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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.
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London, Ont., Tuesday, January 11, 1921.

AN UNJUST TAX.

It has been frequently pointed out that those living on salaries, and on fixed incomes from dividends, suffered most during the war from the high cost of living and increased taxation. Mr. Lloyd Harris, in his address before the Canadian Club, pointed out that governments should leave business alone as much as possible. Canada possessed immense opportunities, and these should be left to private individuals to develop. He pointed to the injustice of taxes imposed, that in some cases might reach 75 or 80 per cent, and possibly in some cases 100 per cent.

In 1919 the Dominion Government passed an act compelling all companies to pay a tax of 10 per cent of their net earnings. This hit loan and trust companies a very hard blow, and one extremely unjust to their shareholders, who are nearly all living on fixed incomes, and a large percentage of whom are widows. The shareholders of loan and trust companies are to all intents and purposes similar to savings bank depositors. The possible earnings in any of these companies is very limited, and they are the soundest, safest and best means of investment for safety and a sure and moderate return.

At the last annual meeting of the Huron & Erie, London's largest loan company, the president, Mr. T. G. Meredith, K. C., made the following appropriate reference to this oppressive and unjust tax:

"So far as taxation in the future is concerned, we cannot, unfortunately, look forward to relief; we are, indeed, facing this year a further impost in the shape of an increased federal income tax. Once more it is my duty to point out the inevitable nature of this tax, and to voice the protest of our shareholders against it. As an amendment to the Dominion act, passed at the earlier session of 1919, all incorporated companies are called upon to pay a tax of ten per cent of their net earnings. Upon the basis of the profits of 1919, this meant that this year we must hand over to the Dominion Government about \$50,000, or nearly four times the tax paid last year.

"It may be thought this method of taxation is but another means of collecting the amount needed—and sorely needed—at the moment. It goes, however, far beyond that sane and businesslike procedure, and for this reason: A shareholder, subject to more than the normal income tax, is only entitled, by virtue of the payment of the ten per cent of their net earnings, to a rebate on his own assessment of the normal tax of four per cent; it is clear, therefore, he is being taxed twice on the profits derived from the income investment.

"We are all aware of the heavy national debt imposed upon us by the war, and the imperative necessity of raising, by taxation, sufficient to meet our obligations. Little objection could, therefore, be urged against such an impost, were it not for the fact that it is discriminated against holders of stock, as compared with investors in bonds, mortgages, lands or other forms of security. Nay, more, it infringes—if not legal or constitutional law—the equitable and moral rule against double taxation.

"The record of contributions by the Huron and Erie to Red Cross and other war funds, and of its subscriptions of over ten millions to the various Canadian war loans, is evidence—if such be required—of our faith in and support of the national effort. We would, however, be recreant to our trust if we failed to call attention to and protest against what we believe to be a great injustice."

The tax imposed is one of the last that should be resorted to. It hits where it can least afford to be paid. It hits twice in the same place. In England, where taxation is heavier than in Canada, such taxes are deducted from the dividend paid to each individual shareholder. The injustice is then more apparent. It is like the income tax at one time in force, which compelled a widow, whose total income was a little over \$300 to pay a tax. There was no exemption that applied to her. This has since been remedied. If the 10 per cent imposed were taken out of the individual dividends many such cases would occur.

LENIN AND THE SOCIALISTS.

Throughout Europe a tremendous upheaval is taking place in the ranks of the socialists. In France the organization has been split by the going over to Lenin's communism of a majority of the members, this section of the party accepting unconditionally the conditions laid down by the Russian Bolsheviks.

In Germany also there has been great changes. At the Halle conference in October by an overwhelming majority it was decided to follow the lead of the German extremist leaders who are in accord with Lenin. In Italy, Belgium and Spain the split between the extremists and the moderates of the socialists is about complete.

All this, of course, is a definite step of Lenin and his infamous gang towards bringing about the world revolution. The split in the various socialist organizations of Europe has

been engineered in order that Lenin may know just who are and who are not his friends. The object of the Red leader is to build up an army of Reds the world over who will carry out the program of the Third International Conference at Moscow. Lenin is slowly but surely lining up the extremists of the socialists against the moderates in every country. Before long he will have a powerful compact body pledged and trained to wreck all other political systems. That he will succeed in forcing anarchy and revolution on the world generally is not possible, but it is certain that he can do an immense amount of mischief. From now on propagandists of Russian Bolshevism should be more closely watched than ever and swiftly and ruthlessly subdued.

AN ELECTION DAY IN FLORIDA.

The fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution, passed shortly after the Civil War, reads as follows:

"The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Just how far this amendment has been made a dead-letter in parts of the South is shown in an article in the New Republic, dealing with the events in connection with the last presidential election in certain parts of Florida. The intimidation of negroes began with the registration, when they were warned that they would get into trouble if they sought to exercise their franchise. The Ku Klux Klan, of infamous reconstruction days, having been revived in the South, was brought into play, and on the Saturday night before the election it held parades of robed figures, clad in the white hoods and gowns, with flaming red crosses, that were used half a century ago to frighten the then newly-freed slaves. The surprising part of the performance was that the negroes refused to be frightened by the bogies of the Klan, and from the sidewalks laughed derisively at the trophy.

Trouble came, however, as might be expected. News dispatches of November 4 told of a collision between whites and blacks in Orange County, Florida, in which six colored men were killed, six by lynching, and two white men also met death. The news dispatches completely underestimated the loss of life, so the New Republic claims. In the colored settlement the mob burned down twenty houses, two churches, a school and a lodge hall.

"Colored men, women and children trapped in the burning houses fought desperately against insurmountable odds. Negroes attempting to flee were either shot down or forced back into the flames. The number killed will never be known."

The investigator for the New Republic speaks of the moral effect of this criminal business on the adult white population, and of the even more deplorable effect upon the white children who witnessed it. When asked about the rioting, an 11-year-old white girl, intelligent and alert, told exultingly of "the fun we had when some niggers were burned up." It is charged that among those who were burned in the rioting at Ocoee were a black mother and her two-week-old babe. A wealthy colored physician at Quincy was surrounded by a mob, members of which spat on his face, and dared him upon pain of death to wipe it off, because he had advised colored citizens to qualify, register and vote. In Live Oak two colored businessmen were beaten into unconsciousness, and ordered to leave homes, property and families. One has left, the other is paralyzed for life, as a result of the beating he received. And so the story runs.

At Jacksonville on election day each polling booth was provided with four entrances—one each for white men, white women, colored men and colored women. No handicap was placed in the way of the white voters, but the negroes were voted as slowly as possible, and every kind of delay took place. Thousands of colored voters stood in line all day, while their women served coffee and sandwiches. At the end of the day there were over 4,000 who had not been allowed to vote. The names, addresses and registration certificates of all these were taken during the day, and their affidavits have been secured for future use.

Whatever other result may come from this, one thing certain is that the enmity between the races in the South is being tremendously increased. The negro has been attaining a race consciousness of late years, which was strengthened by the part that the colored man played in the war. The old bogey of the Ku Klux Klan, resurrected by the turbulent element in the South, is even endeavoring to get a foothold in the North, but the negro who faced German guns is not likely to be stopped by this sort of intimidation. Sooner or later he will strike back.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Although the criminals of Detroit have been playing hide-and-go-seek with the police, a great number of them didn't get "home free."

If New Yorkers who want blue laws on Sunday haven't completed their list of "must nots" we would like to suggest that "new hats must not be introduced to the open-air public at the Sunday morning service, and that all wearers of hats purchased within two weeks previous to the service must not enter the church after the service has commenced."

NEW YORK NEW YEAR'S EVE.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
There is no use blinking the fact that the prohibition law was reduced to an utter farce, and that intoxicants were obtainable by practically all who wanted them. And this fact violates those who are charged with the responsibility for the enforcement of the law as either deliberately dishonest in their pretense of performing their duty or as hopelessly blind and incompetent.

WOULD DO GOOD BOTH WAYS.

[Edmonton Journal.]
Herbert Hoover made a grand round-up of the New York wealthy and sold them beef stew at \$2,000 a plate. The affair totaled something more than \$2,000,000, which will go to help feed the hungry children in Europe. If Mr. Hoover could make the thing stick as a permanent institution he could bring a good many millions of Europe's little ones through the winter. Incidentally, he might bring some of the New York grandees through the winter too, by saving them dyspepsia.

Letters to the Editor

REGARDING THE HOUSING COMMISSION'S TROUBLES.

To the Editor of The London Advertiser:
In regards to George Woods's house, 325 Salisbury, spoken of in your paper of recent date, it is only fair to the housing commission to let the public know something of the circumstances in connection therewith.

In the first place, a suitable site for the erection of a house is only a fair thing for the commission to expect. In this case, it was a lot purchased for little or nothing, and which was used all last winter as a garbage dump (much to the disgust of all in the immediate neighborhood), bringing it to its present state of elevation.

The house in question has been twice built, at no extra cost to its owner. The building was up, ready for bricking, and was leveled to the ground in that notable storm, November 29, 1919. Just here it might be well to remind the public that the contractor was not at all blameless, as the inspector reported the building brace against anything but a cyclone.

This house was completed at the original contract price, \$2,600, while at that time the contractor was getting \$4,200 for the same building from others. The delay was caused by the aforesaid storm, and liability to get material—no fault of contractor. In this connection let me say the owner didn't even say "I'm sorry for the loss."

Time and space will not permit me to go into close detail with Mr. Woods's complaints, but will touch on a few of his so-called troubles. Have called at the house on four different occasions to try to find out personally, if possible, what was ailed, but failed to get an entrance, each occasion, on account of both him and his wife working out during the day. The \$500 spoken of would only be assisting a little in the loss sustained on the unreasonable site of his dwelling.

Am quite well aware the contract called for No. 2 Milton brick, as the house stood for weeks ready for the brick, that couldn't be got at any price. Was at last able to get the present brick (with the consent of the commission), by paying more money for the same.

The shingles are laid 4 inches to the weather in place of 4½ inches, as the contract calls for, and anyone knowing anything about building knows sheeting is much better not laid strictly tight.

In regard to window sash being small, glass broken, etc., I might say everything was left in a proper condition. The commission is surely not expected to replace glass broken after the owner takes possession.

As far as keys are concerned, the owner had the keys long before he should have had. The subcontractor was not to be responsible for the loss of the keys being left and put here and there. However, if Mr. Woods has lost his keys, although I have been a very heavy loser in connection with his house, will try and scrape up a quarter to buy him some more. Thanking you for your valuable space,
ROBERT J. KELLY.

29 Beattie avenue.

From Here and There

HENRY VIII'S STYLE.

[Edmonton Journal.]
An agitator for the elimination of the word "obey" from the marriage service offers what she thinks ought to be a clinching argument. It was put there, she tells us, by Henry VIII, which was quite in keeping with his ideas about women.

Whether it should remain or not, it has to be admitted that Henry was in a much better position to enforce the promise than the man of the modern world, told the parson never to mind, as he would groom who, when the bride hesitated over the word, told the parson never to mind, as he would make her obey anyway, had the spirit of the much-married monarch.

WINTER TRIPS.

[Ottawa Journal.]
"A Toronto man who had made arrangements to take his family and spend a couple of months in California this winter has reconsidered the matter. He has written his correspondents in California to say that owing to the insurance rate of exchange and the disposition of congress to erect further barriers against imports from Canada, he feels that Canadian tourists ought to feel themselves barred out of that country too. So he cancelled his arrangements and will either go to Bermuda, or, later on, to Europe."—Toronto Star.

"Some Canadian money goes home," is the caption placed by the Star on the above remarks. The item, however, does not show that any Canadian money will stay home. Bermuda or Europe is to get it. Well—that is better at present than having it go to the Torontonians, and to everybody else, that some place in Canada have an excellent climate in our winter months, for instance, Victoria, B. C. Those who know Victoria say that from January to March the climate is equal to anything California can give. Any Canadian who is in the habit of going to California or Florida in the winter should give Victoria a trial.

TALKING SHOP.

[Springfield Republican.]
There are so many kinds of shops nowadays that it is necessary to define one's terms. There is 'no open shop, the open union shop, the open non-union shop, the closed shop, the closed union shop, the closed non-union shop, the wide-open shop, the shut-tight shop, the half-and-half shop, and pretty soon there won't be any shop at all.

SLEEP FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

[Calgary Albertan.]
School children need a great deal of sleep. That is when they grow and when their brains develop. Permitting a child to remain up late at night has been condemned as a custom that is bound to reflect on it disadvantageously.

Among commonly accepted rules of medical authorities is the belief that a child of 4 should have twelve hours sleep from 7 to 11, between eleven and twelve; from 8 to 11, from ten to eleven hours; and from 12 to 14, from nine to ten hours.

They point out that tired children are slow to learn, fall to make proper school progress, and frequently filter to the bottom of the classes. Children who seek their beds late after being disturbed by dreams, and so do not get the complete rest to which they are entitled. And incidentally the doctors ally suggest to mothers that they might get a little more rest themselves if the children are safe asleep early in the evening.

Frequently the paleness of the child is really due to lack of enough sleep, and the remedy completely and certainly in the hands of its parents. The formula for bright children is summed up in this: Plenty of sleep, much fresh air, wholesome food, all tempered with a moderate amount of outdoor exercise.

"There was a day when in winter, to say nothing of summer, windows in sleeping rooms were closed all night long, and the air got so stale that it was a relief to get out in the morning. The only kind of air at night is 'night air.' And there you are. Physicians nowadays advise young and old to sleep with the windows wide open. The plan gives the lungs some involuntary outdoor exercise that is bound to aid in recreating the body tissues, used up during the day."

ANGELS IN DISGUISE.

[Ottawa Citizen.]
Things are looking up. A newspaperman has been appointed governor of British Columbia, and the president-elect of the United States is also conversant with the make-up of a daily sheet. The moral is to be kind and gentle with reporters, for some day they may be in a position to exercise executive clemency in your case.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—Canada has 1,338 Baptist churches.
2—Chief Justice Sewell was head of the Lower Canada courts and was impeached by the assembly. He went to England to explain his action in 1814, and suggested as a remedy for the existing grievances in Canada a scheme for a federal union of the colonies in British North America.

3—Fort Bouille stood on the present site of Toronto. It was built in 1749.

4—The importation of slaves into Upper Canada was prohibited in 1793.

5—St. Hyacinthe is in Quebec, on the Yamaska River, and is the seat of the government experimental farm.

6—Lord Durham originated the idea of an intercolonial railway in Canada. It was not built until after Confederation.

7—The "Tories" was a nickname given to the Conservative party in Canada.

8—The Quebec conference on confederation met in the Parliament House at Quebec.

9—Fourteen per cent of Western Canada is arable land is occupied.

10—Nova Scotia harbors on the Bay of Fundy are Annapolis and Digby.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—Where is Moose Factory?

2—Who was Dr. Wilfred Nelson?

3—What city is situated on the Ottawa River?

4—Where did the first United Empire Loyalists settle in Quebec?

5—What was the Act of Union?

6—How long did Lord Durham remain in Canada?

7—Which of the British colonial possessions is called the "Ancient Colony"?

8—How many churches has the Canadian Methodist Church?

9—What was the population of Canada in 1881?

10—Where is Chignecto Channel?

INVESTIGATE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—An extensive investigation into the activities of United States lumber manufacturers through their national and regional associations is being made by the department of justice, with the assistance of the federal trade commission. This is disclosed in a report sent today to Congress by the commission in connection with the inquiry being conducted by the Senate committee on housing and reconstruction. The report, the commission says, is designed to show the activities of the manufacturers, but it contains no conclusions, merely stating the plan on which the lumbermen are organized, and dealing with their activity in regard to legislation affecting their interests.

Royal Palm To FLORIDA

Daily Through Sleeping Cars
Detroit to Jacksonville

Beginning Sunday, November 14, 1920

Lv. Detroit (M. C.).....10:00 p. m.
Lv. Toledo (Big Four).....11:45 p. m.
Lv. Cincinnati (So. Ry.)... 5:45 a. m.
Ar. Chattanooga..... 4:05 p. m.
Ar. Atlanta..... 9:15 p. m.(C.T.)
Ar. Jacksonville (So. Ry.)... 8:35 a. m.(C.T.)

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3rd LIST

In Our Astonishing Red Tag Sale

STAPLE DEPARTMENT

1,000 yards Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide; a strong, durable cotton; our regular 30c and 35c quality. Special
for this sale **23c**

Apron Gingham of special quality, 38 inches wide, with or without border; regular 50c. For **35c**

Cotton Batts, ½ lb.; regular 7 for \$1 20c. To clear at **7 for \$1**

Colored Turkish Toweling, 15 inches wide; a strong, heavy bath toweling to clear during this sale; regular 45c. At **29c**

Sheets, plain hemmed and welded, size 72x90, of English manufacture, absolutely free from dressing, with that soft linen finish; regular \$5.00. **\$3.50**

Large Plain Hemmed Sheets, seamless, 72x90; regular \$4.50. **\$3.30**

For, per pair **\$3.30**

Full Stock of Hats to Clear

1st—French Velvet, Hatter's Plush, Velours, in all colors and styles, trimmed and untrimmed. To clear at, each **\$2.98**

2nd—Felts, Velvets and Velveteens, in many shapes and styles. Something to suit **\$1.69**

3rd—Misses' and Women's Hats, in velvets, velveteen and plush; a wonderful bargain at a give-away price. Each **49c**

Bargains in Kimonos

Bath Robes of Eiderdown cloth, floral and conventional patterns, in rose, copen, grey and helio; regular \$12.00. **\$9.75**

For, each **\$9.75**

Kimonos of eiderdown, with girdle, in nearly all shades and colors, in pretty floral and conventional designs; regular \$7.00 and \$9.50. To clear at **\$5.89 and \$7.75**

White Corset Embroidery, in many pretty designs. Selling at, per yard **50c**

Boys' and Girls' Tweed Hats, splendid for school wear, **\$1.98 and \$2.50**

Pullover Sweaters

Boys, roll collars, in cardinal, navy and heather; 4 to 10 years. Clearing at **\$1.39**

Special Hosiery Sale

Ladies' Pure Silk Hose, in light and dark grey and tan, double sole and heel. Will be sold at, per pair **98c**

Black Lisle Hose, winter weight, three-inch heel, in all sizes **3 pairs for \$1**

Brushed Wool Scarfs, in all the wanted shades. From **\$1.00 to \$2.50**

Scarf Sets **\$2.98, \$3.98 and \$4.50**

Special in Dress Goods

All-Wool Serge, 36 inches wide, in dark navy, dark green, black and grey. To clear at **\$1.35**

Persian Cord Dress Goods, in a good color of black, a serviceable and rich-looking fabric. To clear **75c**

CREEPERS

Kiddies' Creepers, made of good print in fast colors, light and dark; sizes 1 and 2 years. Special at **75c**

SPECIALS IN WAISTS

Ladies' Black Cotton Waists, convertible collars, Sizes 36 to 44; regular \$2.00. Clearing at **\$2.25**

Sizes 46 to 52, at **\$2.25**

Crepe de Chine Waists, of very good quality, V neck, long sleeves, neatly tucked; maize, peach and pink; regular \$5.00. To clear at **\$5.00**

Underwear Specials

Ladies' Black Tights, ankle and knee length. Special at **\$1.45**

Children's Black Drawers, good wool mixtures, ankle length; 2 to 15 years, **89c to \$1.35**

Ten Dozen Ladies' Corsets

Broken sizes, good fit for the average figure. Clearing at, per pair **\$1.69**

Ladies' White Flannelette Gowns of good quality, warm and durable. **\$1.98**

CUTICURA HEALS SISTER'S ECZEMA

In Rash All Over Body. Burned And Itched. Could Not Rest.

"My little sister had eczema all over her body. It came like a rash, and was burning and itching. She could get no rest, and we would have to wet her clothing to take it off. She was cross and irritable, and the breaking out caused disfigurement."

"She had the eczema about five months when we tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. We could see she was getting relief, and we just used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Miss Jessie Campbell, Sunny Brae, Nova Scotia, January 16, 1919.

You may rely on Cuticura Soap and Ointment to care for your skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

Catarrh Of the Stomach Is Dangerous

"Thousands Have It and Don't Know It," Says Physician. Frequently Mistaken for Indigestion—Low Tonic Recognizes and Treats.

"Thousands of people suffer more or less constantly from flatulency, coated tongue, bad breath, sour, burning stomach, frequent vomiting, rumbling in stomach, bitter eructations, gas, wind, and stomach acidity and call it indigestion when in reality their trouble is due to gastric catarrh of the stomach," writes a New York physician.

Catarrh of the stomach is dangerous because the mucous membrane lining of the stomach is thick