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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

THE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Western
Ontario Dairymen's Association at In-
gersoll is one of the most useful of the
many conventions for many purposes.
The dairy industry saved Canadian agri-
culture in the critical period follow-
ing the close of the United States mar-
ket. It is still the main pillar of On-
tario husbandry, though Ontario farm-
ers are not dependent upon a single
interest as are the majority of their
western brethren. The dairy produc-
tion of Canada last year was valued at
\$105,000,000, of which this province
supplied more than half. Western
Ontario in turn supplied much more
than half the output of Ontario.

The following statement, which will
be presented at the convention in In-
gersoll, shows the number of cheese and
butter factories in the counties em-
braced in the Dairymen's Association
of Western Ontario and also their total
production of each dairy commodity
during 1910:

County	Factories	Pounds Made
Ch. Bnt. Cheese, Butter.		
Brant	7	824,077
Bruce	5	458,112
Dufferin	3	141,700
Elgin	20	5,062,365
Essex	0	2
Grey	1	2
Huron	0	96,000
Halton	0	64,456
Hamilton	3	1,297,945
Kent	0	238,000
Lambton	0	1,176,895
Lincoln	0	1,176,895
London	0	1,176,895
Madison	0	1,176,895
Middlesex	0	1,176,895
Norfolk	0	1,176,895
Oxford	0	1,176,895
Peel	0	1,176,895
Perth	0	1,176,895
Simcoe	0	1,176,895
Waterloo	0	1,176,895
Welland	0	1,176,895
Windsor	0	1,176,895
York	0	1,176,895

The pain for cheese-buttering goes to
Oxford, with Middlesex, Perth and El-
gin leaving the others behind. Such
fertile counties as Essex, Kent, Halton,
Peel, Simcoe and York have no cheese
factories, but they excel in other lines
of production to which their soil is
peculiarly adapted.

The annual dairymen's convention is
always a stimulus to the dairy indus-
try and has been one of the most
powerful agencies in constantly rais-
ing the standard of excellence in dairy
products.

A WEAKNESS IN THE REPUBLIC.

A forcible, if somewhat verbose,
article by Theodore Roosevelt on
"Judges and Progress" appeared in the
New York Outlook of Jan. 6. The ex-
president has become convinced that
the powers of supreme courts, both at
Washington and in the several states,
need some revision.

The supreme court of the United
States, an independent and irrespon-
sible body of nine judges, has the power
of ultimately deciding whether any
legislation, state or federal, is con-
trary to the written constitution. With
us the judicial committee of the privy
council is the final court, an equally
independent body, but in some ways
more sensitive to public opinion in
matters of doubtful law. Besides, our
constitution can more easily be altered
when necessary to meet new conditions.

It is the new conditions of com-
merce and labor with which legislators
have been trying to cope in the United
States, but they have been hampered
by reactionary decisions of state and
federal judges. What is becoming
practically a veto power was vested
by the constitution of 1787 in the fed-
eral and state supreme courts. These
courts may decide, very wisely on leg-
islation which involves the relations
of individuals, but when it comes to
reviewing the laws made necessary
by the growth of modern industry and
by new social conditions, the best of
judges are apt to be "steeped in some
outworn political or social philoso-
phy," or touched by political passion
and prejudice. In the Bakeshop case,
for instance, the supreme court of the
United States, by a majority of five
to four, took the ground that the peo-
ple of the State of New York did not
have the right, when they found cer-
tain conditions to be unhygienic, and
so declared through the Legislature,
to prevent men from working for too
many hours under these unhygienic
conditions. The constant plea of
judges in such cases is that the liberty
of the individual must not be inter-
fered with. The individual must be
free to hang himself.

But it is the conflicting decisions of
state supreme courts and the narrow

majority decisions of the federal su-
preme court that cause particularly
angry comment and weaken the na-
tional respect for the courts however
just those courts are in the main.
Mr. Roosevelt quotes authorities to
show that under such circumstances
adverse decisions against social re-
form legislation are an abuse of the
courts' constitutional powers. They
should declare a law unconstitutional
"only when there can be no doubt in
the minds of men of ordinary intelli-
gence and good faith that their con-
stitution is just." "The violation of
the constitution must be so manifest
as to leave no room for reasonable
doubt."

What Mr. Roosevelt asks, therefore,
is that if the judges will not be con-
tent to use without abusing their pow-
ers, there should be made possible an
appeal to the people of some sort
against doubtful decisions.

Likening himself to Lincoln protest-
ing in the name of humanity
against the 5 to 4 Dred Scott decision,
Mr. Roosevelt declares that the Amer-
ican people have the right to decide
for themselves in regard to legislation
already passed and enforced by near-
ly all civilized countries, including the
principal provinces of Canada, but
blocked by fossilized "constitutional-
ists" in the United States. The con-
stitution of 1787 was intended to be
a document of liberty, but its cus-
tomers make it a fetter. Mr. Roose-
velt calls for a check on them.

As Mr. Roosevelt says himself, the
power of the American courts is
unique. Such social and labor legis-
lation as has been enacted under this
more elastic policy in Canada has
been impossible in the Republic ow-
ing to the law's delays and the judi-
cial veto. We have a better system
here and are glad of it; the people
rule, and the judges, independent in
their more limited functions, are held
in full respect.

CANADA AND THE SIKHS.

The Asiatic question comes to the
front again, the British Columbia col-
ony of Sikhs having applied for per-
mission to bring their wives and chil-
dren to this country. Undoubtedly
there is keen hardship in the separa-
tion of these men, who are British
subjects with a fine tradition of loyal-
ty, from their families. Their case
has enlisted the active sympathy of
a number of influential Canadians,
but the great majority of the people
of British Columbia are opposed to
granting the petition of the Sikhs or
to any relaxation of the restrictions on
Oriental immigration. They make no
distinction between Asiatic races.

The Laurier Government had a simi-
lar problem in dealing with Japanese
immigration. The Japanese being
allies of the mother country, the Gov-
ernment had to take account of im-
perial considerations. Happily a states-
manlike solution was found. The
Tokio Government agreed to impose
restriction on the emigration of its
subjects, amounting to virtual prohi-
bition. Japan has kept faith, and
even British Columbia now makes no
complaint.

The Laurier Government, during its
efforts to settle the question in a
friendly way with Japan, was exposed
to savage partisan attacks in the coast
provinces. These were so successful
that the Liberal contingent in the
Canadian House of Commons was
wiped out in the election of 1908, even
after the arrangement with Japan had
been effected. For nearly ten years
the Oriental issue has been in British
Columbia politics to the profit of the
McBride Government and the corre-
sponding disadvantage of the Laurier
Government. The Conservative party
now bears the whole responsibility.
It is to be hoped Liberals will not ag-
gravate its difficulties. The problem,
because of its bearing on the situa-
tion in India, is a delicate one, but it
will not be made a party one.

Snow and frost redeem the Cana-
dian winter, but they shouldn't come
in a heap.

The appointment of a tariff commis-
sion will postpone the tariff question
for a year. Can't the Borden-McK-
instry Government refer the navy ques-
tion to a commission and shelve trouble
on that score for a year or two?

The Welsh tinplate industry reports
a growth of business last year, in
spite of losses in Canada. It will be
remembered that the Canadian canning
interests violently opposed reciprocity,
and switched their orders for cans from
Wales to Pittsburgh.

Does Mr. Back want the hydro-elec-
tric undertaking made a department
of the Government, or does he not?
He is getting some credit for privately
opposing the transfer, but as a min-
ister he will be bound to defend it, if
it is made.

The split in the French cabinet over
the Morocco question reveals what
has been all along known, but not
avowed, by the politicians, namely,
that groups of French and German
capitalists wished to exploit Morocco,
and dragged in their respective gov-
ernments, so as to make the public
foot the bills.

The president of the Canadian Bank
of Commerce estimates the average
assets of an American settler entering
Canada at \$1,000, of a British settler at
\$150, and of an immigrant from other
countries at \$10. The Yankee is an
asset as an immigrant, but is he no
good as a customer on the other side
of the line?

THE CASE OF LYMAN SMITH.

Mr. Lyman C. Smith, of Oshawa,
was dismissed from office by the Bor-
den Government because he said he

would never vote for a man who had
handed bribery money. Although the
remark was applied by others to the
case of Mr. William Smith, Conserva-
tive member for South Oshawa, Mr.
Lyman Smith mentioned no names. He
simply condemned corruption, and he
is dismissed for condemning corrup-
tion.

The Halifax platform, Mr. Borden's
declaration of political principles, con-
tains these articles: "2. Appointment
of public officials upon consideration
of capacity and party service, and not
of party service alone. 3. More effec-
tive provisions to punish for bribery
and fraud at elections." That it ap-
pears that contrary to the second
article of the Halifax creed, Mr. Bor-
den is dismissed for approving of the
third article of the Halifax creed.
Surely some enemy of Mr. Borden and
the Halifax creed hath done this thing.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

[Coming Nation.]

"John writes that he holds the re-
cord in college for heavy lifting, dad.
Ain't that fine?"

"Sure! He can come home and try
it on the mortgage."

PREVISION.

[Charles L. O'Donnell in Ave Maria.]
I cannot tell what way the years will
lead,

How hands may falter and how feet
may bleed,
With deep contentment I shall have
or need.

I cannot tell.

I do not know why the fleet early
years
Should shake me with surmise of
future tears,
Why golden suns should set in gloom
of fears,
I do not know.

I must not ask of winter winds that
come
Across the ground where men sleep
cold and dumb,
If I shall rest there well—or my last
home
I must not ask.

I shall not shrink, maybe I shall not
dread,
When time has slowed my step and
bowed my head,
To go away; to join the cloistered
dead
I shall not shrink.

I shall have hope, in spite of heavy
shame
Among God's pensioners to find my
share.

In Him who for the strayed and lost
ones came,
I shall have hope.

IN A STRANGE LAND.

[Cornell Widow.]
"How do you know he's a stranger?"
"I saw him set his watch by the
town clock."

THE MEETING OF THE ENEMIES.

[The Popular.]
When James K. Vardaman, of Mis-
sissippi, enters the United States Sen-
ate and walks down the aisle to take
the oath of office, he will be escorted
by Senator John Shivers, Williams; but
the two men will indulge in no con-
versation with each other. They are
not on speaking terms. This is not
the first time that such a thing has
happened in the Senate.

M. La. Pollette was sworn in he
went down the centre aisle with Isaac
Stephenson, and neither one of them
would speak to the other.

THE KAISER'S TROUBLESOME SON.

[Washington Star.]
A diplomat at a dinner in Washing-
ton, discussed the crown prince of
Germany.

"He gives his poor father a lot of
trouble," the diplomat said, with a
frown. "The Reichstag, the Reichstag,
where he showed open disapproval of
the Kaiser's peace policy, is only one
of many similar incidents that the
public hears nothing about."

"A friend of mine, one winter night,
was skating with the crown prince
at St. Moritz, in the Swiss Enka-
di. The sky glared and glittered
splendidly with its host of stars, and
my friend, pointing to a star of mar-
velous brilliancy, said:

"I wonder what star that is?"
"Doubtless," said the crown prince,
with a sneering laugh, "it is some
new decoration wherewith my father
has seen fit to honor the Ruler of the
heavens."

OTHERWISE.

[Ernest Blake in Pall Mall Maga-
zine.]

When purse and spirits both are low,
And clouded all the future lies,
How easy lay the path of life,
"If things were otherwise."

The thought and you are cowards both,
Clouds are not blown away by sighs;
Throw off your coat, turn up your
sleeves,
And make things otherwise.

THE SMALLEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

[London Daily News.]
"Lady Little," the biological wonder,
2 1/2 inches high, who will make her
debut shortly at the Hippodrome, was
at "Home" yesterday at the Criterion
to a crowd of society people, who de-
clared themselves delighted by her
diminutive hostess. "Lady Little" sang
three songs in a clear, if thin, voice,
conversed in her musical native
tongue, and in her white silk gown
looked the picture, or rather, the min-
iature of a real society beauty.

Born in the south of France, in a
small mountain village of the Basses
Pyrenees, Marie Jeanette has been
puzzling the medical faculty from the
very day she came into the world. At
her birth she measured only 5 1/2 inches
in length, and her hand was so small
that a postage stamp would cover it.
After the age of two she added nothing
to her height.

"Lady Little" has now attained her
18th year, and her tiny body is per-
fectly proportioned, while her mental
faculties have kept pace with increas-
ing years. Medical experts declare her
to be no more than a living marvel.

General Tom Thumb and other pig-
mies of fame were tall compared with
her.

SWEPT OUT TO SEA.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 10.—A westerly
gale tore the Nantucket lights out from
their anchorage early today and sent her
out into the Atlantic. The vessel is equip-
ped with a small propeller, and at dawn
today she was making an effort to work
into either port or Hyannis, as the gale
seemed to be moderating. Revenue cutters
have gone to her assistance.

Trans-Atlantic steamship line
courses by the Nantucket lights.

A Few Lines of Most Anything

OUR PRECISE ARTIST.



"His manly arm was about her form."

Is there any language in London who
would care to report that Chinese vic-
tory banquet for The Advertiser?

With home-training facilities at the
Industrial School, and the year divi-
sion by four, surely no fair maiden
should languish longer.

It is a safe guess that the small boy
has forgotten his favorite hole in the
bail fence, and is looking for a good
position at a risk window.

London has half a dozen amateur
hockey leagues, and a good share of
the patronage is coming to them.

There's a smile on the face of the
man who sharpens skates.

Public sympathy for Casey Jones
and all his railroad brethren is not
lacking at the moment.

The order for those whiskey bottles
smuggled into Owen Sound in a piano
case was perhaps sent to the music
house world, and gross human
phonograph records.

A Toronto "Bull."
The Toronto Star, referring to the re-
moval of Canon Hague from this city,
says:

"This means the return to Canada
of one of her ablest ministerial sons,
for at present Canon Hague is rector
of the Bishop Cronyn Memorial
Church, London, England."

What Does a Slight Gap Matter?
[Brussels Post.]
One day last week Athol McDonald,
one of P. Ament's teamsters, received a
nasty kick in the face from one of the
team while in the bush. Although the
blow was a severe one, we hope Mr.
McDonald will soon be O. K., even if
minus a tooth or so.

Name Your Crosses.
[Herald Observer.]
The Montreal Herald claims that
that city is the richest in the world, as
it has 84 millionaires. Wait till we list
Hensell's.

Gay Times in the Old Town.
[Port Elgin Times.]
A lot of new music has arrived for
the local band.

Caused a Few Titters.
[Durham Review.]
That was a humorous incident that
occurred at the services on Sunday
night last, when the well-known lead-
er started with "O Lord, Save the
King" instead of the doxology. Eg-
mont Correspondence.

Guelph Putting On Style.
[Harrison Review.]
Guelph is putting on a grand air, is
going to have a country club with golf links,
tennis courts, refreshments and all
that sort of thing, you know. How
will Guelph raise the money? Have
a tag day, possibly, when Ferguson is
down there curling.

CORRESPONDENCE

The City Hall Site.
To the Editor of The Advertiser:
In tonight's issue of your paper I
noticed an article from the Chief
Williams as having advocated the
corner of Dundas and Wellington
streets as the most suitable place for
the new city hall.

Now, I think that when any ad-
vances an opinion upon such matters,
they should state their reasons for
doing so, or, in other words, point a
picture of London in 57 years from
now, or the same length of time as
the present hall has existed.

If the advocates of Dundas and Wel-
lington or Waterloo streets can prove
that the same transformation scene
will be enacted on Richmond street
that has taken place upon Ridout,
since the removal of the city hall from
there, then the latter is a good one
and should be encouraged. However,
are we to believe that all the banks,
the custom house, postoffice, and rail-
way station will leave Richmond
street in the step-up, and a grand
avenue will become a wide street
as Richmond is now, and the principal
corner in London move two blocks
east?

For myself, I fail to see the charge,
and have faith that the city hall of
the future, as everything points that
way at present.

One of the strongest features in sup-
port of the above statement is the fact
that both railway stations are situat-
ed at each end, and that will keep it
alive. Judging from the actions of
railway corporations over the country
just now, there is not the slightest
reason to believe or to look for any
change in the way of a union station
over being erected in London.

Therefore it seems to me that about
midway between these two highways
of tide and commerce is the most
suitable place for the new city hall,
and upon a square isolated from other
buildings, where all visitors and the
travelling public coming in or leaving
London would be sure to see her
civic home.

In all the American cities I have been
in, together with those of our own
country, sites surrounded by streets
are always chosen for the municipal
headquarters.

And now, when we are about to
make this move, which so many re-
frainers believe is a step in the right
direction, let us do it right, by mak-
ing a selection of a site that will
prove in the best interests of London,
and to do so citizens will have to bury
self, pull, and petty jealousies. Yours
truly, R. A. Y. STINCHCOMBE.

London, Jan. 10, 1912.

BIG INSTALLATION OF LOCAL ODDFELLOWS

Members From All Over District Were Present at Interest- ing Ceremony.

A very largely-attended gathering of
Oddfellows from London and all
through the district was held in the
local hall last night, when all the offi-
cers recently elected were installed by
District Deputy Grand Master L. W.
Crawford, assisted by P. G. John Craw-
ford, P. G. A. R. Brock, P. G. C. P. P.
W. Priestly, W. A. McKelbert, Robt.
Pearce, George Stack and John Wal-
lace.

The installation took place at the
close of the regular business of Eureka
Lodge, No. 29, and the following offi-
cers were installed:

Eureka, No. 29—G. Garfat, J. Hughes,
W. C. Garfat, R. Pearce, J. Kirkpat-
rick, L. W. Crawford, P. Atkinson, S.
Crawford, J. W. Shaw, W. Richman,
J. Crawford, G. Stack, W. Priestly,
A. R. Brock, H. Powell, T. Strongman,
G. Garfat.

Forest City, No. 28—J. Nicholson, J.
W. Shaw, H. C. C. Shaw, W. Richman,
J. Crawford, G. Stack, W. Priestly,
A. R. Brock, H. Powell, T. Strongman,
G. Garfat.

Following the ceremony, Past Grand
Sire Dr. C. L. Campbell gave a frat-
ernal address, and was listened to with
great interest. He stated that there
was now nearly two million Oddfel-
lows in the world, with a fund of
\$55,000,000. The relief work of the
order, he said, stands unequalled by
any other organization.

D. D. G. M. Crawford referred in
his address to Eureka Lodge, and con-
gratulated the members upon the 58th
anniversary of the lodge's founding,
which happened to fall last evening.

Bro. John Medland, of Woodstock,
representing Olive Branch Lodge, gave
a brief address.

Bro. Morrison, of Hope Lodge, Har-
rietsville, stated that the lodge now
has 107 members, a splendid record for
a village.

Bro. Brady, of Palmerston, spoke
enthusiastically of the manner in
which the work is being carried on in
his district.

P. G. C. P. J. M. Parsons, a vet-
eran of Chatham Lodge, urged all the
members to do their duty in sharing
the work of the executive.

P. G. W. H. Bartram responded for
Donation Lodge.

P. G. C. P. J. Joseph Goodwin
made a strong plea for the members
to seek the higher work of the En-
campment branch.

The best candidate to be initiated,
Bro. Thomas Strongman, spoke
briefly.

During the evening a banquet was
much enjoyed by all the members.

LADIES FORGOT TO WEAR WHITE RIBBONS

Urged by Officers of W. C. T. U. to Display Badge Conspicuously.

The Woman's Christian Temperance
Union met Tuesday, Jan. 9, in the Y.
W. C. A. rooms. The president, Mrs.
Hubert Ashplant, had charge, and in
spite of the inclement weather there
was a fair attendance of members
present.

The president regretted that she had
not the pleasure of 1912, but told the
ladies the printers had assured her
they would be in her hands on Friday.
It was arranged that ladies from each
section of the city should undertake to
see that all members in their section
are quickly supplied with these cul-
tured ribbons.

If, therefore, any member does
not receive one, if she will kindly tele-
phone or send a postal card to Mrs.
Hubert Ashplant, 466 King street, she
will be supplied.

It was decided that 20 provincial re-
ports be ordered, if any clergyman, in-
terested in temperance, desires to know
what is being done by the W. C. T. U.
throughout the Province, Mrs. Ash-
plant will, on application to her, be
most happy to supply him with one of
these reports, and he may feel assured
its perusal will prove most interest-
ing and instructive reading.

Superintendents were desired to
write to their provincial superintend-
ents, requesting information regarding
the most effective means to use in
their work. They may rest assured of
receiving from these inspiring help.

One lady reported having been sar-
castically asked by a gentleman if
there were any white ribbons in the
store, as he had been vainly looking
for the pretty, wee knot on the street,
and had not been able to see more
than half a dozen, at most. The offi-
cers were anxious to forget to adorn
their walking garments with the little
bow they love and are so proud of.

When Mrs. Joseph Lombard, who
lives at 229 Starr street, Brooklyn,
would be seen by discouraged wom-
en, she did something that will be
of help to many thousands.

She says: "After suffering for five
years from weakness and loss of flesh
without finding any relief, I almost
gave up hope of ever getting better.
"About this time Vinol was recom-
mended to me, and I have found it a
wonderful remedy. I have re-
gained my health and feel strong and
well again. I cannot say enough in
praise of Vinol."

All weak, exhausted women and