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A Word of Caution.

THE VIEWS of the rural parts of the province are being voiced in the hydro-radial plan, and the noteworthy feature is that strong opposition is being met from many who are favorable to the principle of public ownership.

The ADVERTISER is in receipt of a letter from J. WILSON of Marshville, Ont., in which the matter is taken up. After commending the attitude of this paper on the question as being "rational and business-like," Mr. WILSON goes on to state:

"It would be nothing less than a calamity for the Hydro Commission to become involved in a losing battle to enterprise that must, of necessity, increase the cost of power at a time when the price of every other commodity is being radically reduced, and rightly so. I feel that Mr. WILSON's policy, if persisted in, can only injure the cause of public ownership, in which I am a firm believer. The policy of duplicating lines already existing, is an old one in Ontario, and is responsible to some extent for our present problems. Our burden of debt, with the low price of farm produce, which must prevail during the next decade, owing to the financial stress prevailing in Europe, is already all that we can well afford to carry."

It is well that the voice of rural Ontario should be heard in this matter, and that the spokesmen for the rural parts should be men who are right now actively engaged in facing the problems of the farmer.

Lo, The Poor Indian.

THERE ARE over 100,000 native Canadians, Indians, who are not represented in the Legislature of any province they live in, nor in the Parliament of the Dominion, and are actually debarred by law from voting at elections for members of any such assemblies.

The reason may be, as the late Hon. DAVID MILLS, the best constitutional lawyer of his day, was wont to point out, the British North America Act forms a Federal Union for all classes of the people of Canada, except the Indian. For him, it represents an Incorporated Union.

The consequence is that the sole jurisdiction over Indians and their affairs rests with the Dominion Government. Millions of dollars in trust funds and lands of equal or greater value, becoming more valuable every day, are held in trust for the Indian by the Dominion authority. It speaks volumes for the management of Indian affairs by Canada, that losses suffered by the Indian trust have been so few, for there is no law, statutory or otherwise, in the case of a private trustee, would be a breach of trust.

Recent decisions of the courts have, however, created some fear in the minds of the Indians as to the responsibility of the Dominion for property dealt with by it as belonging to this trust, and they are asking the Ottawa Government to add to the Standing Committees of the House of Commons one on Indian affairs. Public opinion will support any act of justice to the Indians, and such a committee could do valuable work and afford a suitable medium by which Indian affairs would receive due and impartial consideration.

One of the arguments used in favor of manhood franchise was that a man who could be forced to fight for his country ought to be allowed to vote for it. The Indians have always fought for Canada, and many of them are well educated men, quite as well qualified to vote as the white man. The day is not far distant when the Indian and white man will be on an equal footing and the law will declare that an Indian is a white man.

Municipal Matters.

LONDON City Council at its last session, decided to pay the aldermen "reasonable remuneration" for their services.

With the general principle involved there may be some general approval, but with the manner of its passage, and having in mind the ability of the taxpayers, many of whom are out of work just now, it cannot be admitted that the action of the council was right or proper.

The question of payment for aldermen has been tried in other places, but it has never been shown that any better service was secured in this manner. The experience has been that under the pay system, men have been induced to run for office because of the mercenary inducements, and not from the point of offering their services to the citizens as their contribution to the growth and development of the community in which they live.

The big objection to aldermen voting salaries to themselves lies in the fact that they were not elected on that basis.

The payment or non-payment of aldermen was not an issue at this campaign. The plea that the aldermen think the public are in favor of payment, or the fact that some may have the impression that alder-

Here's Tae His Health

There's a curlier here at our Thistle Club. Who's a sportsman of great fame? He's a well-kent skip on our local ice. An' for miles awa' frae hame. He's a cheerle chap an' he lo'es this game. Sao he curls a guidly lot; He can rin, or draw, or send doon a guard, But prefers a speedy shot.

He's a sturdy lad wi' a splendid voice— Oh! I lo'e to hear him ca', Till our archer ring wi' a music sweet, Lik' Toronto's Massey Ha'. For our Scottish game he's securely wed, Tho' I fear he's no a Scot, For he seldom plays wi' oor canniness— Oh! he lo'es a sporty shot.

When we see a stane hurly doon oor ice, Aft a dozen curlers ca', That's a lively stane which will no' be short— It's a sort o' Heaman draw, When he maun glide ben thro' a narrow port. Aft his stane slides tae 't' dot, But his joy o' joys in oor roarin' game Is a speedy, sporty shot.

We ha'e a' enjoyed many games wi' him. An' we've ca'd: "Here's tae his health." What is he wi' a' pairt wi' a curlier's fame? For Jack Rockefeller's wealth? Oh! this lad we ha'e a curlier brow— I greet that he's no a Scot; But, "Here's Luck" tae him who has aften won Wi' a frisky, sporty shot.

—FRAN MACK.
London, Feb. 18, 1922.

men are paid, has nothing to do with the case at all.

The fact that the aldermen were elected on a non-salary basis is the big, dominating factor in the case—greater even than the fact that the municipal act allows aldermen to vote themselves remuneration.

It takes only a very little thought to see where this paid-aldermen scheme is going to lead. At present the city draws upon the services of many men to carry on its work in one capacity or another. These men give their time because they are very much interested in the affairs of the city.

Put the aldermen on a paid basis, and it surely follows that it would be rank injustice to leave the others on a voluntary, work-for-nothing plane.

Very well. Once established the principle of payment for these services and we will have to meet the following bodies on the same level: Board of Education. Board of Health. City representatives to Western University. Public Utilities Commission. Town Planning Commission. Hospital Trust. L. and P. S. Railway. Public Library Board. Housing Commission.

By including members of the city council and the members of the bodies mentioned above—and there may be some others—we have at least 60 men from whom the city will have no right to expect further voluntary service once the payment of aldermen principle is established.

Whether the citizens at large—the people who put up the money—are ready to be committed to such a course is not a matter that can be decided by a snap verdict in a council session.

LITTLE 'TISERS

Seven years ago today the Russians took Przemyśl. We could all pronounce it then. Can you do it today?

Small progress is being made in the steps toward revising or reforming the calendar. Putting in a few more pay days would be a mighty popular move.

Now Guelph is to be the stage setting for some sort of a police probe. Guelph is not going to sit back and see its southern neighbor, Brantford, get all the police investigation glory.

When it comes to salesmanship, BARE RUTH must have graduated from a bank-up affair. He wants a salary of \$75,000 with a \$500 bonus for every home run. Up in this farming land he'd be referred to as a hit of a Tamworth.

There's no such thing as equality in this world. When we got married it only nailed down about 2½ inches in the local paper, and now before PRINCEPA MARY has got started she's had about 176 columns in every paper in the country.

A Listowel merchant, advertising his stock of chicken feed, incubators, etc., breaks into poetry as follows:—"The chicken is a useful bird. You can eat it before it's born. And after it is dead."

TO THE EDITOR

ARE WE CANADIANS FORGETFUL?

Editor ADVERTISER:—The other morning I boarded a crowded Dundas street car which contained the usual number of stragglers at the rush hours. This, of course, was nothing unusual, and it is not the topic to which I wish to draw attention. Only a few years ago we were in a life and death struggle with the most powerful and unscrupulous of enemies, and many of our best young men were offering themselves as our protectors. Many, many, realizing the privations that were being faced by the brave left comfortable homes and dear ones to protect and keep this country for the rising generation of Canadian boys and girls who were too young to fight for themselves, but who now have grown to young men and women.

On this particular car were some of both classes of which I speak, one, a fine fellow who had enlisted, and in doing his duty to king and country, had lost a leg, and supported himself by the aid of two crutches. This fine fellow was one of the stragglers, hunched about by the lurching of the car, and the other, a strapping young fellow, who was sitting in a comfortable seat, without offering a seat to the one so very seriously handicapped when protecting them.

One could not help but think what a change.

Only five or six years ago these brave fellows were given every consideration, and were led to believe when they returned the best would not be good enough for them. Now the smart young chaps, who will enjoin for a lifetime the independence of the car, and who by this broken veteran, will not so much as offer him a seat in a crowded street car.

REMEMBRANCE.
London, Feb. 20, 1922.

REMEMBRANCE.

Editor ADVERTISER:—Sir, As you know, we usually leave our best bouquets for the funeral of our friend, but I would like to take this opportunity of throwing a large and appreciative bouquet to the London Mothers' Club for their progressive movement in holding a convention so interesting and elevating as the one outlined for Friday and Saturday of this week in the Collegiate.

As an old resident of the city I have watched the movement of the Mothers' Club in London through your paper, etc., and so at first I, a bit averse to the mothers leaving

an old job and handing together for outside work, must say hats off to them, for evidently they are capable of the extra work without neglecting "the daily round" we depend on them for, and speaking from the viewpoint of a ratepayer, I consider their organization one of the biggest assets of our city and think they are indeed to be congratulated and commended in the choices of the program they have succeeded in arranging for the campaign.

I am also glad to see that the city council is assisting with a grant towards their expenses. I understand one of the objects of this campaign is to put London on the map as an educational center, a laudable object, as indeed many of our own citizens are deplorably ignorant of the opportunities afforded their children in the educational sphere right at their own doors, and the program that you advertise, beginning at the pre-school age, which has not yet been given a place of importance necessary to the highest and best interest of the child, is indeed splendid and commendable, and will be handed well by the speakers assigned. I believe this organization of the Mothers' Club has a very large membership, certainly their ideas are large, in that they stand for all that is highest and best in the life of our community and their influence must be felt very greatly in the schools in which they are interested, and I feel that any club or society doing such all-round good community work should have the hearty support of our men and women, and we can take this opportunity of enlarging our own vision of the subject under discussion in these meetings as well as showing our appreciation of the work the women are doing by attending at least some of the sessions. And here's success to the mothers, God bless 'em—about the only union we know still working the 24-hour day and no strikes for higher wages.

INTERESTED RATEPAYER.

LEGAL QUERIES

Editor ADVERTISER:—Dear Sir, Would you please give me some information in your column regarding the following: A and B were discussing the rights of women voters, and the following question arose: A Canadian-born woman married an American, lived in the States for years, and voted there, and then she and her husband came to Canada to live. Her husband is still an American citizen, but both have lived in Canada for a year, we will say. A contended that as the woman was now living in Canada she is entitled to vote. B says not, as her husband has not taken the oath of allegiance to Canada, which still makes her an American citizen and not entitled to a vote in Canada.

Thanking you in advance for your interpretation of this question, I am, Sir, yours truly, SEE JAY GEE, Simcoe, Ont., Feb. 14, 1922.

ANS—B is right, she is still an American citizen and as such cannot vote here.

Editor ADVERTISER:—Dear Sir, Would you please answer me the following questions through your valuable paper? I can a few bushes to raise a loan on his deeds of his property without her consent, as her name is attached to the said deeds? If not, would you please state what steps to take to prevent the loan.

OLD SUBSCRIBER FROM LONDON, ONT.

ANS—You cannot stop him from doing so, but only his interest would be harmed, and a person ordinarily would not lend money on the property unless you joined in the mortgage.

Editor ADVERTISER:—Sir, Please answer in your valuable paper the following questions: A has a drive-way of seven feet running alongside his dining-room window. B has chicken coops adjoining to drive-way. Can A compel B to remove his coops to a certain distance away? If so, what is the distance? Thanking you in advance, yours respectfully, SUBSCRIBER, ANS—No.

READ YOUR CHARACTER

[By Digby Phillips.]

NO. 131—RUMBLING CHUCKLES.

Voices and laughs, like feet and foot-prints, tell more about character than the average person realizes. And the laugh is to the voice what the footprint is to the foot.

Laughs are less subject to control than voices, at least less likely to be controlled. The man who has learned to use his voice as a concealment rather than a revelation of his mental processes will very often betray himself in his laugh.

Most salesmen tell jokes to amuse their prospects, to break down their reserve, and put them in a good humor. The joke is good for this purpose. But if the salesman knows it, it is also a splendid means by which to get a quick "line" on the character and temperament of his prospect.

The salesman who gets a rumbling chuckle from his prospect is likely to find himself up against a "tough proposition." In the first place, he won't get much of a chance to stampede him, for this sort of laugh denotes a strong and vigorous character well under control.

And he'll have to work pretty hard to "draw him out." The rumbling chuckles have a constituting aversion to being drawn out. They prefer to keep their own counsel. They have a natural tendency toward secretiveness, which, when coupled with low mentality, often amounts to cunning.

Have you noticed that most politicians, of high or low degree, are rumbling chucklers?

Tomorrow—Fussy Hands. (Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Co.)

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY's word is PARSIMONIOUS.

It's pronounced—pah-see-moa-ni-us, with accent on the third syllable. It means—stingy, frugal, not generous, grasping, "tight."

It comes from Latin (parcere), to save.

Companion words—parsimony, parsimoniousness.

It's used like this—"Though rich, he was so parsimonious he would not buy enough to eat."

25 YEARS AGO TODAY
Here We Have Items of Local and District Interest.
As Recorded in The Advertiser of 1897.

Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1897.

Weather—Cloudy and cold, snow on rain.

Huron Poultry Association's next show is to be held in Goderich. The following officers and directors have been elected: president, A. McD. Allen, Goderich; first vice-president, A. J. Grigg, Clinton; second vice-president, Walter Taylor, Wingham; directors for Goderich—Wm. Antay, J. Fisher, A. A. Willis; Clinton—J. Lack, Kennedy, Walter Coats, J. W. Ford, Hullett—Wm. Wallace, W. Carter, Fairservice Brothers, G. W. Irwin; Seaforth—John A. Wilson, O. C. Wilson, H. Johnson, T. P. Coleman, John Ward; Lucknow—J. C. Lyons; Wroxeter—John Barnard.

The Farmers' Institute of East Kent held a very successful meeting in the town hall, Highgate, Thursday. The meeting was addressed by Mr. W. W. Hilborn of Leamington, on the subject "The Cultivation and Care of the Orchard," and by Thomas McMillan of Seaforth, on "The Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle." At the evening session the following gentlemen spoke: Mr. Smith, of the collegiate institute, Ridgeway, and Rev. Mr. Veale, and George Lee of Highgate.

A return match was played at the asylum Saturday morning between the St. Paul's choir boys and the St. Paul's boys. The St. Paul's boys won by a score of 3 to 0. The club's captains were as follows: St. Paul's, H. Underwood; Asylum, Bucke, Referee, Frank Snyder.

The sixth annual convention of the Lobo Township Association met in the Ivan Presbyterian church, Feb. 16. The first session began at 2 p.m. President N. Gray in the chair and Rev. W. T. Mortimore conducting the devotional exercises.

Miss Maggie Sinclair, secretary-treasurer, read her reports, which were followed by the report of Mr. Duncan

EARLY DAYS IN WILLIAMS
By J. B. McLACHLAN, 322 High Park Avenue, Toronto.

THIS township (Williams) formed part of the grant to the Canada Company, which consisted of English capitalists, incorporated 6 Geo. 4th, Cap. 75 and assented to June 27th, 1825. Canadian headquarters being either at Goderich or Guelph. The loghouse built by the commissioner at the latter place had been occupied by the C. P. Ry. until recently as a railway station. The local agent in Williams was Mr. McIntosh, miller at Nairn, and often settlers were directed by him to my grandfather who could locate every corner post in the neighborhood. I well remember the last three lots in block that he located, namely 7, 8 and 9 in the 7th con. They were taken by Mr. Millikan, a sea captain, for his three boys. The front of these lots was very wet, and one of our neighbors asked my grandfather why he chose such low lands, to which he replied that he supposed the water was very partial to them. In those days fever and ague were very prevalent, and low lands were evaded on that account, but I will venture to say that no better land can be found today in the township than that comprised in the lots above mentioned.

I can recall a visit made by Mr. McIntosh one day when my grandfather had a fit of ague and the bed all but danced on the floor when Mr. McIntosh remarked that it was "the last blow off," and so it was. I had several attacks of it when between the ages of eight and ten, and the efforts I used to put forth to keep from shaking I can picture to this day. Some times the ague would come on every day, more generally every second day. I knew a man, Donald McDonald, who shook every night and worked every day, but he was the only one, for it required a sturdy Highlander fresh from the heathery hills to undergo such an ordeal as a nightly attack of fever and ague, and a daily attack on the harvest field all within the 24 hours.

AMONG the many rambles I had with grandfather, was one to the west, by him unexplored. The River Sauble enters the township near the northeast corner, and traversing it in a southern direction, turns west to near the southwest corner, then turns to the northwest corner and enters the County of Lambton, thus describing a large bow. When near the Centre road, with the assistance of Mud Creek, a peninsula was formed containing about 400 acres, afterwards settled by John and Don McLeish and Archie and John White. We went through this island, as it was commonly called, before it was settled. The isthmus was

sedentary men who sit at their desks or watch machinery show that they require from 2,000 to 2,500 calories a day. It is possible to supply this amount of fuel in the form of cereals, beans, pork, bread and butter, hot coffee and milk from 15 to 25 cents a day.

Men, however, prefer a more varied diet, and it is easier to secure all the elements for good nutrition as well as good digestion, if it is possible to spend more than this for food.

A model day's food plan for a sedentary man might be: For breakfast, fruit, cereal, eggs or liver and bacon, or creamed dried beef on toast, toast or rolls or muffins, butter, coffee with cream, top milk for cereal, sugar for cereal and coffee.

For lunch, thick soup or broiled fish, or a cheese dish, rolls, butter, pudding or pie (occasionally), coffee with cream and sugar.

For dinner, clear soup and crackers, roast beef (rump) or stuffed steak or meat loaf, or baked fish, potatoes or rice or macaroni, bread, green cooked vegetable, lettuce or celery or other crisp vegetable, ice cream or ice or pudding or fruit.

was only a blazed trail for the reason that person from Glasgow, Scotland, were among the first settlers.

SOON after this, and the years immediately before the Crimean War, immigrants began to pour in from the western islands of Scotland, principally from North and South Uist, Benbecula (Long Island) and other islands of Scotland, as well as from the older parts of Upper Canada, as was the case with the 5th and 10th concessions, west of the Centre road, where settlers came from the Townships of Malahide and Yarmouth, as the Richards, Teeples, Gilberts, Yorkes, Smiths and Doanes, not forgetting the old tanner, Henry Streeter, and his two boys Ben and Bill, and Tom Lemon, who was considered the wag of the settlement.

Among the Doanes, Scripture names largely prevailed as Abraham, Moses, Joseph and Israel. Israel had always made his living by fishing in Lake Erie, and when they moved to the banks of the Sauble his occupation was gone, and so he resolved to move to Kettle Point, Lake Huron. One evening a number were standing in front of Robert Jackson's house, 19th concession, when along came Tom Lemon, who informed the group that he had seen a sight that day he had never expected to see nor would he ever see again, and on being asked for an explanation of this wonderful sight he declared he saw Moses leading the children of Israel through the wilderness. And so he had.

Logging bees were industrial functions of those days, and Tom Lemon and a yoke of oxen could throw more logs together than any other crew and a half on the field, and it should be mentioned in this connection that for every acre logged, a gallon of whiskey was consumed in those days and not only at logging and other bees, but at births, marriages and among my earlier recollections of an individual under the influence was one of the guests at a wedding on Glasgow street trying to get both limbs into one side of the garment, and swearing in disgust at the tailor who did not know how to make a pair of trousers.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1922.

HE VARIED.
Settlement Worker—"Is your husband a steady worker?"
Mandy—"Well, it's dis'ay. When dat man hab nothin' to do, he sure am steady, but when he gets a job he am de most unsteady man Ah knows."

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