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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.
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London, Ontario, Thursday, May 26, 1921.

SEEKING FRESH MARKETS.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for
Alberta, expresses the opinion that the Young emergency
tariff bill, which now awaits the signature of
President Harding, will be a disastrous thing for the
American agriculturist. Mr. Marshall considers that
not only will the measure be of no benefit to the
American farmer, but that it will stir up bad feeling
and work incalculable harm. He declares it is the old
story of "going to the government when business is
bad." Before the presidential election the American
farmers undoubtedly did "go to the government"; at
least, they went to the presidential candidates and
demanded pledges that something would be done to
stop the exodus from the farms, and to remedy the
great depreciation that has taken place in American
farm values. Of course, pledges were readily forth-
coming; the support of "the backbone of the nation"
must be secured at all hazards, and protection is the
panacea resorted to. But protection is a double-edged
sword, which cuts both ways. It is also a boomerang
which frequently hits back in the most unexpected
manner, and, therefore, a weapon to be warily used.

As the Alberta minister of agriculture declares, the
bill will affect the cattle trade between the United
States and Canada, but he does not think that it will
affect the Canadian exportation of wheat to any ap-
preciable extent. "American millers have got to have that
wheat," he says, "tariff or no tariff."

In regard to the cattle trade, there is no doubt
that the bill will cause Canada to seek fresh markets.
The British people as a people would welcome the
lifting of the cattle embargo or the passing of any
measure that gives them cheaper and more abundant
food, and there is no country in the world to which
they look more expectantly than to Canada, but there
are interests in Britain which oppose the removal of
the embargo on the ground that they would suffer. So
there again we have protection, pure and simple, but
not protecting the many, but safeguarding the few.

The British authorities, as Mr. Marshall points out,
were prepared to admit that Canadian cattle had a
clean bill of health, but imposed the embargo with
Canada's free trade relations with the United States
as one of the strongest reasons for its necessity. The
Young emergency tariff, however, does away with this
argument hitherto used by the British protectionists,
and may be a big step towards the free entry of Cana-
dian live cattle into British ports.

A LESSON FROM LOBO.

Lobo has been described as a "township without a
town"; but, nevertheless, it possesses all the attributes
and advantages of a city without its disadvantages.
This is principally owing to the true community spirit
which prevails in Lobo. The people in the township
believe in "pulling all together" when any project is
afoot for the benefit of the community, and when they
once take a thing in hand they never desist from their
efforts until they see it through. It is owing to this
spirit of prudent enterprise and perseverance that the
people of the township have been able to accomplish
so much, for, notwithstanding the fact that the grass
grows green right up to their picket fences, and that
railroads give the township a wide berth, the inhabi-
tants appear to want for none of those things which
tend to make life worth living.

This is probably to a large extent owing to their
possessing the faculty of doing things without wasting
too much time in useless talk. They have also fostered
the spirit of good-will to such an extent that the good
ship of progressive co-operation goes sailing ahead in
smooth water without encountering the sunken reefs
of jealousy and carping criticism. This is the reason
why they have at Poplar Hill one of the finest recrea-
tion parks in Western Ontario, a park which, when the
need of it became evident, they themselves purchased
without waiting for any of the red tape preliminaries
which might have delayed the project for an indefinite
time. Not only is this a recreation park where all sorts
of healthful exercises may be engaged in, but it is
a splendid memorial to the men of Lobo who gave
their lives for the Empire in the Great War, the names
of those heroes being inscribed on the ornamental
gateway.

The people of Lobo have also in their own way
made use of their fine park for the promotion of church
union, for last summer they had combined services in
the evenings, which were attended by large congrega-
tions. The Anglican, Methodist, Baptist and Presby-
terian ministers each conducted the services in turn,
and the collections, which amounted to ten times what
either of the churches had previously taken, were
handed over to the Canadian Bible Society and the
County Sick Children's Hospital.

In their regard for the social welfare of the com-
munity, the people of Lobo do not lose sight of the
younger generation, and the union school picnic, which
is to be held in the Memorial Park, Poplar Hill, on
June 8, promises to be one of the biggest functions of
the kind ever held in Lobo. Combined with the picnic
will be the Old Boys' reunion of Lobo Township, and
about 5,000 people from the district are expected to
attend. A comprehensive program of sports has been
prepared, and a feature of the day will be the grand
parade of the school children.

Other townships in Western Ontario might well
take an example from Lobo in the fostering of the

community spirit, and in providing wholesome recrea-
tion for mind and body. In this way the attractions
of the crowded cities will lose their glamor, and a
race of healthy men and women be retained where they
are of the greatest service in the upbuilding of the
country.

BRITISH COMPANIES INCREASE CAPITAL.

Official figures issued by the British Board of Trade
show that 149 companies in Great Britain increased their
nominal capital £5,397,286 during the month of March.
The number was slightly less than the February num-
ber, but the amount of capital increase was less than
one-half of the February amount.

The comparative figures in detail, which have just
been received by the Bankers' Trust Company of New
York, from its English Information Service, are as
follows:

1921.	No. of Companies.	Total Increase of Capital.
January	138	£10,720,418
February	159	13,407,936
March	149	5,397,286
	506	£29,525,700

The average increase per company in March was
£36,223; in February, £85,401; in January £54,497.
Companies engaged in the metal industries had aggre-
gate increases of £626,152; oil, £506,007; financial,
£475,500. There was one £1,000,000 increase in the
case of a large store.

THE UNITED STATES AND SILESIA.

When the crisis developed in the summer of 1914
between Serbia and Austria, the diplomacy of Great
Britain was directed to "localizing" the dispute. The
failure of this attempt was due primarily to the mili-
tary ambition of the German Kaiser, but also in some
measure to the conditions of modern life, which tend
against the localization of anything.

It must be just as hard to localize the Silesian
question as the Serbian. The Balkan problem was, of
course, old and inveterate, but the only reason why the
Polish question seems fresh and less full of danger is
that it was for a century and a half smothered out
of sight by the triple confederation which Frederick the
Great arranged. Silesia, like Macedonia, is a mixture
of several hostile nationalities. Ireland is bad enough
with two races at handgrabs, but in Silesia, Czech, Pole,
German, and perhaps a few others, have long scores of
mutual hatred to settle. Just as the Balkan question
seems to have been disposed of by the practical expul-
sion of the Turk from Europe, and the restraints put
upon his first cousin, the Bulgar, Poland rises again
like a young, reborn giant, between her enemies, and
the future is full of trouble unless a just settlement is
soon effected of her boundaries.

Here is the clearest call for a League of Nations to
officialize. The Harding administration at Washington,
which has agreed to take some part in the discussions
on reparations, has also announced that it will not
involve the United States in the boundary disputes that
have arisen in Europe since the war. But why this
distinction between reparation and boundary questions?
Millions of Europeans, including probably most of the
Germans, would welcome the settlement of all out-
standing difficulties by a League of Nations that in-
cluded the United States, and a settlement so welcomed
would be both peaceful and permanent. The moral
weight and the power of the United States would give
the league's decisions a binding force. Why should the
United States refuse to complete its good work?
It helped materially to win the war, to make the peace,
to convince Germany that the reparations must be paid.
The logical conclusion of such activities is participa-
tion in a pacific League of Nations, for the sake of
general security and to safeguard the future of America
as well.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The main idea of psycho-analysis seems to be to
"Pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag and smile,
smile, smile."

The bombing and burning of the custom house in
Dublin shows that there is not even method in the
madness of the Sinn Feiners.

The athletic women of England are up in arms
against the doctrine of "less muscle and more sense,"
claiming that the ancient aphorism of "a sane mind in
a sound body" still holds good.

According to Comrade Lauchman of Ottawa G. W.
V. A., "dry rot" is a more serious malady than "cob-
webs in the cranium." Now we know what is the
matter with the Meighen Government.

Motor cars are apparently making people more and
more independent of the railroads, judging from the
traffic returns of Empire Day. Perhaps the absence of
the cheap fares of the good old days before the war
has also something to do with it.

A minister of North Bergen, New Jersey, has estab-
lished a record in long-distance preaching, his sermon
occupying 6 hours, 22 minutes and 11 seconds. How
many of this congregation had afterwards to be oper-
ated on for sleeping sickness is not stated.

EVERYTHING

GOVERNMENT BY WOMEN.

[Kingston Whig.]
There is a small town in the State of Kansas, the town
of Thayer, which will be the center of much attention for
the next year, for it has the unique distinction of having a
town council which, including even the mayor, is composed
entirely of women. At the recent municipal election, in
spite of the determined and well-organized opposition of
the former occupants of these offices, the entire women's
ticket, including the mayor, police, judge and five council-
women, were elected by a four-to-one vote over the men's ticket.

PUTTING WEALTH INTO AGRICULTURE.

[Vancouver Sun.]
Raising the standard of excellence in the grain, fruit and
vegetables, and in the live stock on a farm, is one great
factor working towards putting wealth into agriculture.

It takes more land space to grow low-grade produce than
it does to grow high-grade produce, because the low-grade
produce gives a smaller yield per plant or per hill than the
high-grade. For live stock actually costs more to feed and
pasture than high-grade stock, when you realize the actual
truth that you have to feed more poor-grade animals to
get an equal amount of product for market.

In Ontario the farmers themselves have come to a com-
plete realization of these facts, and are carrying on an
immense amount of experimental and recording work by
means of their own voluntary experimental union.

"I SEE BY THE PAPER."

[Bay City Times.]
About 28 million copies of newspapers are now sold daily
in the United States. Practically everybody reads a news-
paper.

Hence the average paper is read by four persons. In
many communities the popular paper has an average of
five readers for every paper sold.

That should interest advertisers.
Incidentally, we wonder how many times a paper is read
after you throw it into your waste basket and before it
reaches the machine which makes it into pulp that in turn
becomes strawboard or wrapping paper.

For who, except a rag-picker, can resist glancing at
the headlines of a newspaper, no matter how old it may
be or where it is discovered.

Housewives who, in changing newspapers on pantry
shelves, stop to read the headlines or look at the pictures,
will vouch for that.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—The Mandans were a tribe of Indians of the Mississippi valley whom La Verendrye visited in 1739. He reported that many of them were of a fair complexion and their civilization more advanced than that of the surrounding tribes.
- 2—Dr. R. P. Bowles is president of Victoria College, Toronto.
- 3—The Senate has six Alberta members.
- 4—The first Roman Catholic convent was established at Quebec in 1639.
- 5—Canada's new coat-of-arms bears the device, "A Mari Usque ad Mare," meaning "From sea to sea."
- 6—Toronto is 128 years old.
- 7—The House of Commons and the Senate are the two houses of the Dominion Parliament.
- 8—Sir Alexander Mackenzie was the first European to cross the continent and find a pass through the Rocky Mountains.
- 9—The first Christian service among the Indians was held by the Fran-

ciscan missionaries to the Hurons in 1615 in the presence of Champlain.

10—Sir Francis Drake visited the west coast of America in 1578.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—What game did La Verendrye call the Saskatchewan?
- 2—Who is president of the Canadian Artillery Association?
- 3—How many House of Commons members has Alberta?
- 4—Who was the first white navigator to enter the Straits of Juan de Fuca?
- 5—How many canals are built on the water system between Montreal and Lake Superior?
- 6—Name the three belts of the Rocky Mountains.
- 7—What is the motto of the National Council of Women of Canada?
- 8—When was the boundary line fixed between Alaska and British Columbia?
- 9—Where is Canada's national park on the St. Lawrence River?
- 10—What is a bronco?

POETRY

A SHADOW OF DANTE.

[C. Field, in Westminster Gazette.]
So Stromboli retreated in the gloom,

Flaming red flame and molten lava high.
A flaring portent: We, who passed it by,
Carry that lurid memory to the tomb;
Yet round its crater living flowers bloom,
The vine, fig, olive, grow and fructify,
Above it laughs the blue Italian sky.
A paradise upon the verge of doom,
As fiery as that red volcanic blast,
Through years he wrestled with his un-
seen foe
Waiting in pain, "I will not let Thee go,
Until Thou bless me who have held Thee
fast."
And so our Dante from his hell of woe
Arose to paradise and peace at last.

BEFORE THE CITY WAS.

[Hilda Morris, in New York Times.]
When the world with dusk is drowsy,
And the city's lights flare out
Like yellow-petaled flowers against
the gray.
Then when beauty stoops to cover garish
street and building over
And the earth and sky are sleepy as
the day—
Do they dream, the earth beneath us
And the misty sky above,
Of the time when once our paven city
waived upon the air?
Were bud and weed and field and forest,
where the dryads danced and
chanted,
And there was not any clamor in the
days?

Do they dream and hear the sighing of
old trees that long are mold?
Do they hear the singing sound of
little brooks?
Do they scent again the blooming and
the woody sweet perfuming
Of hidden flowers in quiet, leaf-bound
nooks?
Perhaps they are the wraiths of birds

and wild things scurry by,
Perhaps the sky may dream the touch
again
Of delicate tree-fingers, whose gentle
pressure lingers,
Remembered as the touch of love and
pain.

Oh, earth and sky are verities, and all
that lies between
Is space whose trimming once was fine
and fair.
There was green along the byways that
are changed to paven highways,
And there once was breath of spring
upon the air.
When the sky with dusk is drowsy, and
the earth is covered up
With a misty mantle tremulous and
deep,
Then I'm sure they're dreaming, dream-
ing, that the city's just a seem-
ing—
And the forest whispers to them as
they sleep!

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is quickly relieved when the
liver is aroused to activity by
the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-
Liver Pills. One pill a dose.
25c a box, all dealers.

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Nujol will give you the
healthiest habit in the
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Without forcing or irrita-
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waste. The many tiny mus-
cles in the intestines can
then easily remove it regu-
larly. Absolutely harmless
—try it.

The Modern Method
of Treating an Old
Complaint

Nujol
For Constipation

Skin Troubles

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Plaid Gingham

25 pieces, a splendid good-
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A fine sheer quality in many smart checks
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White and Colored Flannelette, a nice,
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Plain and Check Dish Towel-
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Chapman's

Towels

Ten dozen only White and Colored Tow-
els, size 15x32. **19c**
Each
Chapman's

LOOK! Ladies' and Children's HOSE—4 Pairs for \$1.00

Children's Colored
Stockings in
pink, blue and white;
all sizes.

4 PAIRS FOR
\$1.00

Children's One-and-One
Ribbed Hose, in
brown and black
only; all sizes.

4 PAIRS FOR
\$1.00

Ladies' Lisle Hose, first
quality, double sole, heel
and toe, in black, brown and
white. A wonderful bargain.

4 PAIRS FOR
\$1.00

LADIES' FINE LISLE SUMMER GLOVES BLACK and WHITE Only 25c

ALL SIZES, Per Pair

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White HONAN Raw Silk, 33 inches wide, an exceptionally good-wearing
silk for smart summer wear. At, per
yard **\$1.50**
Black Paillette Silk, 35 inches wide, beautiful soft
finish. At, per yard **\$1.50**

SILKS

A very special 38-inch Black Taffeta, chiffon finish, a
very limited quantity only. At, per yard **\$1.50**
Pure Silk Pongee, the silk we are noted for. At, **95c**
per yard

Mothers! Take Special Note of These Bargains for the Little Folks

LOT NO. 1.

One table of Children's Print and Gingham
Dresses, sizes 2 to 10 years, regu- **\$1.69**
lar \$2.50. For

LOT NO. 2

Little Girls' White Pique Dresses, round collar,
long waist, neatly-gathered skirt, **75c**
sizes 2 to 5 years. At

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One table of Children's Sweater Coats, a large
range of styles and colors, sizes 2 to **75c**
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HATS! HATS! HATS!

A whole shipment of Travelers' Samples, nearly 100 in the lot. Ladies' and Misses' Sailors, **\$1.79**
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