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# EDITORIAL PAGE of the ADVERTISER

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## London Advertiser

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1923.

### Cheaper Fares, But Where To?

A news item in the Toronto Globe says: "Prohibitive street car fares given as one of the main reasons for congestion and distressing living conditions in Toronto's 'Ward.'" The "Ward" is generally referred to as that section of Toronto north of Queen street, and between Bay street and University avenue. It extends almost as far as College street. Conditions are much better in there than they were a few years ago. A number of industrial establishments have invaded the "Ward," and each invasion sees the disappearance of a number of the dirty little houses.

But where are these people to go? The mention of cheaper street car fares means that they would go farther out if they could. Many of them might, and many of them would not if they could.

But let us take those that would if they could. They take a day off and look around the outskirts of Toronto. In some directions they will find that the district has been covered with little houses on small lots. They ask why it is that the houses have such a little bit of ground around them, and they are told that the land has all been bought up and is being sold at a pretty stiff rate per foot, so that it is necessary to put the house on as little ground as possible.

The speculators knew there would come a time when people would want to move out from the city, and they laid their plans and waited for them to come. So at the end of the day these people would probably come back to their house in the "Ward" thankful that they had some place where they could call it home.

Toronto is not the only city that has made this mistake. There are streets in some of the smaller cities in Western Ontario where lots have been carved out 25 feet wide by 120 feet deep. Such places are monuments to the greed of speculators and landmarks to the stupidity of civic officials who permitted such a thing to take place.

Cheaper transportation and better routed transportation would no doubt help in any city, but the larger question is: Where are the people to go after they get on the street cars?

### The Report on Victoria Hospital.

The report of the experts who were inquiring into affairs at Victoria Hospital has been presented, and the Hospital Trust has passed the essential features on to the public through the press. It has not tried in any way to hold back the frank, constructive criticism that accompanies the survey made by the Canadian Citizens' Research Institute.

Members of the Hospital Trust have realized for some time that the institution had outgrown the system that was used to operate it. It is not the first time such a thing has happened—it takes place in business and industry that is developing. It is a sign of good judgment and a desire to keep faith with the people when a body such as the Hospital Trust calls in the best outside investigators that can be secured, puts them to work, gets their report and passes it on to the public. Such action will do more to create sympathy for and confidence in Victoria Hospital and the Hospital Trust than any other move could possibly do.

The next step will be the carrying out of the recommendations in the report. The public expect, and they have a right to expect, that this will be done, otherwise the report is of no use, and the system of operating the hospital will be no better than before.

Much has been said about \$80,000 in uncollected accounts; this goes back to 1913, a period of ten years. Some of this amount, perhaps much of it, there was never a chance to collect. A patient is brought in and admitted perhaps to a semi-private room. At the time of discharge it has been found that the patient had no money, and should have been placed in the public ward, where the city would have had the assistance of the government grant to such patients to help pay the cost. A returned man, just out of hospital himself, had his child placed in Victoria at \$1.50 per day; he was not able to pay it; it is not the wish of the city that he should pay, but the books will show a bill of some \$30 owing, whereas there never was a chance of collecting the amount.

The report says plainly that there must be more co-operation between heads of departments; that it is necessary to have a superintendent in charge with full authority, and that this authority must be recognized.

The work of the nurses and doctors is not seriously commented on, with the exception of stressing the need for sterilizing certain instruments, and the keeping of utensils used in contagious wards separate from all others.

It is the business administration of Victoria Hospital that is criticized. This should be reorganized according to the needs of a hospital of that size. It is the plain duty of the Hospital Trust to place officials in places of relative and proper authority, centralizing all such in the superintendent.

The Hospital Trust is to be commended for making the necessary investigation, and for getting competent people to do it. They will not have accomplished their full purpose, though, until they apply the recommendations in actual practice.

### The World's Best Is a Canadian.

Edward Johnson, the world's greatest tenor. It is not very hard to repeat that phrase, but it is quite a job to let the imagination work along and try to fancy what it has meant for that Guelph boy, Johnson, to put himself in that place, where it can be said without fear of successful contradiction that the critics of the world consider him the best, in competition with all the tenors from this continent and from the music-loving nations of Europe or elsewhere.

Mr. Johnson was in London this week, and during his visit with fellow Rotarians here gave a little talk on the business side of his profession. It was in this that he gave some idea of the barriers that had to be overcome—barriers of speech, of national jealousy, barriers in United States that no one but a foreigner, with "ischi" or an "ini" on the end of his name, could be a great singer; barriers in Milan that none but an Italian could sing the songs or interpret the roles in opera that the people there loved and knew. So great was the latter that for ten years abroad he paraded under his own name translated into the Latin tongue, and then the people heard and acclaimed him as great and worthy to sing the Italian language.

So it has meant not simply studying music and learning songs: Edward Johnson's success has called for the learning and complete mastery of Italian, French and German; it meant a long struggle to have a chance to sing before the people he finally wanted to reach. He

felt for years that, in his own words, "he had the goods, if he only had a chance to deliver them." It has taken years of hard work, application to a hundred and one things that were never thought of at the start, all the time preparing for the climax when he was called to take the premier tenor roles in the Metropolitan Opera at New York, the successor to the greatest of all tenors, Enrico Caruso.

Guelph can well feel proud of Edward Johnson. No doubt they refer to him as "Eddie," and well they might, for success has not spoiled him. When he was in London it was "Hello, Bob," when he met R. H. Dowler, of London, a former Guelphite, and conversation turned at once to days when Johnson was not so great nor Dowler as prosperous as today finds them. Edward Johnson started out to be a great singer, and he has gone a long way on the road.

### No Marathon Dancing Here.

Three contestants in a long-distance dance collapsed and were rushed off to the hospital in Washington.

The chief of police of London says there is no law to prevent such a contest taking place.

The law of common sense will do many things, and public opinion will see it through on that basis.

Canadian law showed how quickly Harry K. Thaw could be chased out of this country and handed back to the authorities of United States, and Canadian law did a healthy day's work when it moved quickly in that case.

Canadian law can handle this marathon dancing craze in the same speedy way if necessary. The thing is so ridiculous that there is not even a chance for a good argument about it.

### The Late Philip H. Bartlett.

Philip H. Bartlett died at a comparatively early age, about 60. He was a man of fine physique, and a much longer life could have been reasonably expected.

He obtained his education at the Strathroy Collegiate Institute, and very early in life gave evidence that he had all the requisites of a good public speaker. He taught school for about five years and after that studied law. He spent some time in the eastern states and at Chattanooga, Tennessee, but returned to Canada and spent the remainder of his days in London in the practice of his profession.

He was engaged in many important cases, and gave them his best attention. He was much more than an average lawyer. During the past twelve years he practiced in connection with Mr. Thomas W. Scandrett. He was a companionable man. The late Edmund Meredith, K.C., and he were close personal friends and companions and spent many hours together. He valued his friendships very much; one could easily understand him saying:

"Toll not the bell for me  
When I am dead;  
Strew not the flowery wreath o'er me  
On my cold bed.  
Let friendship's sacred tear  
On my fresh grave appear.  
Gemming with pearls my bier  
When I am dead."

Even in his everyday intercourse in practice, friendship actuated his conduct to a great extent.

He was appointed deputy police magistrate about five years ago, and relieved Police Magistrate Graydon very much. His appointment was received with favor. He was a good associate with the magistrates of the past. London has had exceptionally good police magistrates, from Lawrence Lawrason to the present time. They have all been men of sound legal knowledge, men of head and heart, and Mr. Bartlett was no exception. There should be more power given to magistrates. Only within recent years could suspended sentence be given. This is a small concession. The discretion of any one of the magistrates of London would have been wisely exercised and in the best interests of justice.

Deputy Police Magistrate Bartlett was best liked by those who knew him best. He has crossed the silent river to the land of the dead after an active life which produced good results.

### Note and Comment.

Now that courtesy week is over, we can open fire on the Tory politicians again.

They are building rubber streets in England. The debentures for these will no doubt stretch over a term of years.

Boycotting sugar is advocated in United States to bring down the price. Taking down the tariff and filling the country with cheaper sugar would remedy the matter in short order.

Some papers are commenting on the shooting in St. Catharines a few days ago, whereby one child with a revolver killed a playmate. Some are inclined to blame moving pictures. The one positive fact is that if there had been no revolver in the house there could have been no shooting.

Toronto Transportation Commission has not yet made enough money to reduce the fares on the street railway, but it has the business on a good basis. It has also achieved in about a year and six months what it was predicted would be a four-year job, viz., to put the system in shape to give good service. Toronto is making a thorough job of its street car service, and has demonstrated that private companies have no monopoly on that splendid characteristic called action.

### PRISON FOR THE PRICE FIXERS.

(From the New York Herald.)

The Sherman law is still on the books and still has teeth. Some of the price fixing manufacturers may be awakened to that fact when they read this morning's sentences imposed by Judge Van Fleet, of the United States District Court, in the pottery trust cases.

Ten months in prison for one manufacturer convicted of conspiring to fix prices; six months each for his principal companions in the offence—these are sentences that mean something. The fines imposed upon the 20 individuals and 23 corporations found guilty aggregate \$178,000; but in cases of this sort fines are negligible as compared with the infliction of prison terms.

The price fixers may realize that the ball which Sam Undermyer started rolling has not stopped. These pottery manufacturers were in a business essential to house building. They made articles necessary in modern sanitation. They would not be satisfied to let the law of supply and demand regulate their price lists. To fill their own pockets fuller they helped to pluck the house owner and the tenant.

The contractors' ring was joyful when the Legislature killed the Undermyer bill providing prison sentences for conspirators of this kind. They will now see that the Sherman law is working and that there are judges who realize that fines mean little to rich malefactors.

The way to cure a price fixer is to put him in jail.

## DIBS AND DABS

—BY HARRY MOYER



### TO THE EDITOR

U. F. O. I. L. P. PLANS.

Editor of The Advertiser.  
Sir,—I notice in yesterday's Advertiser a statement that Peter G. Cameron's candidature had been endorsed by the Independent Labor party of St. Thomas some time ago. I will not dwell on the singularity of this procedure, but will call the attention of I. L. P. to the U. F. O. I. L. P. agreement of 1919. At a joint meeting of these two organizations at Dutton it was agreed that the U. F. O. should select the provincial candidate and be endorsed by the I. L. P., and that the federal candidate should be selected by the I. L. P. and endorsed by the U. F. O. In view of this agreement, it is unthinkable that the Independent Labor party should so far overstep their limitations as to endorse a candidate before he had been selected by the U. F. O. For the past four years a warm and friendly feeling has existed between these two bodies, and the members of the U. F. O. cannot understand this premature move, as plenty of time would have been given the I. L. P. to endorse a candidate after he had been selected by the U. F. O. In order to arouse suspicion and distrust that may have arisen, an explanation from I. L. P. will be of great value.

### A WEST ELGIN ELECTOR.

FINANCING A HOME.  
Editor of The Advertiser:  
Sir,—Am a Canadian woman, born, bred and dyed in the wool. Where, oh, where, do you get that stuff? If your expenses for keeping a family of four runs above \$21.23 per week, you are extravagant.

I, for one housewife, say it cannot be done here in London, living on bare necessities, let alone any luxuries, and I do all of my own work, including the laundry and sewing, and we do not live out of paper bags either for I bake and cook and try to save in every way I can.

If whoever is responsible for that article will send along his expense account itemized for one week, including his menus, I am sure a bunch of us will be more than thankful. My family consists of two lusty lads attending school, my husband and myself, all of us with real appetites. We lived in Pennsylvania, U. S. A., for three years, and out of \$24 per week we lived well and saved enough cash to move back here to our home town. Now, ask us "Why don't you go back there?" Answer: Because out of \$30 per week here in London, I never expect to save enough to go farther than a 5 cent ride on the trolleys, the only cheap thing I see now in London.

Hoping I am not offending, I remain, respectfully,  
MRS. E. CAMMERON.

### HOW TO STOP WAR.

Editor of The Advertiser:

Sir,—Allow me a little space in your paper. Now, we are hearing so much of how to stop war in the Yankee and Canadian papers. Here goes for my subject: In the first place, let's get at the children in the schools. Don't teach them the nonsense such as glorious charges made, and one man killing a dozen or more of the enemy. Don't erect statues to so-called war heroes, generals, etc.

Tell them how the troops existed among dead bodies in shell-holes and filth, etc., also troops poisoned and blinded by gas by the hundreds.

Tell them about rats eating the bodies of the dead, and lice eating the bodies of the living.

Tell them about the amount of men thrown aside on the labor market, shell-shocked and mentally weak, through the horrors of war.

Let's tell our children the truth and out all this bunkum of the glorious war, etc. In conclusion, let's forget war, the same as the returned men are forgotten.

### A DISGUSTED VETERAN.

Dad's idea of it.  
"Pa, what is domestic science?" asked Clarence.

"It's knowing how to open a can," replied his dad.

### Your Health

DO YOU EVER GIVE THOUGHT TO YOUR DOCTOR'S HEALTH?

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M.D., United States Senator from New York. Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

Last week thirteen American doctors died of influenza and pneumonia. The average age at death was 46 years.

I have a habit of reading the columns of death in the newspapers, as printed in the Journal of the American Medical Association. My life has been such as to give me a wide acquaintance among physicians and I read this account reading the death column is melancholy business.

For the past four years I have been just as one is keen to know how the folks back home are getting on, I am always anxious to see if evil days have fallen on any of my old friends. It is with a feeling of relief that I find no record relating to one of my immediate acquaintances.

Why do doctors die so young? They should, influenza and pneumonia remain the deepest, the rain the gloom of night," can stay these calls on the doctor.

I always liked the story of the old lady who telephoned at 2 a.m., insisting that the doctor come at once, saying:

"I cannot stand this pain a single moment longer."

"How long have you had it?" asked the doctor. "Twenty-eight years!" I know that pain, physical or mental, is always worse at night. Things seem terribly black and unbearable in the middle of the night. They are not half so bad in daylight.

The doctor is your friend. You lean on him and cannot get on without his encouraging words. But why not consider his health and his powers of endurance?

Think of those young men, thirteen of them, dying of diseases which gained their foothold because of lowered resistance. Deaths from influenza and pneumonia are due to lowered vitality. If you are fit you will not have one of these diseases, and certainly will not die if you do have it.

Heart disease is due to neglect of some sort, to overwork, to overlooked and unsuspected causes. The physician has no time to consider his own body.

Dear doctor, please think of yourself! Think of those young men, thirteen of them, dying of diseases which gained their foothold because of lowered resistance. Deaths from influenza and pneumonia are due to lowered vitality. If you are fit you will not have one of these diseases, and certainly will not die if you do have it.

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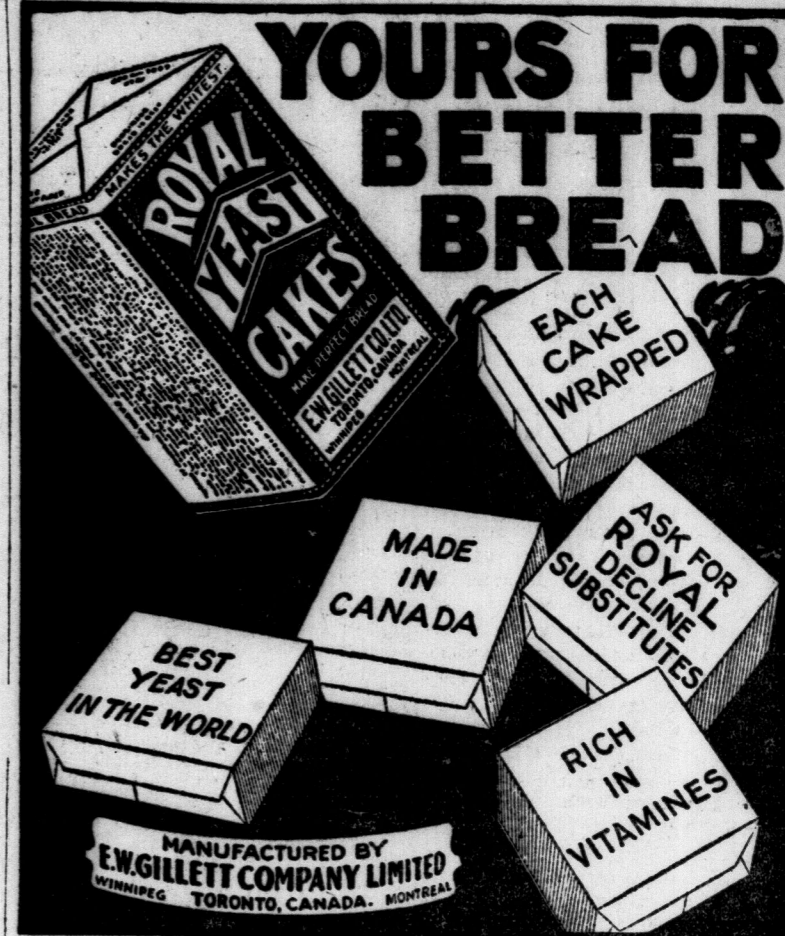
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### "The Ten Books I Have Most Enjoyed"

By Albert Bigelow Paine, Author and editor; friend and biographer of Mark Twain; member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

"Wuthering Heights" (Bronte).  
"Alice in Wonderland" (Carroll).  
"Through the Looking-Glass" (Carroll).

"Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc" (Mark Twain).  
"The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg" (Mark Twain).

"The volume of Bret Harte containing 'The Luck of Roaring Camp' and other stories."  
"The volume of Poe containing 'The Fall of the House of Usher'."

"Chivalry" (James Branch Cabell).  
"Jurgin" (James Branch Cabell).  
It being my habit to be honest in these matters, I omit Shakespeare and the Bible—and offer, without shame, this list of books which I have read many times and can always rely upon for delightful companionship.

The arrangement of this list relates in no way to their estimated value, though it happens that I consider "Wuthering Heights" the greatest novel in the English language. I find entertainment and instruction in many books, but those named are books that never fail and never bore me.

Tomorrow—Marie Conway Oemler. (Copyright, 1923—U. S. and Great Britain by North American Newspaper Alliance. All rights reserved.)

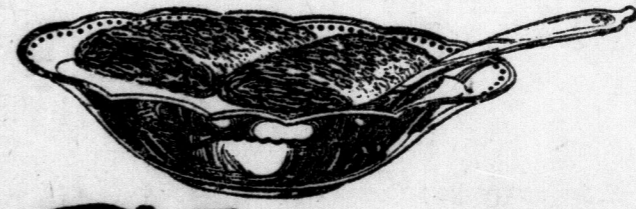
TO MR. JOHN M. GUNN.  
Your life is like the sunshine. A-glittering through the rain. That falls on barren places. And bids them bloom again.

Your song, the note of skylark, That far above the sod Pours forth its sweetest music, And wings its flight to God.

H. I. G.

## The cost of food folly

The cost of your food mistakes is not in dollars and cents alone, but in years of suffering from indigestion—and that means low vitality with little strength to resist disease. Cut down the high protein foods, avoid potatoes and sweets for awhile, and get down to a simple diet of Shredded Wheat Biscuit with green vegetables and fruits, and see how much better you feel. Shredded Wheat is all food. It is the whole wheat in a digestible form. Two Biscuits with milk or cream make a complete, nourishing meal, that costs but a few cents.



### TRISCUIT

is the Shredded Wheat crack-crisp—a real whole wheat toast—eaten with butter, soft cheese or marmalades.

# Shredded Wheat

A Canadian food for Canadians