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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.
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London, Ont., Friday, January 7, 1921.

BOLSHIEVISM EXPOSED.

After the exposure of Russian Sovietism during the last eighteen months only extremists will continue to champion Lenin's political system and endeavor to introduce it to western civilization. Many individuals and group investigators, formerly sympathetic towards Bolshievism, have reported it as entirely unacceptable. British and French labor and socialist organizations have had special commissions visit Moscow and Petrograd to study conditions at first hand, and without exception they report Russia in a state of dreadful collapse. And it should be remembered that these, in many instances, were organizations frankly revolutionary. Under Lenin and Trotsky Russia is suffering from an economic paralysis unmatched in history.

The investigators found a great nation ruled by a very small faction after the most arbitrary fashion. Russia under the Bolshievists is a tyranny worse than that of the czars. There is no popular election or representation, as in democratic countries, labor is conscripted and forced to excessive activity, personal liberty does not exist, the educated and cultured elements have been massacred or driven from the country, the press is permitted to publish only what pleases Lenin and his cabinet. The whole Soviet system is hostile to the British and American conception of popular government. British labor was at one time given to excusing Bolshevik excesses on the ground that they were an immediate necessity, justified by the goal it was hoped to reach. Now, even such extremists as Snowden, Ramsay MacDonald and Smillie repudiate any connection with the Moscow system. An official statement on Bolshievism, signed by Arthur Henderson and Ramsay MacDonald, says:

"Socialism means peace. Bolshievism means violence and war. We accuse the leaders of the Third (Moscow) International of demoralizing the workers. They are the cause of the Russian people in the dust, and in place of democracy they established an armed dictatorship, not of the proletariat, but of a committee. Now they are attempting to impose their will and their decrees upon the Socialist and Labor parties of the whole world. They belong to the old world of the czar, not to the new world of socialism. They have instituted 37,000,000 of organized trade union workers by calling them blacklegs, and have declared their intention to disrupt the trade unions, the organizations of the class struggle of the proletariat. They have established state slavery and misery. They have robbed the workers of freedom of movement and of combination and are preventing the creation of economic democracy."

That is a terrific indictment, and it is the accusation of men who were at one time seeking openly and directly a way to unite with the Russian Reds. Only fools and those who desire to wreck and destroy society will continue to defend Bolshievism. The world generally has now no illusions about Bolshievism.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Just now the French are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the republic. The Government set up in February, 1871, on the ruins of the Napoleonic Empire was the third experiment made by the French in doing without a king. The first republic lasted from 1792 to 1804, though practically superseded by Bonaparte's despotism from 1799; the second, at first a socialist republic, lived four years from February, 1848, to December, 1851; the third seems stable.

It was freely prophesied in the earlier years of the third republic that its duration would be no less fleeting than the others. It had to fight against the monarchist or Napoleonic reactionists, against the Roman Catholic Church, which did not recognize it, and against the communists, anarchists, etc., of the Left. Sometimes the revelation of political corruption has threatened its existence, sometimes the ambitions of popular generals like Boulanger appealed to the supposed love of military glory in France. The strife of intriguing factions came to a crisis in the Dreyfus trial, 1898-1899.

At the very outset of the republic, between the fall of Napoleon III, after Sedan in September, 1870, and the convening of the National Assembly at Bordeaux in the following February, the provisional government had to fight the Germans invading Paris, and the Red Communists within the city. A great outbreak of the Paris Reds in the spring of 1871 was, with difficulty, suppressed, the country at large not sympathizing with the extremists of the capital. At the present time the ravages of war, the depreciation of money values, and the example of Russian Bolshievism have all contributed to fan up again the agitation of extremists. The stable constitutional republic that has stood the test of 50 years, revived the strength and prestige of France, and won back Alsace-Lorraine from a robber-assembly, is threatened again by the Reds, who have won control of the French Socialist party. But if the republic triumphed in its infancy over the

forces of disorder and anarchy 50 years ago, it is not going to be shaken now by the Reds and their rage. The last election showed plainly the conservative caution of France. The communist is no more popular than the monarchist or clerical. France seems to have made her choice definitely in 1871 for orderly democracy, and the third republic stands today solid and sure to frustrate all prophecies of ruin.

CANADA'S NEW SETTLERS.

The waters of the Atlantic are still parting before the prows of busy ships bearing their burden of human freight from Europe and the Near East to the shores of America. Not only are the northern ports of this continent filled with immigrants, but the ships also ply south and discharge in South America anxious multitudes from the other side of the Atlantic. By December, the western migration has usually ended for the season. Not so this year. Shortage of ships cut off so many intended voyages that the demand for accommodation will probably continue all winter. The migration to Canada is gradually climbing to its pre-war figure. Judging from continual complaints made against steamship companies in Italy and northern European ports, it would seem that the number which crossed the western ocean this year will far exceed when navigation is in full swing again.

It is all part of that ceaseless march of peoples towards the west. Once the Mediterranean was the Sea of Promise—and at its rocky western outlet migrations for untold centuries found their end, for the peoples of the world then believed that the narrow, gloomy door of the Pillars of Hercules opened upon the infinite. From the crowded shores of the Eastern Mediterranean came the Phoenician Dido, driven forth by the greedy envy of a jealous brother. Accompanied by a troop of wealthy citizens, she founded Carthage. There the civilization of Phoenicia flourished on African soil, and abundant wealth flowed from agriculture and trade. Gradually Greek and Roman developed their civilizations about the Mediterranean Sea until it became the centre of the world.

Today the Atlantic is the world's highway. Ocean migrations are taking place on a scale undreamed of when the Romans held sway over the Mediterranean. To Canada alone there came this spring and summer over 100,000 people. The influx of population this fiscal year (which ends on March 31 next) will, it is predicted, be almost twice that of last year.

Two great impulses are driving European peoples westwards. One finds its birth in the tragic history of the last six years. The wanderers it sends forth are exiles of despair. The other is the impulse of a healthy ambition, of a desire to win in the new world a success denied in the old.

There is a growing sentiment here for the encouragement of British and American immigration to the discouragement of that from Eastern Europe particularly. The heaviest tide of immigration is still from Great Britain and the United States. Of the 110,000 people who came to Canada between April 1st and November 1st last, over 60,000 were British, and about 35,000 came from the United States. Their migration is inspired, not by despair, but by hope. If a common impulse animates them it is a devotion to Anglo-Saxon ideals, and a faith in the future of Canada and of themselves. A desire to better the conditions of life needs no excuse and little explanation.

A TIP TO THE COPS.

There is a widespread opinion amongst the citizens of this city that if the same amount of energy exercised by certain members of the police force in running down "bottles" was employed in cleaning out burglars, gunmen, sidewalk lizards, and gamblers the prevailing crime wave would rapidly dwindle to the size of a wavelet.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"I'd like to see these hold-up men get any money from me," boasted the cheery citizen.
"I'd like to see the money any hold-up men could get from me," observed the meek little man who had just paid his Christmas bills.

Letters to the Editor

LONDON COLLEGIATE.

To the Editor of The London Advertiser:
Permit me as one of the citizens of London to thank you for the excellent publicity you have given to the crying need of a new collegiate and for the fairness with which you have faced the appeals of the new factions.

My conviction is that we should have one building at once and that one on the site of the old grounds. In the first place I am in a position to know the majority of the boys now attending, and the lack of a collegiate school spirit is very noticeable. The boys are scattered—there is no convenience for any large gatherings—there is no real collegiate sports. A boy's nature is not all education through books. He is a potential, social, physical and spiritual force today and will be the power of tomorrow. The necessary delay of two or more schools would be detrimental to the general development of those now attending.

Again, the writer was educated in a collegiate which adequately met the needs of a city of 110,000 people. An efficient school, built close to the sidewalk, would give ample grounds for an environment which would meet the physical needs of the scholars. Garfield's famous description of a collegiate with Mark Hopkins on one end of the log and a student on the other will not satisfy today. It has seemed too long the obstructionist to improvements of the educational plant. We need one building at once with ample outdoor grounds, interior decoration, sanitation, library, laboratories, apparatus, gymnasium and assembly hall. All educationists of today are agreed that the more useful, artistic, neat, clean, ample the educational environment, the more and better are the responses of the pupils.

I would write more if time and space permitted, for I am deeply concerned also in the teaching staff. Are we paying enough to get the most efficient, highest trained staff of teachers? Are we acknowledging by proportion in pay the men and women who have worked to gain higher degrees in order to give their pupils a curriculum which not only involves the acts of learning but involves occupation, promotion, achievement, exercise and activity? Yours sincerely,
LEOYD HOULIDING, B.A.

EQUAL VALUE ONE WAY.

[Vancouver Province.]
Scientists say there are one million microbes on a dollar bill. As most bills are the same size, the possessor of a dollar note has the satisfaction of knowing that he owns as many microbes as the man with a ten-spot.

From Here and There

NOT MUCH CHANCE.

[Peterborough Examiner.]
An immediate general election is prophesied by Mr. J. H. Burnham in the event of the government candidate in West Peterborough being defeated. Many people would undoubtedly like to believe that Mr. Burnham is a good prophet, but will find little sign at Ottawa of any likelihood of his prediction being fulfilled. The Meighen administration is apparently "digging itself in," refusing to budge out of its shelter until the full extent of its term has been reached. The outlook for success in an appeal to the country is so dark that prudence suggests waiting until the time limit has expired. A defeat here would be another serious blow to the prestige of the government, but the shock would not be severe enough to cause a general election—in fact, it would be more than likely to strengthen the government's determination to cling to the reins of power as long as possible.

EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR EFFECTS.

[Detroit Free Press.]
Recent earthquakes seem to have been of unusual duration and unusually wide geographic distribution. The most stupendous changes were effected along the ranges of the Andes in Southern Chile, where on December 8 and 9 large mountains again fell and sank. The instruments at Washington indicated on the morning of December 16 a severe shock somewhere beyond the range of accurate determination which should reach to Peru. As nothing further has been heard of it, the shock probably culminated at sea. About the same time a severe disturbance took place on the Albanian coast near Avlona. Later in the evening of December 16 heavy shocks were noted at Tokio and at Peking, but again location was impossible. The following afternoon, December 17, a great disaster overtook the people on the Argentine side of the Andes, the death lists running into hundreds, possibly thousands. Another lighter shock was felt at an isolated point in Argentina on the morning of December 18.

Although the terrible effects of earthquakes have forced themselves upon mankind from the earliest times, the scientific investigation of the phenomena dates only from the middle of the nineteenth century, and the first real advances were made in Japan. The Japanese Government, when it desired to adopt Western knowledge, invited Western scientists and educationists to this country, and their attention was naturally attracted to the frequent shaking of the ground. Between the years 1885 and 1892 no fewer than 8,331 were recorded in Japan, or an average of more than 1,000 a year. A great stimulus to seismological investigation in Europe and America was given to realization of the fact that a large earthquake originating in any one part of the world may be frequent along the entire arc of folds of strata, and in those regions where slow movements in the earth's crust are possibly put in progress. These seismic efforts are much more frequent on the steep slopes running eastward from the highlands of Japan and westward from the Andes than they are on the gentler slopes running from Australia, Eastern America and Western Europe into the neighboring oceans.

The effect of seismic and volcanic activities on the human mind seems to differ with different nationalities. The Japanese are generally considered a light-hearted nation, but it is difficult to believe that the long series of terrifying earthquakes in that country has not had some effect upon their character. One of Buckle's favorite theories was that the imagination is stimulated and the understanding subdued when the phenomena of the external world are sublime and terrible. On this basis he contrasted the superstition and backwardness of the people of Italy and Spain with the more enlightened and enterprising characters found in Northern Europe. And Shelley, to be most impressive, wrote of a
"hue like that when some great painter dips
His pencil in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse."

BAMBOOZLING THE ELECTORATE.

[Argonaut.]
The old home stuff and the midnight study by the log fire can be overdone, in the opinion of Governor Cox. With both himself and Candidate Harding looming up as sainted rulers after starting as printers' devils, it seems like throwing stones at glass houses, but, as Cox points out: "We are both the real thing, and not a bit like a certain office-seeking acquaintance of mine. Look, my friends, I cried Bill, 'I am a horny-handed son of toil, and here are the tools I used.' As he waved a ravel and a hammer in the air he went on: 'Two years ago I was a working bricklayer, and although property has smiled on me, I still treasure the implements which brought me my bread and butter.' Wild cheers greeted the statement, and the tools were handed around for inspection. Bill thought to make his point more telling by exclaiming: 'Brother workmen, can I rely on you for support? You sure can,' cried a man who was examining the tools with an expression of awe. 'A chap who can lay bricks with a gardener's trowel must be an extra clever guy.'"

CARRYING OF FIREARMS.

[Canadian Police Bulletin.]
There seems to be need for more drastic steps to prevent the promiscuous carrying and use of firearms by criminals and would-be imitators. Bad men will always get possession of them in some way or the other, but if officers of the law and citizens generally must run the risk of assassination by this class of the community, it should be made as difficult as possible for the lawless ones to get firearms. One of the papers read at the convention of the Chief Constables' Association pointed out that at the rate they were now being imported, some 6,000 revolvers would come into this country this year. They are chiefly from the United States. What are they for? The records show that there were very few brought in for police officers or for bank officials, and that the majority were not such as are used for military target practice. It follows that if thousands of revolvers are brought into this country it is an indication that there is a market for them here. It is not possible to believe that there has been any less in all of Canada in one year permits for the carrying of revolvers to the aggregate of nearly 6,000.

Since November 1 important amendments to the law relating to firearms and other weapons as well as to ammunition have been effective in Britain. The keynote of the act is that "a person shall not purchase, have in his possession, use or carry any firearm or ammunition unless he holds a certificate (in this act called a firearm certificate) granted under this section of the act, and in force at the time." Considerable powers and responsibilities, according to British reports, are conferred upon the police in regard to the carrying out of the amended act. It is to be noted that the new measure has been made necessary in Britain because during and since the great war the practice of carrying and for using firearms has become common and dangerous. What about Canada?

TOO MUCH FUEL USED.

[Vancouver Sun.]
Engineers find it takes two or three times as much fuel heat it should take to heat the ordinary dwelling. That is because houses frequently are not built to conserve heat, or for any purpose but to sell. The way to heat a room economically is to insulate it. Most persons know that air spaces in walls conserve heat. But this is true only if the walls hold dead air. Most walls and ceilings aren't tight enough. Hot air goes through them like water through a net. Banking up lower walls of houses with dry leaves and earth still is practiced in cold climates, particularly in the country. But most city and town houses can be made tighter with little effort. The insulation of walls and ceilings can be improved, and much coal saved. It's worth considering while coal is at its present price. An examination of many houses will show that the occupants literally are trying to "heat all outdoors."

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is called "the garden of the gulf."
- 2—Exclusive of those dying in prison camps, 1,800,000 Germans were killed during the war.
- 3—According to the last official census, 32,490 Canadians have no specified religion.
- 4—Toronto University was established in 1827.
- 5—The plain of Western Canada is divided into three distinct steppes or levels by the presence of two lines of hills.
- 6—Nine hundred graduates of Kingston Royal Military College served in the great war.
- 7—The battle of Cut Knife Creek was the clash between the Indians and the Canadian forces in the Saskatchewan rebellion, when the Indian chief, Poundmaker, outgeneraled and defeated the Dominion troops.
- 8—Louis Riel was leader of the Saskatchewan rebellion.
- 9—The Mississippi Coteau is a rough line of hills in Saskatchewan.
- 10—Fire schools were established in Quebec in 1801.

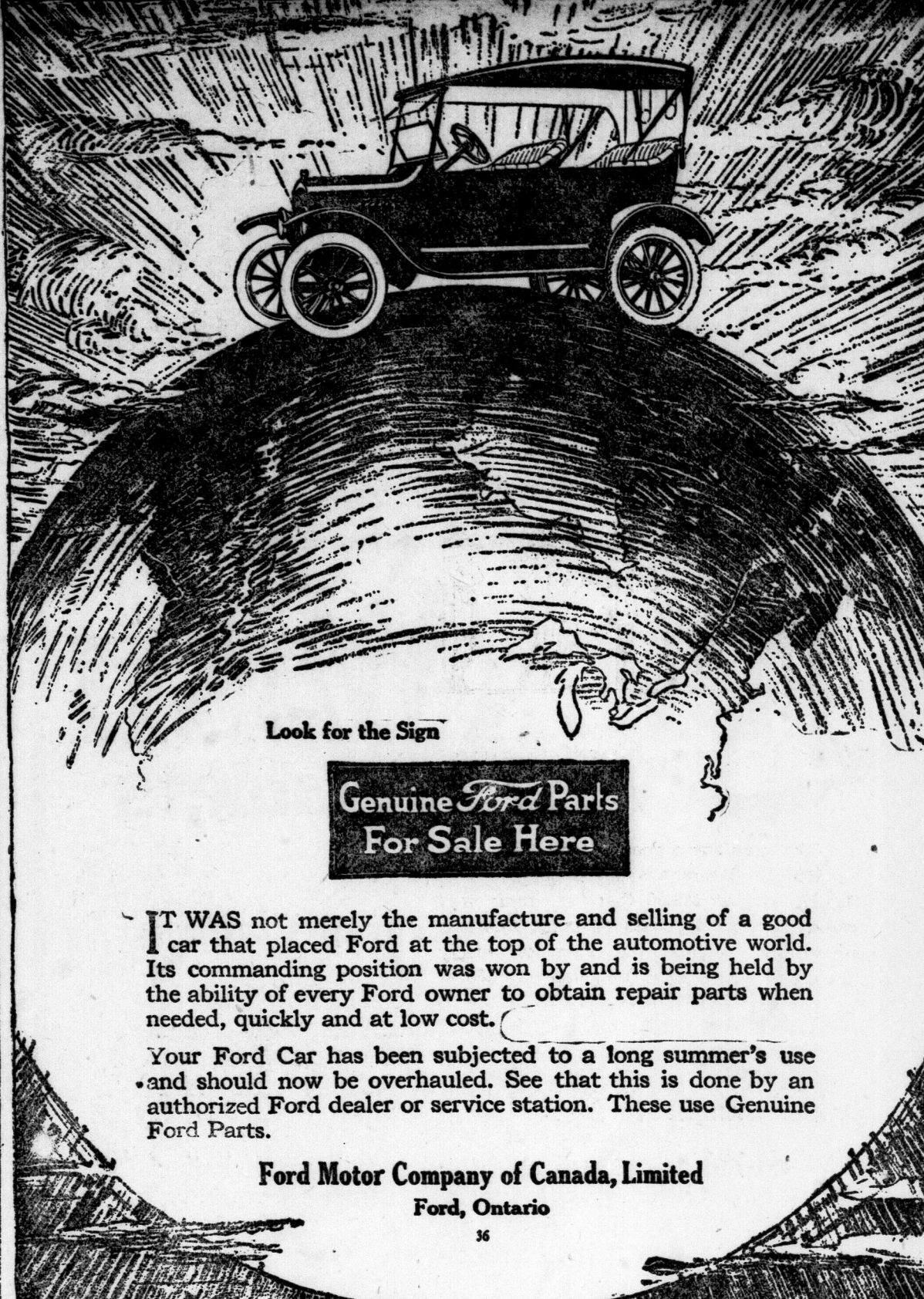
TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—Why is the harbor at St. John entirely free of ice during the winter?
- 2—Who is said to have erected the first church of St. Anne de Beaupre?
- 3—How many church members has Canada?
- 4—Where is the Winnipeg River?
- 5—When was the first railway built in Newfoundland?
- 6—When was the first Dominion census?
- 7—When was McGill University established?
- 8—When did a daughter of Queen Victoria reside in Canada?
- 9—How many naval vessels had Canada during the war?
- 10—Into what river does the Peace River drain?

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Good Times Will Return In the Spring

As day follows night, and flood-tide follows ebb, so inevitably must the existing business depression some time come to an end and the inflooding tides of prosperity begin to rise. But what the anxious businessman asks just now is, "When will the tide turn, when will the dawn break, when will the buyer cease from striking and the wheels of industry again begin to revolve?" To these questions, after a careful search of the daily and financial press, THE LITERARY DIGEST, this week, is at least able to give an answer from men who should know whereof they speak. Herbert Hoover, E. H. Gary, J. Ogden Armour, Francis H. Sisson, B. C. Forbes, Guy Emerson, Charles M. Schwab, Roger W. Babson and Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, are some of the men whose opinions are mentioned.

This article is of more than usual interest and value to the American public and constitutes a survey of business conditions and prospects that should hearten every reader.

Other striking news-features in the January 8 number of THE DIGEST are:

The New Kingdom of Jugo-Slavia
(With Colored Map)
The Employer's Duty to Employ
Doubtful "Aid" for the Farmer
A "Mock-Turtle" Home Rule Act
Why King Coal Is a Jolly Soul
The "Open Shop" Fight in the Clothing Trade
The Official Election Returns
Anglo-Saxon Union to Bar Japanese Immigration
Elections and Unrest in India
The Vision of a Happy Balkans
Franco-Alsatian Difficulties
Perpetual Earthquakes

Republican China Keeps an Emperor in Reserve for Emergencies
The High Cost of Fatigue
The Emperor and the Telephone
Moving a Hill
An Art Jaunt Into Russia
Ignorance of the Pilgrims
Employers "Poisoning the Springs" of Childhood
Church Unity in England
Flippant Music in Church
Poland's Metal Industry
The Young Man Who Refused a Million Dollars
Topics of the Day
Best of the Current Poetry

Many Illustrations, Maps and Humorous Cartoons

1921--AUTOMOBILES--1921

Read the advertising pages of this big January 8 issue which is being used by many of the foremost manufacturers to focus your attention upon automobiles and their new 1921 models. There is always great interest in automobiles at this season. The leading manufacturers present their cars to the public in a series of automobile shows, beginning with the great exhibition at Grand Central Palace, New York, opening on Jan. 8. Throughout

the year advertising pages of THE DIGEST will present a wide variety of automobile accessory advertising news. For ten years the greatest number and variety of manufacturers have introduced their product to THE DIGEST's market—admittedly the largest and richest automobile market in the world. In other words the advertising section of THE LITERARY DIGEST is a perennial automobile and accessory exhibition.

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