was no reason why the poor man, unable to pay his income or other taxes, should not be entitled to give the government a promissory note for them."

**Juvenile Court.**  
Judge Mott of the juvenile court, Toronto, spoke to London Kiwanis Club a few days ago, and there was little to be said when he was through.  
London, as well as any other city, is making investments every year in various forms of municipal enterprise. It is spending money on sewers, for instance, faster than it is spending money on the proper machinery to take care of its under-chance boys.  
London is thoroughly convinced of the need of a juvenile court. It is useless to go half way in a case like this and try to make ourselves believe that such a measure will fill the bill.  
A half-baked juvenile court is scarcely better than none at all, because it is not fitted or equipped to do any of the follow-up work that is so necessary.  
There is a vast difference between a judge in a juvenile court and one in an ordinary court. A juvenile court judge needs above all else to have a large measure of consecrated common sense and a similar allotment of humanity. It is not simply a case of weighing the case on the strength of the evidence submitted, and finding guilty or not guilty. It is hearing a case, and from there working up-stream to find where the young life has been tainted or polluted. It calls for more—finding the cause of the trouble and seeking to correct it—finding honest, conscientious men in the community who will take a real interest in the case, and follow it week after week until the wayward boy becomes a worth-while citizen.  
Unless a man possesses these qualities it is absolutely fatal to the success of a juvenile court to allow him to have anything to do with it.  
London is ready to move in the matter—in fact, the move is long overdue.

**LITTLE 'TISERS**  
F. J. White claims a vote for him "is a vote for steady work for Canadian workmen." If any candidate in Canada in any party is making a wider or a broader claim than this we have failed to see it.  
London voters should remember that December 5 is an important voting day for them. On that date they have an opportunity of showing to what extent they are standing behind Western University. Let them make sure of that institution, no matter what else happens.  
Sir Edward Kemp a few days ago said he "presumed it was because of the ignorance of the western producers that they were against protection." The danger is that some person is liable to rise up and say that he "presumed it was because of the ignorance of the Tory government that Sir Edward Kemp was appointed overseas minister of militia."  
The Toronto Globe features the fact that A. J. Anderson may get a judgeship because he stood to one side in West York while Sir Henry

Drayton got the nomination. Well, why shouldn't Anderson get his reward? The patronage peddlers at Ottawa are handing out the stuff to the faithful, so why shouldn't Anderson edge up to the trough along with the rest of them?  
Hard to believe it. But on Hugh Guthrie's nomination paper we find the names of H. Gummer, T. J. Hannigan and R. S. Cull. Now what do you know about that! For years this trio has been chasing around each election trying to hit Guthrie on the head with an axe. Now that he's turned Tory they're bringing apples to put on his desk and helping with the chores after four.

On one of the woman's pages of a daily paper we read the following: "A mother should never look withered and old in the eyes of her children."  
Fine in sentiment, of course. But will the writer of these fine sentiments go ahead and tell how the mother of five is to keep from looking a bit withered and old at times?

**TO THE EDITOR**  
RETURNS THANKS.  
Nov. 23, 1921.  
Editor Advertiser:  
Sir,—I want to thank Mr. R. R.

**25 YEARS AGO TODAY**  
Here We Have Items of Local and District Interest, As Recorded in The Advertiser of 1896.

**NOVEMBER 28, 1896.**  
The Board of Degrees in Divinity in connection with the Church of England in Canada met yesterday in the library of St. Alban's Cathedral. The Bishop of Toronto occupied the chair. Among those present was Rev. Provost Watkins, M.A., Huron College, London. The successful candidates in the recent examinations were as follows: Second (final) examination for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, Rev. I. H. Hunt, M.A., King's University, Nova Scotia; Rev. Wilson McCann, B.A., Wycliffe College; Rev. J. C. H. Mockbridge, M.A., Trinity University, and Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, M.A., King's University.  
First examination for degree of Bachelor of Divinity, Rev. W. McCormack, Wycliffe College.  
Preliminary examination, Class II, Mr. L. H. Donaldson, Wycliffe College; Mr. W. Hunter, Wycliffe College; Rev. A. S. Madill, B.A., Trinity University; Mr. C. J. H. Mockbridge, B.A., Trinity University; Mr. W. J. Southam, Wycliffe College; Mr. C. W. Vernon, King's University, Windsor, N. S.; Messrs. Donaldson, Hunter, Mockbridge, Southam and Vernon, and Rev. A. S. Madill obtained over 50 per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

**TROUBLES**  
BY DR. WM. E. BARTON.  
I all have troubles. Some of us are not as rich as we should like to be, and others are much more poor than they want to be. Some of us have poor health and some have unhappy surroundings.  
Some of us lack friends, and others have friends whom they would willingly lose. And most of us are not at liberty to tell our troubles, and we wish that the rest were not.  
"Tell your troubles to a policeman," so runs the selfish legend which I have seen framed and hung above the desk of a busy man. "We have troubles of our own." So reads another placard. Not many people want to be burdened by hearing the troubles of others.  
It falls to me to hear a great many people tell their troubles. It is a burden and a heartache. Often there is nothing that I can do to help. But now and then there is something to be said or done that helps. Then I am glad to have been in a position where people felt at liberty to come.  
My own troubles are a small burden to me compared with those I bear for others. I have a long experience in this matter.  
Sometimes there are troubles which one must tell and ought to tell. But many of our troubles grow greater as we talk about them. The more often we tell of them the worse they seem to be.  
David Harum, in his homely fashion, said that "A reasonable amount of fuss is good for a dog; it keeps him from thinking too much about being a dog." A reasonable amount of trouble is not bad but good for a man; it keeps him from thinking too much about himself and his own comfort.  
We are not here just to be comfortable. We are here to be strong and brave and true. We can make our troubles a means of strength of character. We can discipline ourselves to rise above them and to think of others rather than of ourselves.  
A large proportion of our troubles are home-made. And very many of them can be cured at home.  
If you cannot dismiss all your troubles, try to conquer them by courage and resolution and self-forgetfulness. Maybe you will see the time when you will be glad that you had some of these same troubles.

**READ YOUR CHARACTER**  
[By Digby Phillips.]  
NO. 46—BRAINY EARS.  
It is strange how closely, though often inaccurately, our instinctive judgment of character follows the scientific process of character reading.  
We get impressions of character unconsciously from the eyes, the shape of

the head, the nose, the chin and from the general physical appearance.  
But so far as our instinctive judgments are concerned the ear might as well not exist. It is probably less observed than any other feature. Detectives often observe the ear purposely, for in a rough way its convolutions enable them to identify a person in much the same manner as a fingerprint. But stop and think a moment. Call to mind three persons whom you know well. Try to remember what their ears look like from the side, and see how far you come from it.  
Yet the ear is a very good indicator of fundamental traits.  
The brainy ear, so called, is an ear which in general contour is quite wide across the top, and tapers rather steadily to a narrow point at the lobes. Its general effect tends toward the triangular rather than the round or square.  
It is an indication of predominance of mind over body. People who possess it are inclined to be fond of books, fond of speculation (mental not financial), reasonable, logical, with a tendency to introspection and the formation of opinions in the abstract, followed by the application of the abstract opinion to the details of matter in hand. They may be active, healthy and strong; but they're rarely rugged, aggressive or naturally inclined to physical energy.  
Tomorrow—Black Eyes.  
(Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Company.)

Children's eyes a specialty.  
Brown Optical Co.  
ZKV

# WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY BYLAW?

There is not a man, woman or child in this City of London who has not a direct or indirect interest in the Western University bylaw to be voted on December 5 next.

- FIRST---** THE CHILDREN—all of them—to whom, through the passage of the bylaw, will be brought the opportunity to obtain the great advantage of a university education.
- SECOND---** THE PARENTS, who want their children to have these advantages, but who, in many cases, could not afford the expense of sending them to a distant city. Official records show that 50 per cent of the students of nearly all universities come from within a daily traveling distance of the university.
- THIRD---** THE PROPERTY-OWNERS, who will benefit by the greatly increased population. In ten years there will be a student body of 3,000 attending the Western University and its affiliated colleges. Many of these will have come here with their families. Hundreds of families will come to London for its educational facilities. Many families have already come.
- FOURTH---** BUSINESSMEN, who will benefit by the expenditure of big sums of money annually put into circulation by a large body of students and the faculties; and for maintenance and for new buildings. If the expenditures of students and faculties are taken together they will average \$1,000 a year all round, which, after, two years, will mean over a million a year from the expenditures of students and faculties alone. The hundreds of families who will come here will need furniture, clothing, shoes, groceries, meats and all kinds of services. Meantime, during the next two years, if the bylaw carries, \$5,000,000 for buildings, maintenance and the expenditures of students and faculties will be circulated in the city.
- FIFTH---** THE WORKINGMEN will derive the first benefit by the creation of this great building industry, which will absorb practically all the unemployment in the city and keep the wheels busy in every line.
- SIXTH---** LONDON, AS A COMMUNITY, will derive not only the material benefits of the expenditure and circulation of large sums of money, but those bigger and lasting benefits flowing from the presence in our midst of a great seat of learning. The value of these advantages is not computable in terms of dollars, for they influence the whole fabric of the social life and thought of the city. No institution penetrates and influences the daily life of its community as does a university, and that influence is always for the better. It is an inspiration which goes on and on, overflowing its local boundaries and reaching to the outermost frontiers of the nation. There is no geographical limit to the sphere of the moral and cultural influence of a university.

The place to derive the first and most lasting benefit is its own home city.  
**AND THE COST?**

Merely 30 cents on every \$1,000 of assessed property value. Who would deprive a boy or girl of this great opportunity in life for the sake of 30 cents? Who would withhold from this city this great impetus towards the realization of its destiny as a seat of learning and the center of culture for the populous and prosperous counties of Western Ontario?

# VOTE FOR THE BYLAW ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 5th

London Deserves Your Vote---See That She Gets It

## You Like a Hot Dish

for these cold mornings—something that not only gives the stomach that warm and comfy feeling, but makes good, red blood and healthy tissue which fortify you against all kinds of weather. Nothing so strengthening and satisfying as

# Shredded Wheat with Hot Milk

Better for children than ordinary porridges because it encourages thorough chewing which is necessary to form sound teeth and insure good digestion. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve—saves fuel and saves time.

Heat the Shredded Wheat Biscuits in the oven to restore their crispness; pour hot milk over them, adding a little cream and a little salt. A better balanced food than meat or eggs and costs much less.

"Health and Strength in Every Shred"

