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**ADVERTISERS, NOTE**  
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London, Ont., Wednesday, Feb. 23.

## THE WESTERN HAS EARNED IT.

Friends of the Western University  
—and that includes every man and  
woman in Western Ontario inter-  
ested in the increase of facilities for  
higher education—are greatly  
pleased at the recognition given the  
university by the royal commission  
appointed to consider the question of  
adequate state provision for the uni-  
versities of Ontario, in its recom-  
mendation that a grant of \$500,000  
for building purposes be made to  
"The Western," and annual grants  
of \$200,000 for two years, followed  
by three annual grants of \$250,  
000.

Public opinion in London and  
throughout Western Ontario is that  
the university has fully earned the  
somewhat tardy recognition which  
the report of the commission gives  
it, and, with the approval of the  
Government practically assured, the  
rapid expansion of its educational  
facilities and influence upon the  
rising generations of Western Ontario  
holds out great promise.

That the university is at the  
present time the most progressive of  
the universities of Ontario is asserted  
with justifiable pride, and as proof  
thereof the recent action of the fac-  
ulty in making provision for the ad-  
dition of courses in agriculture and  
journalism to the curriculum are  
pointed out. In the former case the  
university recognizes the basic in-  
dustry of the country, and the im-  
portance of giving to the young men  
in whose hands its future lies every  
facility for securing a thorough  
grounding in modern scientific agri-  
cultural production.

In the provision for educational  
aid to the profession of journalism,  
Dean Sherwood Fox and the faculty  
of the university have taken the lead  
amongst the universities of the Do-  
minion in the recognition of a call-  
ing which in its importance to the  
modern life of the community is  
second to no other. On the work  
of the journalist, or news writer, to  
a greater or lesser degree, every  
man and woman, to say nothing of  
the children, to whom special at-  
tention is given, depends for infor-  
mation as to the news of great  
events occurring in all parts of the  
world, for education in the protec-  
tion of life, the latest advances in  
all other forms of activity, and last,  
but not least, for amusement.

The progressive step taken by the  
faculty of the Western in making  
provision for a course of training  
for the men and women who have  
made or who will make journalism  
their life calling, not only assures a  
continuance of the high standard of  
ethics which have ever ruled the  
production of newspapers, but will  
be an added incentive to a still  
higher standard, which will fully  
justify the journalist in his claim  
that in modern life his calling leads  
all others.

**AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.**  
Mayor Little and the city council  
are to be commended for the cor-  
dial way in which they received  
"Mayor" Milton Walker and other  
members of the boys' "council," or-  
ganized by the Y. M. C. A., when  
they attended the city council meet-  
ing this week.

The boys' council is organized  
along the same lines as the city's  
governing body. Its members are  
nominated and elected in the same  
way as the mayor and aldermen, and  
business is carried on with the in-  
tention of giving the boys an idea  
of how the city in which they live  
is managed. The enthusiasm with  
which the boys have taken to the  
plan is an indication that it will be  
a successful means of teaching this  
rather prosy subject.

In spite of a pressure of other

business, the boys were made wel-  
come at a council meeting. They  
were treated with all the courtesy  
and dignity which would have been  
bestowed on their elders, had they  
come on a similar errand. A vote of  
the council was taken to permit  
their "mayor" to lay his case before  
the council, and when he had done  
so it was referred to the proper  
committee, where in due time it will  
receive attention. Mayor Little, in  
expressing the appreciation of the  
council, said that movements of this  
kind could not be too strongly  
supported.

He was right. Undoubtedly much  
of the inefficiency of Dominion,  
provincial and municipal govern-  
ment today is due, not to the in-  
ability or dishonesty of legislators,  
but to the ignorance of the elector-  
ate. A surprisingly small number  
of people are well informed on the  
vital issues affecting their country  
or city. If the next generation re-  
ceives a training, however slight,  
in the forms and methods of gov-  
ernment, it will be bound to take  
a more intelligent interest in the  
questions of the day.

There is no reason why this  
method of education could not be  
extended. If high school classes were  
to spend an evening watching coun-  
cil proceedings they undoubtedly  
would learn as much as by many  
hours of study of textbooks. Toronto  
students take full advantage of op-  
portunities of watching the Ontario  
Legislature in session. Although a  
municipal council is a relatively less  
important body, students could still  
gain valuable knowledge of parlia-  
mentary custom and procedure by  
watching its deliberations.

## EINSTEIN AGAIN.

Prof. Einstein of relativity fame  
is in the limelight again, being in  
the very front rank as a scientific  
investigator and thinker. To ques-  
tion his conclusions seems to many  
like questioning the Divine oracle  
itself, or the truth of the moral law.  
His statement of the general theory  
of relativity was well received by  
the world of science and thought,  
but his latest deliverance, cham-  
pioning the "finiteness" of the uni-  
verse and space, as a kind of corol-  
lary to it, makes the same world  
gasp, according to press reports, and  
even provokes ridicule in some quar-  
ters. The old jurists in the field  
of science used to claim that neither  
an infinite universe and extension of  
space, nor a finite one, satisfied the  
human mind, as the former was  
unthinkable to a finite consciousness,  
while the latter, no matter how  
appealing the distance we assume  
as a boundary or limit, only pro-  
vokes us to demand what lies be-  
yond. The new explanation is that  
space is not infinite, but has a  
small extension in the fourth di-  
mension, and hence an "edge," and re-  
turns upon itself. All this is ingen-  
ious, and has a learned sound, and,  
like the cherubim at the gate of  
Eden, will tend to guard this en-  
chanted field of thought from en-  
vulgar intrusion. The "cure," how-  
ever, seems about as bad as the  
"disease," so far as it really clar-  
ifies the new contention. It is about  
as illuminating as the illustration  
given by an Einstein writer as to  
why we were not constituted so as  
to visualize the fourth dimension. He  
asserted we could do so if we had  
one stationary eye, and the other  
moving at about the speed of light!

## SENSE.

A speaker at the Labor Forum  
meeting Sunday night eliminated  
the following from his system:

"We are breeding an inhuman  
race these days, linked with the  
brute creation."

That statement is unadulterated  
nonsense. Industrial conditions are  
today, and have been for years past,  
achieving quite the opposite result.  
The "breeding" is distinctly up-  
ward, away from the "brute."  
There is a stupendous advance yet  
to be made, but to declare that mod-  
ern industry is developing an inhu-  
man race of workers is to confess  
to superficial or unintelligent ob-  
servance of conditions. Capitalism  
long ago recognized the necessity  
for a world of workers, mentally,  
morally and physically fit. Capital  
as a whole—no doubt sometimes  
from selfish motives—is endeavoring  
to secure efficiency by steadily im-  
proving conditions of labor. The  
well-dressed, well-educated, home-  
owning, contented workers of this  
country, who number hundreds of  
thousands, is sufficient answer to  
the above charge.

What the Forum speaker would  
have, if correctly reported, is some-  
thing like Russian socialism. He is  
reported to have said:

"This state of affairs can only be  
rectified by getting control of the  
political machines, and regulating  
the output for the general good  
of the people. All moral and social  
problems would be handled at the  
same time for the welfare of all."

Well, that's what they are doing  
in Moscow today, and is there any-  
thing closer to the inhuman and  
bestial than is going on in Russia?  
There the individual has no rights  
as such. Initiative is suppressed.  
The workers are moved by arbitrary

rules. There is no trade unionism,  
no free speech or press. Is that the  
social and industrial atmosphere in  
which to breed the best?

**LETTERS**  
NO JUSTIFICATION FOR IT.  
I must beg leave to differ with the  
gentleman quoted in the last para-  
graph, under above heading, in your  
issue of yesterday. It reads:  
"In regard to the expression, 'He  
don't,' instead of 'He doesn't.' The  
claim of Mr. Tobin would appear to  
be quite justified on the grounds of  
uniformity. We say, 'I don't.' 'You  
don't.' 'We don't.' 'They don't.' Why,  
then, should we not say 'He don't'?"  
The accepted abbreviations, "I  
don't," "You don't," "We don't,"  
"They don't," are by usage, quite cor-  
rect as standing for "I do not," "You  
do not," "We do not," "They do not."  
"He do not," is it is incorrect to say  
"He do not." It is usually incorrect to  
say "He don't." We say "He does  
not," so that to be at least consistent,  
the abbreviation of the third person  
singular should be "He doesn't."

I quite appreciate and applaud the  
sentiments expressed by Mr. Mooney  
in approval of Mr. Greer.

W. P. REYNOLDS.  
370 Princess Avenue, London,  
February 22, 1921.

## OTHERS' VIEWS

ALBERT HALL—A CONTRAST.  
(Manchester Guardian.)

Tonight the best seat at the League  
of Nations great meeting at the  
Albert Hall could be had for four shillings.  
Tomorrow night the same seats will  
cost you ten or fifteen guineas. Some-  
body will meet Battling Lee,  
Winsky Brown, and the Wildcat  
with Pete Herman in boxing matches.  
There will be over 2,000 seats, and to-  
morrow night's affair will differ from  
all the other big boxing matches if  
the empty chairs, that were notice-  
able at the League of Nations  
meeting tonight, are replaced by a  
range from about six shillings to fifteen  
guineas. The fifteen guineas seats and the  
cheap seats are all sold, but there are  
still some seats at three, five, seven  
and ten guineas.

Knowing of the scarcity of money may  
be perplexed to hear of the existence  
of a public to whom money is ap-  
parently no object. The Prince of Wales,  
Lord Londonderry and a few other grandees  
will be there, but who make up the  
rest of the two or three thousand spec-  
tators odd who will be present? Al-  
though there is usually a fair propor-  
tion in evening dress, the majority of  
men in the dear seats do not look par-  
ticularly wealthy and stable. Putting  
the question tonight to a sporting  
acquaintance, I was told that so  
strong is the passion to see these com-  
petitions and to see them well that several  
of his friends of his own had even of-  
fered for a month in order to buy tickets.  
This method of gathering up the  
crowd is not new. I have seen it before.  
I cannot be very popular, for if it were  
the taking of public houses would fall  
off and the publicans themselves would  
be unable to buy tickets, and that is not  
a very pleasant case. However, the  
mystery remains. Contemplating one  
of these filled and crowded arenas,  
these eager spectators at high prices,  
one is struck by the same thought that  
which came to Laveigne when he be-  
held the stones of Stonehenge—  
"However did they come there?"

## A STRONG FORCE.

(Montreal Gazette.)

It is said that Sir Auckland Gos-  
sage, the British ambassador to Wash-  
ington, is on his way to the United  
States, after conferring with the  
British Government on the question of  
the proposed naval conference. Sir  
Auckland has had many years' experi-  
ence of diplomatic life; but he has  
been extraordinarily successful in  
assuaging irritations, smoothing over  
difficulties, winning his way to the  
official and general regard. His  
manners, simplicity, his strength,  
his tact, have been of immense value  
to him. Sir Auckland is a born leader.  
When he was at McGill University  
one could have predicted for him a  
high place in the world of letters.  
In the service of the empire, he has not  
discovered then what all have dis-  
covered since, that he was an orator of out-  
standing eminence.

He has made many weighty speeches  
of which the keynote was the com-  
radeship of the United States and  
Great Britain, two great nations stand-  
ing for an identity of purposes in the  
world. The speeches, made at public  
gatherings at which the most influ-  
ential men in the country were pres-  
ent, won the general esteem. It was  
desirable that the ambassador should  
be an exponent of the new diplomacy,  
which was to have no more backstairs  
influence. Sir Auckland said fine,  
happy, strong things. He never  
trickled, for a moment, of any wind  
of opposing feeling. He went straight on,  
but he never said a wrong word; and  
he returns to his post, ready to give  
the views of the British Cabinet on  
the most vital question, probably, in  
the world today—the question of naval  
armament, which threatens to over-  
shadow every other interest or pre-  
occupation, building, as is does, in the  
general mind, apprehensive of the  
future, so sombre and ominous, in the  
feverish clashing of opposing interests  
which still talk of force in a world  
which was to be peace.

## DESTROYING THEIR CASE.

(New York Times.)

Strange indeed must be the mental  
processes of the men and women who  
tried to advance their cause, either  
here or in Ireland, by interrupting and  
trying to howl down a speaker with  
the known record and character of  
Sir Philip Gibbs. Just who they were  
who did this equally unwise and repre-  
hensible thing has not been revealed.  
Sir Philip's only imaginable offence  
in anybody's mind, however, is the fact  
that he is an Englishman. It is a fair  
presumption that his would-be silence-  
ners were of those whose profession it is  
to manifest hatred of his race and nation.  
Yet the one claim of these same per-  
sons is for liberty—freedom to talk and  
act in accordance with their own con-  
science and judgments! Evidently,  
and too evidently, their aspirations of  
this sort are for themselves alone;  
others are to be coerced to whatever  
extent they have the power to do it.  
There is little likelihood that these  
mad folk will accept or heed counsel  
coming from outside their own small  
circle, but the impulse to advise is too  
strong to be resisted by a well-wisher  
of both Great Britain and Ireland.  
Therefore, whether usefully or not,  
they will be told that if Ireland had  
any bitter foes—which she hasn't—  
those foes could not invent and carry  
out any plan better calculated than  
their own to chill American sympathy  
with Irish hopes. When they invade  
the hall where Sir Philip Gibbs or any  
other man is exercising his indisputable  
right to address in this country all who  
care to hear him, they demonstrate the  
incompetence of their kind for political  
independence and prove that as a self-  
ruling people they would be bad and  
dangerous neighbors to all the nations  
near them.

These are truths fully realized by  
many men and women who are better  
representatives, one hopes and can be-  
lieve, of the Irish race than those  
who endeavored—in vain, fortunately—  
to suppress the utterance of one as  
little open as anybody in the world to  
the suspicion of defending tyranny in any  
form.

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—Canada has 18 chartered banks; 39  
in 1880.

2—Ontario's three largest rivers flow-  
ing into James Bay are the Al-  
bany, Moose and Attawapiskat.

3—Nova Scotia's coal fields are esti-  
mated to last for 700 years.

4—Governor Simcoe planned the  
building of Toronto, laying out  
Yonge street, Governor's road and  
Dundas street.

5—Brebner and Chaumont, discovered  
Lake Erie in 1640.

6—Canada traded with 87 countries in  
1918.

7—The Methodist Church in Canada  
was formed in 1853.

8—Champlain established the first  
trading post at what is now Mon-  
tréal.

9—De Pontrebecq was leader of the  
first colonizing enterprise to Can-  
ada. In 1605 he established a  
French settlement at Port Royal,  
now Annapolis Royal.

10—The first sea was turned on the  
Canadian Pacific Railway in 1881.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—Which part of British Empire  
leads in sheep-raising?

2—Where is Isle d'Orleans?

3—What was the population of Prince  
Edward Island in 1848?

4—Who was the first explorer of Lake  
Superior?

5—What is the value of Canada's  
annual wool production?

6—How many Welland canals have  
been built?

7—What Canadian city is protected  
by eleven forts?

8—How many pigeons did the Cana-  
dian corps pigeon service employ  
during the great war?

9—Name three great French explorers  
of the time of Champlain.

10—What were Canada's first two  
chartered banks?

## EVERYTHING

THE QUEST.  
(Edwin Markham.)

While the cobbler mused, there passed  
his pane  
A beggar drenched by the driving rain.  
He called him in from the stony street  
And gave him shoes for his bruised  
feet.  
The beggar went, and there came a  
crowd.  
Her face with wrinkles of sorrow worn,  
A bundle of fags bowed her back,  
And she sang with the wren and the thrush  
Of the time of the world's alarms.

He gave her his loaf and staid her  
load.  
As she took her way on the weary road,  
Then to his door came a little child,  
Lost, and afraid in the world so wild.  
In the big, dark world, clinging to him,  
He gave it the milk in this waiting cup  
And led it home to its mother's arms.  
Out of reach of the world's alarms.

The day went down in the crimson West  
And with it the hope of the Blessed  
And Conrad sighted as the world turned  
grey.

"Why is it Lord, that Your feet delay,  
You who would reach the world's day?"  
Then soft in the silence a Voice he  
heard:  
"Lift up your heart, for I kept My word,  
Three times I came to your friendly  
door:  
Three times my shadow was on your  
floor.  
I was the beggar with bruised feet;  
I was the woman you gave to eat;  
I was the child on the homeless street."

## TWO PICTURES.

(Annie Douglas Robinson.)

An old farmhouse with meadows wide  
And sweet with clover and each side  
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out  
The door with woodbine wreathed  
about.  
And loaves his one thought all day:  
"Oh, if I could but fly away  
From this dull spot the world to see.  
How happy, happy, happy,  
How happy I should be!"

And loaves his one thought all day:  
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From this dull spot the world to see.  
How happy, happy, happy,  
How happy I should be!"

And loaves his one thought all day:  
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From this dull spot the world to see.  
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