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DENIES THAT WOMEN BEHAVED DISLOYALLY

President of Walkers Writes Regarding Addresses in Schools.

A resident of Walkers, Ont., writes The Advertiser as follows in connection with an item recently published: "The using school houses to oppose charity. In yesterday morning's Advertiser you printed a piece concerning two women that have been going through the Townships of Mosa and Mifflid. Report says they are denouncing organized charity, also they refuse to say to what institution they belong, also that they behave disloyally.

"Well, those two women, or girls, have been in my home for two weeks or more, and I can truly say that they do not denounce any charitable organization, and they do not refuse to tell to whom they belong, and I never heard

them tell anyone not to sing the national anthem, and can say I have heard them sing that tune, and anyone that says they behave disloyal is telling an untruth. These girls are truly messengers of Jesus Christ, and His teachings are all they teach, and if these so-called loyal citizens had listened to the girls' teachings and not to report they would have understood these things. They are prejudiced against the girls by report only, and if they will read Matthew eighteenth chapter and especially the sixth verse, perhaps they will be more careful in the future what they write to our papers."

THE TRUE MEASURE OF LIFE.

[P. J. Bailey.] We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on the dial. We should count not by heart-throbs when they beat. For God, for man, for duty. He most who thinks most, feels noblest, acts the best. Life is but a means to an end—that end, Beginning, mean and end to all things, God.

IS HOME RULE BILL ANOTHER SCRAP OF PAPER? ASKS BISHOP

Bishop Fallon Asks if Lloyd George Is Causing Mistrust.

MUST SETTLE QUESTION

Head of London Catholic Diocese Gives Address on Irish Problems.

"The Irish Race and Education," was the title of a lecture delivered last evening at the Catholic Club, auditorium, by Bishop M. F. Fallon. To an audience that packed the auditorium to capacity Bishop Fallon outlined the history of the Irish race. He gave a historical review of conditions of pre-Christian times, showing that even in pagan days the Irish people were a relatively higher cultured and educated race than other nationalities.

With the advent of Christianity came the establishment of the great monasteries of learning during the sixth to the twelfth centuries. At that time there was as many as 7,000 students gathered in Ireland, coming from all parts of Europe. This was the golden age of Irish learning. The eclipse though came with the invasion of the Danes, followed by the struggle with the Normans, and 300 years of penal laws. At this time the Irish had to seek their education abroad and they founded several colleges in the leading cities of Europe.

With the 19th century came the revival of learning in Ireland and the British dominions overseas. The Irish people have been distinguished for their devotion to their ideals of religion.

Bishop Fallon's address in part was as follows:

"This is the Ireland, whose children for fifteen hundred years have carried the traditions of learning and the love of liberty across the seven seas and into five continents, who have borne their full share in the development of democratic self-government. It exists, and who have spared neither their lives nor their treasure in the upbuilding of Britain's world-wide empire; this is the Ireland, the pride of which is the Empire has been plunged into the bloodiest war of all history. We are fighting, so we have been told and so we have believed, for the sanctity of treaties and the rights of small nationalities. Does Mr. Lloyd George wish to convince us that an act of the British Parliament, bearing the King's signature, is no more than a mere scrap of paper? Does Mr. Lloyd George wish to convince us that the liberties of Ireland alone must be forever subject to the veto of an arrogant and selfish minority? If breaking faith with Belgium stripped Germany of the last rag of national honor, shall breaking faith with Ireland be no crime, because it is the British cabinet happens to be the perpetrator of it? Is Irish nationalism of less concern to Imperial interests than that of Serbia, Rumania or Armenia?"

"I shall lose no time in criticism of British rule in Ireland. With Horace Plunkett I believe that Anglo-Irish history is for Englishmen to remember, for Irishmen to forget. I will not even repeat the words of scathing condemnation in which both the late and the present prime minister of Britain have, within the past year, characterized English rule in Ireland. But I am not here to repeat what has been said any thought, I know that there is an Irish question, and that its equitable solution is vital to the honor of the name of Britain, to the successful issue of the war, and to the satisfactory solution of the grave problem that shall follow when the war is over. And I know that the Irish question will not be settled by a repetition of the stupidities, the inaptitudes and the malices of the past three years. It will not be settled by rewarding the treason of Sir Edward Carson while insulting the loyalty of John Redmond; nor by winking at gun-running in Louth; nor by shielding murderous British officers while murdering misguided Sinn Féiners; nor by denouncing the broken pledges of Berlin while repudiating equally sacred pledges at Westminster.

"Mr. Lloyd George has had an ample opportunity justifying the faith of the people in his strength, consistency and courage. He could have made himself not alone the central figure of the British Empire but the strong man of all the world. Instead of that, confronted with the first great crisis of his dictatorship, he offers us the pitiable spectacle of a weak surrender to the representatives of those very classes to whose overthrow his whole previous political life had been devoted, and the shameless betrayal of the faithful allies who had made possible his career and his reputation as the champion of democracy.

"I should like to believe, and I do believe, that the Toronto Globe accurately represents Canadian opinion on this momentous question. In any event there is a rugged Scotch honesty, a wholesome outspokenness in the editorial pronouncement of this great Canadian newspaper.

"It is irritating," says the Globe, "to suggest that Ireland must wait for the fulfilment of British promises until the Ulster minority gives its assent, unless the same principle applies to British legislation. Did the Unionists consider the Nonconformist minority in England and Wales when they forced upon it the education act of 1902 and filled the jails with passive resisters? Did Mr. Lloyd George listen to the objections of minorities when forcing through his social reform legislation? What is the complaint of Nationalists in Ireland? It is one that affects the honor of British statesmen. The complaint is that by the aid of Irish votes the Liberal party carried through its

monumental schemes of social reform; that by the aid of Irish votes it invaded Wales and disestablished the State Church; that by the aid of Irish votes it destroyed the veto of the Lords and removed what was the last obstacle to the granting of Irish self-government; that, having made use of the Irish vote in British domestic politics to effect a social and political revolution, Mr. Lloyd George now tells Irish Nationalists that they get no help from him or from his Government in fulfillment of British pledges. "The situation in Ireland has not been improved by Mr. Lloyd George's speech. He had laid down the principle that a minority must be forced to submit to a form of government of which it does not approve. He asks Ireland to accept principles of government which he himself has denounced when applied to British affairs. To the veto powers of the hereditary and unrepresentative peers Mr. Lloyd George has given an alienable right of a free people to govern themselves. Shall less be done for Ireland than has been claimed and successfully asserted on behalf of the British democracy?"

"From the first reform bill down to the controversy over the veto of the Lords this Ulster minority has been the tool of the feudal classes and the persistent foe of democratic progress."

"To give an idea of the death grip of this narrow and limited class upon the British affairs, I quote the following words:

"It holds the class schools; the class universities; the examinations for our public services are its class shibboleths; it is the church, the judiciary, the permanent army class, permanent officials; it makes every appointment; it is the fountain of honor; what it does not know is not knowledge; it rules India as its back garden; it will wreck the Empire rather than relinquish its ascendancy in Ireland."

"These are the words not of a Sinn Féinist, not even of an Irish Nationalist. They are from the pen of a distinguished English publicist whose devotion and service to the common cause will be recognized the moment his name is pronounced—Mr. R. G. Wells. And Mr. Wells furthermore declares that the political deal of a British commonwealth the worst blow it has received in a score of years. I am giving the press to no momentary irritation, for a quarter of a century I have been a believer in and an advocate of some form of federation of the British Empire, and I speak with wide-spread liberties and with the full sense of the responsibility and the bearing of my words when I say that Mr. Lloyd George has made many of us with mistrust and suspicion. He has made us doubt if it would be wise to still under the banner of Mr. McElheran the observant man he should be (otherwise he has no right to occupy the position he does) he must know that we are not under the banner. We may be soon any day walking about the streets of this city, in full uniform. And if Mr. McElheran attends any of the recruiting meetings he must know that we do the most hardest of any that the day will come when conscription will take place and every body but ourselves be driven out of the country. The whole city knows what I say is true and Mr. McElheran should take more care to inform himself on the subject on which he intends to speak before making such unwarranted remarks as he did last evening and which very much hurt the feelings of those to whom he referred. Hoping you will give this letter space in your columns and so put us in a proper light before the public, I am, Sir,

YOURS FOR SERVICE AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

A GARBAGE MAN'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

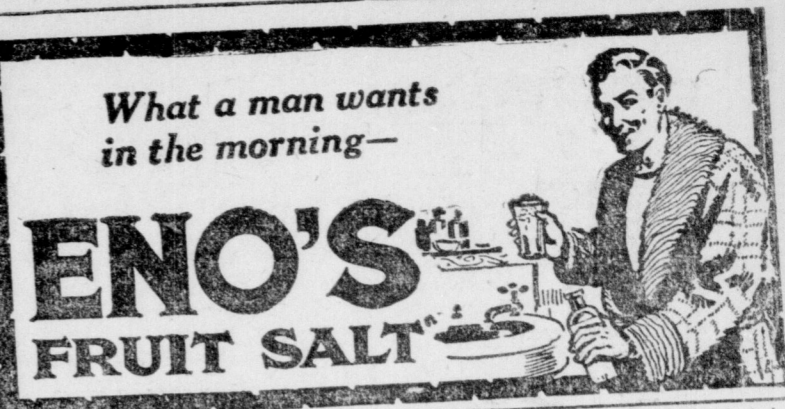
We have heard several times (through letters to your paper) of the irregular collections made by the garbage man, as a garbage collector, and I think you will find it an answer to many complaints received. As regards the system of collection, it is practically a

new thing in London, and not like other cities, where different systems have been tried until one has been found to meet the requirements of that city. Therefore, what system would suit one city would be a failure in another. I do not doubt that the present system could be improved, although nothing definite has been attempted. The people themselves could help the garbage collection considerably if they would only keep the rules laid down in the first place. How many people have now covered cans of the size called for by the rules. When the first cans were worn out, it was cast aside, and a box or other articles of uncertain dimensions were installed in its place, and now we find that nineteen out of twenty houses have no cans at all, but use boxes, barrels, washbasins, paper cartons and hundreds of various articles not fit to contain garbage according to the health department, and no attempt made to keep them covered from the weather. And when we call, we find them buried in snow, wet and frozen.

We have to plow through drifts of

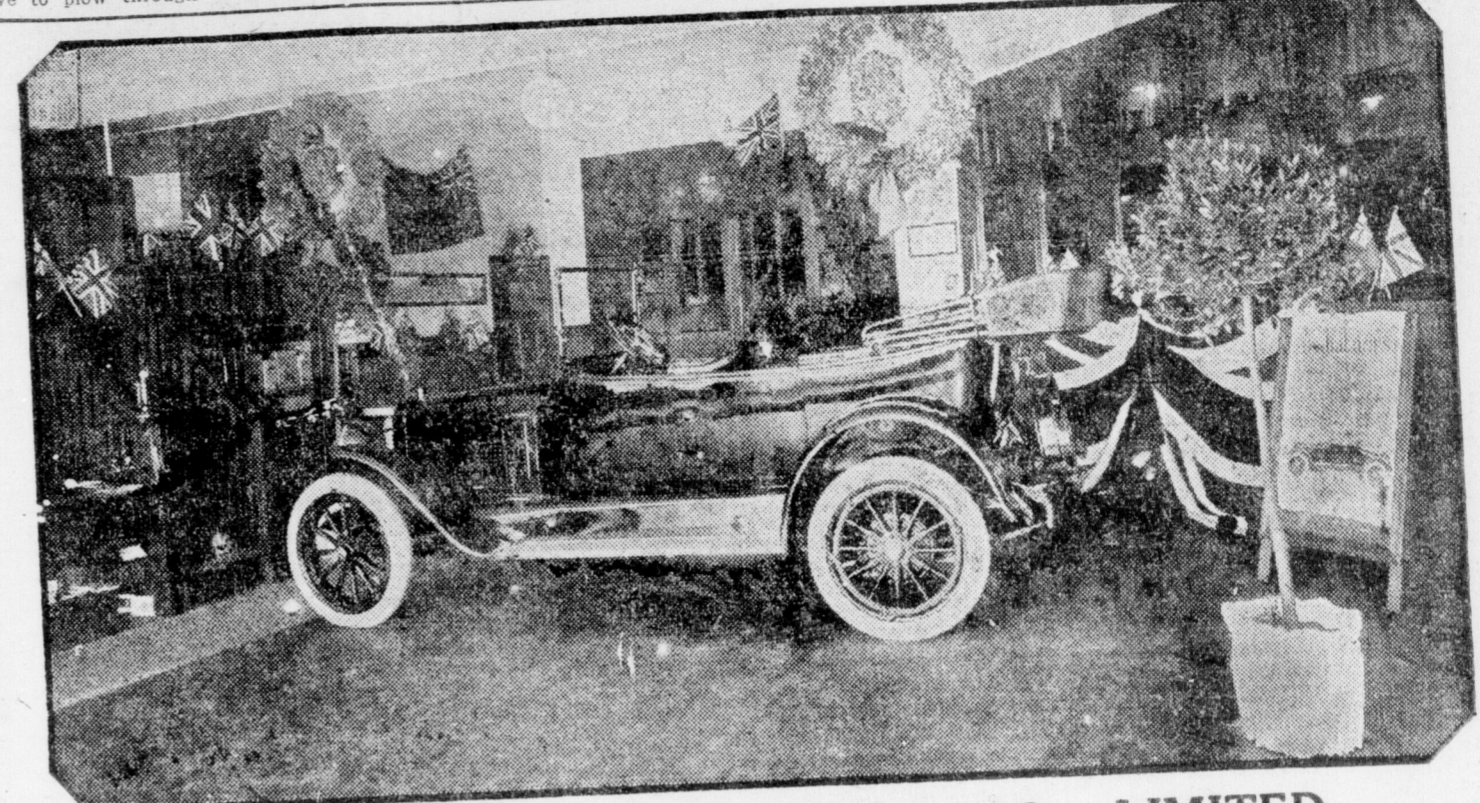
snow sometimes to the back fence, and in summer time the receptacle is set on the back doorstep, to invite flies and five or ten minutes taking it to the wagon, and pounding it to endeavor to make it come out, you lug it back. You do this with each article, again. Finally you knock at the door and tell the owner that you cannot take it. Then you are told you have "got to take it, or you will have to take it. What do you think we pay taxes for?" Then when you arrive at the barn, you are handed a complaint, saying, "Man refused to take the ashes." Then again if a man is off sick a day, he must not be expected to make it up during the week, or even if a spare man is sent over his route, he will not do the same work as the regular man, because system costing so much, it is not put in our pockets. It is hard to get a good man to stay on the job for long. I think that if good men were given more inducement he would hold his

What a man wants in the morning—



ENO'S FRUIT SALT

superintendent, I and all say that he is a gentleman at least, and I think his word should carry more weight than those who do not see both sides of the question. Thanking you, A GARBAGE MAN, London, March 16, 1917.



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The above illustration shows a corner in the front showroom with a "Chalmers."

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Permanence

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Then you may be assured of that institution's integrity—both as to its product and its dealings with the public.

From an output of 465 cars eight years ago the Willys-Overland industry has grown steadily and this year our dealers throughout the world have contracted for more than 200,000 cars.

Willys-Overland net resources have grown in that time from a little more than fifty thousand dollars to more than sixty-eight million dollars.

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They include Fours, Sixes and an Eight.

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Sedan - \$1250

Light Sixes
Touring - \$1250
Roadster - \$1250
Country Club - \$1350
Sedan - \$1350

Willys Six
Touring - \$1350

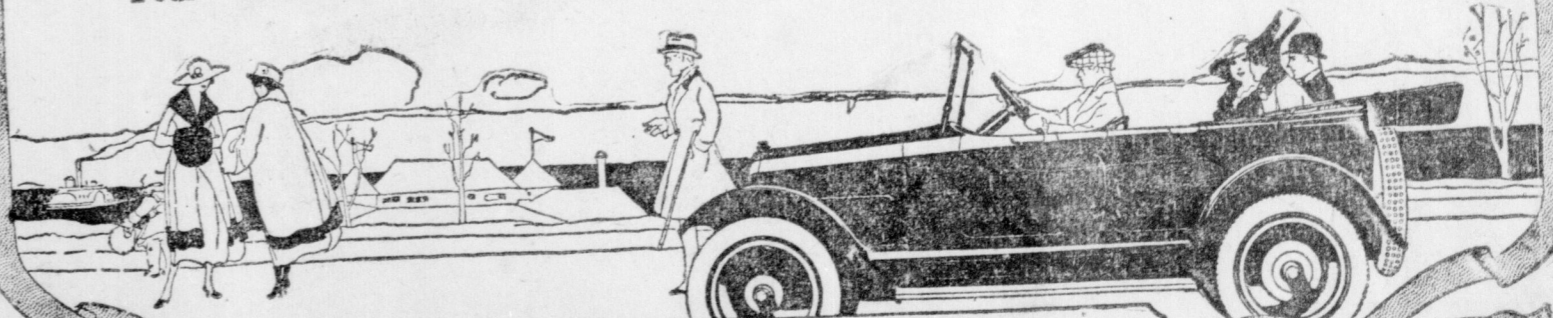
Willys-Knights
Four Touring - \$1800
Four Roadster - \$1800
Four Sedan - \$1850
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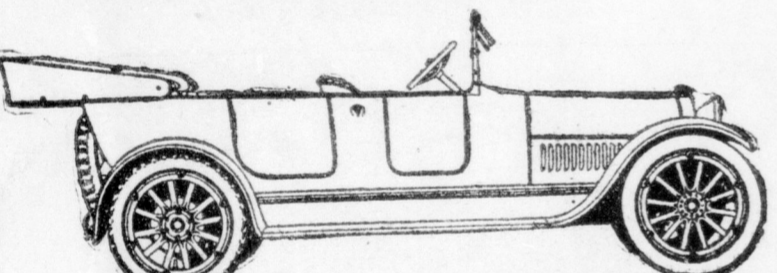
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50-H. P., 7-Passenger SIX \$1,685
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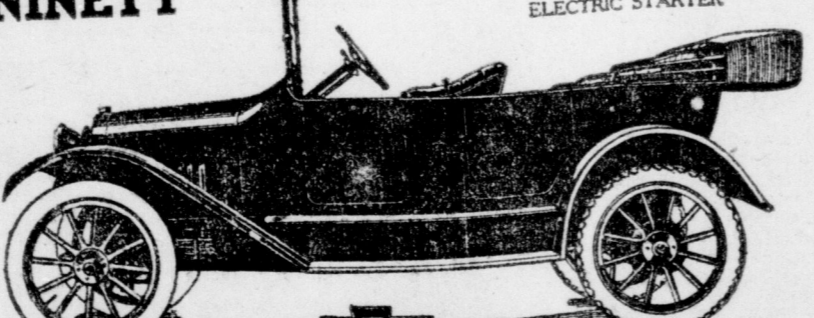
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