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London, Ont., Wednesday, December 15.

**J. H. BURNHAM AS THE CANDID FRIEND.**  
Mr. Burnham, who will run in East Peterboro again, says that he is not a member of the National Liberal and Conservative party, but is a Conservative. In fact, every member of that party is a Conservative, though he may not so describe himself, may be misleading himself or trying to mislead others.  
Mr. Burnham is a candid man. It was he, who, when the Government was in doubt whether to increase the sessional indemnity to \$4,000, rose in his place in the House and blurted out that the members wanted the increase and were saying so outside the chamber, and why not be frank and reasonable and introduce and pass the necessary legislation? So the Government's doubts were solved, and all but Mr. King and a few others did vote for the increase.  
Now Mr. Burnham steps into the Peterboro arena and says he is a Conservative, and he does not care who knows it. He differs from some others only in candor or in looking the facts in the face. The Government is Conservative, and its following is Conservative. The Meighen leadership was hailed with joy because it was more distinctively Conservative than that of Sir Robert Borden, and there was no Unionist nonsense about it. All this is quite legitimate. A man has a right to be a Conservative if he wants to, and a Liberal has the right to join the Conservative party if he feels more at home there. But why try to make it appear that the old party is a new party? "Things are what they are: the consequences will be what they will be: then why deceive ourselves?"

**THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL.**  
It must surely be regretted that the court of international justice established by the League of Nations is not to have compulsory jurisdiction. All the small states, members of the league, 36 in number, are said to have voted in favor of compulsory powers, but the four great nations, Britain, France, Italy and Japan, put a veto on this idea.

Are we not drifting back, then, to the situation of 20 years ago, "the concert of the Powers"? That was the magic phrase by which the peace of the world was then supposed to be assured. The old Tory policy of "balance of power" was amended into a modern, civilized, twentieth century plan by which the six great Powers of Europe, then including Germany, Austria and Russia, all armed to the teeth, should keep the peace. The argument of those days was that more and more armament for each of the world Powers was the hope for continued peace! Only spend enough money on preparation for war and you would have none left for war itself. The Powers, armed to the last inch of possibility, half crushed under their weight of "safety," were to act in concert, and no dog would dare bark to disturb the music. But the German people were getting restive under the "insurance," and the German Government, finding its new guns and its preparedness sufficient to break up the concert and trample the world underfoot, decided to use armament for war instead of "peace" and make the nations one big union under Wilhelm. So the armed concert resolved itself into a butchery. Are the times cycling back to the armed concert again, a concert now of only four great Powers, one Asiatic? And is the new concert likely to be more permanent with the United States left out, though the great republic is no longer isolated from world politics, but has taken a decisive part in one war, and is heavily arming against the future?

There are reasons for hoping that things will after all never be so bad again. The nations have had an awful lesson, and should learn from their own experience. Those of them that were trained to war, the Germans, Austrians and Russians, cannot be again an international peril for long to come. The United States people, though standing aloof at present, are really anxious to be in the League of Nations, and to have an international tribunal respected by all. They will never be satisfied to belong to any mere concert of Powers, or to a League of Nations that is only a camouflage for a concert of armed great Powers. It may be reasonably expected that as the tribunal now established gets under way and gains in prestige by time and precedent, its authority may come to be accepted as practically binding, in due course may yet be ratified by all as legally final.

**THE W. E. A.**  
The address by Professor Dale, head of the Social-Service Department of the University of Toronto, given in the Western University extension course, was an entertaining, instructive and stimulating account of the advance of the Workmen's Educational Association in Great Britain. Something of the kind has been started in Toronto, and educationalists like Professor Dale and Dean Fox of Western are hoping to see it grow throughout Canada, as it has in all other parts of the Empire.

About twenty years ago, English working-men who had received a primary schooling under the Gladstone education act, resolved that they should have more training than could be obtained under the age of 14. Encouraged by university teachers of large vision and democratic sympathies, they aspired, having seen the promised land from Pisgah, to enter into it if possible, and possess it. A number of brilliant and devoted young university men like Professor Dale undertook to be their Joshua. At first the work was somewhat desultory and tentative, but it grew quickly into regular university courses for working men and working women, conducted at convenient centres. About 10,000 are now enrolled in such courses in Great Britain.

The classes have been informal in character, with great freedom of question and discussion, the teachers always recognizing the independence of the minds they had to instruct. Economic, historical and sociological studies have been most of all elected, but literature, psychology, natural history, etc., have a place. None of the work is really technical in character, all being pursued in a "liberal" way. University professors testify to the amazing proficiency attained by many of the students, their essays often ranking with those done by the best of the honor men at the universities, in spite of all sorts of difficulties, poverty, lack of books and library facilities, interference of overtime work and instability of employment with the classes, and, in general, the hard grind of daily toil, after which the study must be done. Failures have been very few.

It does not appear that the university extension idea has made any appeal as yet to the business classes in England. Those who have the means frequently attend the various universities in the regular way. Others, perhaps, having had in the past and still enjoying more leisure, less precarious means, social opportunities, access to art, beautiful objects, travel and other avenues of culture, have not felt the need of a university training so keenly as have the stronger minds among the workingmen and working women. Some clerks have joined the classes of the W. E. A., but not many, a prejudice still obtaining among the black-coated workers against toil that begrimes the face and hands. The workers, on the other hand, have hungered for the culture, the refinement of thought and taste, the power, and the enjoyment of life that can be theirs most surely by the path that the W. E. A. has mapped out. For them the W. E. A. has made obsolete the lines written a generation ago by William Morris:

This land we have loved in our love and our leisure,  
For them hangs in heaven, high out of their reach;  
The wide hills o'er the sea-plain for them have no pleasure,  
The grey homes of their fathers no story to teach.

The singers have sung and the builders have builded,  
The painters have fashioned their tales of delight;  
For what and for whom hath the world's book been gilded,  
When all is for these but the blackness of night?

The leaders of the W. E. A. have seen to it that their students get a real taste of Oxford. They are urged to spend their holidays at the university, if it is only a day or two, enjoying the beauty and atmosphere of the place, using the libraries, and putting up in the buildings by arrangement with the authorities, who are hospitable and complaisant. Oxford, with all its glory of past and present, with its "floral air and the streets where the great men go," as Flecker wrote, with its "clustering spires," its surrounding hills as academic as its towers, no longer hangs in heaven high out of their reach; the hungry have entered into heaven, and are filled with good things, from which many of the rich remain empty away.

**WHO OWNS A WORK OF ART?**  
[Literary Digest.]  
Whistler never admitted that money could buy a picture. It merely entitled a man to a certain custodianship. The question has come up again in relation to the singular act of Lord Leverhulme in cutting down or cutting out his own portrait from a canvas produced by Augustus John. The insult added to the injury seems to have been the return to the artist of the superfluous periphery representing part of the sitter's trunk, shoulders, arms, hands and thighs. But this is explained as the act of an irresponsible servant. The case which caused the controversy between Whistler and the husband of Lady Eden had not even this mitigating act of courtesy to atone for the insult which Whistler had painted of Lady Eden proved unsatisfactory to her husband, and he put it in the fire, of course sending Whistler his check. When challenged he protested his right to deal with his own property as he chose. Likewise Lord Leverhulme, who is reported to have explained that "he cut the head of the portrait out with the intention of putting it in a safe after he had found that there was not room in the safe for the whole canvas without the frame."

In another letter he asked Mr. John to dine with him. The case is one, says the Manchester Guardian, "in which all the legal right is on one side and all the moral right on the other." Mr. John's right is, also, as the Guardian finds, helped out by the very order of nature:  
"It was one of the profound observations of Scott's Dugald Dalgetty that even the brute creation are found to be incensed against those who intrude with their offspring; much more so old a taker of his own part as Mr. John, whose hand has been red in the foray from the days when he first knocked all of a heap of competitors off the bourgeois of Liverpool, to the time when, as a major he defeated the whole British army on the question of shaving off his beard. Mr. John might possibly have done best merely to send Lord Leverhulme a postcard with 'Diamond, Diamond, thou little knowest what mischief thou hast done,' or says, as the Guardian says, 'as Macbeth said in a moment? So he seems to have written much as the rest of us, who are not gifted, would have done in like case. And Lord Leverhulme, under the stimulus of this letter, seems to have answered much as the rest of us would do, too. Had he not bought the picture? Shall he not do what he likes with his own?"

When such questions are asked it is usually hard to find partisans for the mere money argument. "The bottom fact of the case is," declares the Guardian, "that there is something in a work of art which, in the higher equity as distinct from law you cannot buy."

## From Here and There

**A CONTRAST.**  
[Quebec Telegraph.]  
In the New York Times there recently appeared a depressing account of conditions in some of the Southern States, especially in the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida and Georgia, by an observer who made a three thousand mile trip through them recently by auto and train. He painted a sorry picture of deserted farms and towns crowded with idlers, or with those engaged in unproductive work. In the entire trip he only saw one new farm house, and that belonged to a colored man. The big money obtained for high cotton during the past few years had not been put into farm improvements, but had been used to move to town, to buy automobiles, etc.

The conditions so described stand out in sharp contrast to the thrift and contentment to be seen in Northern and Western Canada. Our own popular land of the northern zone is attracting thousands of settlers from the United States. In the month of September there came from that country 2,085 settlers by way of ports from Port Arthur to British Columbia, and of this number 183 were returning Canadians, who had repented of their exodus southward, and came back to share in the riches of the soil, the mine and the forest.

**MORE FALSE ECONOMY.**  
[Halifax Echo.]  
There is more or less comfort in the assurance of the superintendent of education that the vacancies in the public schools are likely to be kept down to a minimum. No country can afford to have its schools closed, for in one sense at least even a poor school is better than no school. However, it cannot be denied that it is only a degree less menacing, and nothing that we should aim to perpetuate. That there should be any vacancies is a matter that requires careful consideration. A vacancy is generally due to the niggardly policy of the section or the government in the matter of salary, and it may also be in part due to the lack of community life in Nova Scotia.

**THE LIQUOR TRADE.**  
[Quebec Telegraph.]  
Those who imagine that prohibition has put an end to the liquor traffic in Canada must be somewhat interested in knowing what becomes of the imports into the country of liquor for beverage purposes. Statistics compiled by the trade and commerce department show that for the ten months ending November 1, no less than 2,549,764 gallons of spirits were imported into Canada, valued at \$14,314,333. In the same period, ale, beer and porter to the value of \$76,652, and wines to the value of \$2,265,262, were brought in. These figures are wholly apart from the domestic consumption of the home breweries or the products of Canadian distilleries. November, it is said, was the heaviest month of all. One ship of the exacting office work. I saw that ship I had not seen before? Within two gas-jets sputtered in the Through which I peered, "Few," so I thought, "come here. Perhaps I shall find something if I look." Upon that ancient chaos lay a dust That and it said, "I had known in many of my tribe: For when I chanced, in a dust-laden bin Upon a 32mo Horace—done At Amsterdam by Daniel Elzevir. With annotations in quaint-fancied script. Made by a patient scholar long ago— The old man set a very trifling price. Then, as we talked, he told me he had been, For his best years, a printer. "Yes," he said, "I printed posters for stage folk and had All I could do. My work was popular. Now, here is something special I got up for pleasure. Parepa-Rosa. From a drawer He brought to me a faded lithograph— Parepa-Rosa's pretty hand tricked out With blossoms, in a style you may have seen. In 'God's Lady's Book,' not without charm. "Why," the old fellow said impressively, "this took Parepa-Rosa's fancy so. When she first saw it that she kissed me. We stood there, that old dusty man and I. In that old dusty shop and spoke of one Who had been dust these many, many years. Pulvis et umbra sang the overtone, Of Horace 'round us. And we did not hear. A door behind the shop flung open, and a footstep at our backs. Then suddenly a woman's voice: 'That breadbare Come in to see before it all gets cold.' With deprecating nod the old man went.

**TEACHERS AND H. C. OF L.**  
[Border Cities Star.]  
In the last two or three years real strides have been made by some Ontario school boards in the direction of recognition of the teacher's worth. Windsor furnished an example in this respect, although teachers' salaries paid here at present are certainly not to be described as lavish. But there are other school boards which have not risen to the occasion, and probably some of them are still wondering why it is difficult to secure satisfactory teachers. It is time that certain trustees learned the lesson that there is a great responsibility, and that it consists of something more than keeping down expenses. Economy is all very well, but it is false economy to weaken the teaching profession, drive hundreds of capable men and women from its ranks, and fail to provide any attraction for newcomers by paying salaries ridiculous in their littleness.

**EXIT BONIFACE.**  
[Manchester Guardian.]  
Mr. John McE. Bowman—who is reported to be ambitious of showing London what an up-to-date hotel is like—has been telling an American interviewer that, in his opinion, the small hotel in the big city is over. By the small hotel he means one that has not more than 600 rooms. When he built the Hotel Commodore his original scheme was for 1,000 rooms. As he worked at the plan it was gradually enlarged, and finally he built a 2,000-room hotel as the smallest that would give a reasonable margin of safety on the investment. The modern hotel-keeper, says Mr. Bowman, must run his business on the plan of the great packer. He must calculate his profits on each dollar in fractions of cents, and must depend for a large revenue not upon a large profit per unit, but upon a great number of units. Owing especially to the increased cost of labor and the difficulty of getting competent service, the turnover of the small hotel is so limited that the profit account is always tending to the vanishing point and the proprietor can scarcely escape constant worry. Another conviction of Mr. Bowman's is that the personal element must disappear from hotel keeping. The traditional "Bonifaces" of ten or twenty years ago has passed away. Speaking in his office to the interviewer, Mr. Bowman said: "I would not dare to go down into the lobby this minute. If I did I could not get back for an hour. I could not possibly afford to give an hour in the middle of the day to the merely sociable or social side of this hotel. If I did I could not attend to the business of managing it and the others in this district which we operate." Accordingly, Mr. Bowman declares, "these respectable functions" to lieutenants, selected with all the care he can exercise. He confesses it to be a pity that the personal welcome of the always accessible innkeeper has had to pass into the gallery of forgotten things, but he regards the change as inevitable under modern conditions.

Mr. Bowman is a Canadian, and is president of the New York Central string of hotels in New York.

**A BAD OMEN.**  
[Hamilton Spectator.]  
Production of the deadliest poison gases by leading nations is a very sinister preparation for universal peace. The millennium is apparently quite a few laps ahead.

**ARTISTS IN REVOLT.**  
[Detroit Journal.]  
The artistic temperament is in extreme revolt at present in Chicago. The president of the church federation of the city has demanded that a certain baritone of foreign birth be ousted from the Chicago Opera Company because he insisted on introducing some "European" ideas into his private life. The American singers in the organization have taken up his cause, and the following is an extract from their formal statement of protest:  
"The American people have gone mad, stark, staring crazy on busybodyism. Feminism is in the saddle, mollycoddledom is in the air, hypocrisy reigns triumphant, and we are careering in a mad flight for the old lady's home—where we belong. The distinguished foreign artists among us are too polite to say as much; it is part of their culture to ignore that which is painful to observe. We are regarded as a nation of chorus men with lace on our sleeves, music on our cheeks, dollars in our pockets, but not a semblance of brain or manhood in our make-up."  
This may not be altogether convincing as to whether the baritone is a proper person to sing operatic roles in the highly moral city of Chicago or not, but it at least indicates that those signing it feel somewhat strongly about the matter.

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

- ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.**
- 1—In the war of 1812 Laura Secord walked 25 miles to warn the British of the advance of the American troops.
  - 2—Canada has 3,371 dairy factories.
  - 3—The body of James Wolfe, the famous English general, was carried from Quebec to England and buried at Greenwich.
  - 4—In 1919-20, 4,675 students were enrolled in Toronto University.
  - 5—The American fleet defeated the British in Lake Erie in 1813, with Commodore Parry in command.
  - 6—It is a disputed point whether the American or the British forces won the battle of Lundy's Lane. Both sides fought bravely and were brilliantly led. The casualties of both armies were about equal.
  - 7—The Twin Islands are two small islands in James bay.
  - 8—The first English trading post on Hudson Bay was Fort Nelson, established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1688.
  - 9—Archibald Lampman is Canada's greatest nature poet.
  - 10—Alberta's department of agriculture has established six farm schools with an institutional farm connected with each.
- TODAY'S QUESTIONS.**
- 1—What was the strength of the Canadian chaplain service?
  - 2—What is the inscription on Wolfe's monument on the Plains of Abraham?
  - 3—What are the ports on the Canadian side of Lake Erie?
  - 4—Where was the first popular legislative assembly in Canada held?
  - 5—How many loyalists left the United States after the American revolution?
  - 6—Where is Marble Island?
  - 7—Who was Madeleine de Vercheres?
  - 8—Who is Duncan Campbell Scott?
  - 9—How many teachers has Alberta?
  - 10—What was the battle of Chrysler's farm?

## Poetry and Jest

**THE NORTH.**  
[James A. Mackenzie.]  
Why should I come to London town,  
And leave my woods, my moorlands brown,  
These border hills of old renown,  
That lure the curlew's cries,  
To share the loveless prison yoke,  
With dizzy-headed, hounded folk,  
Whose separate souls, bedimmed with smoke,  
Have never felt the skies?  
I dig among my garden trees,  
Pursue their homely tasks and hear  
The love-thrilled throats singing clear,  
Far from the noise, the spite, the fear  
Of men that know not mine.

**THE JEALOUS LOVER.**  
WHOSE SWEETHEART (AWAY AT A VERY GAY SUMMER RESORT) SENDS HIM A PHOTO OF HERSELF FROM WHICH THREE FOURTHS OF THE PICTURE HAS BEEN CUT OFF.

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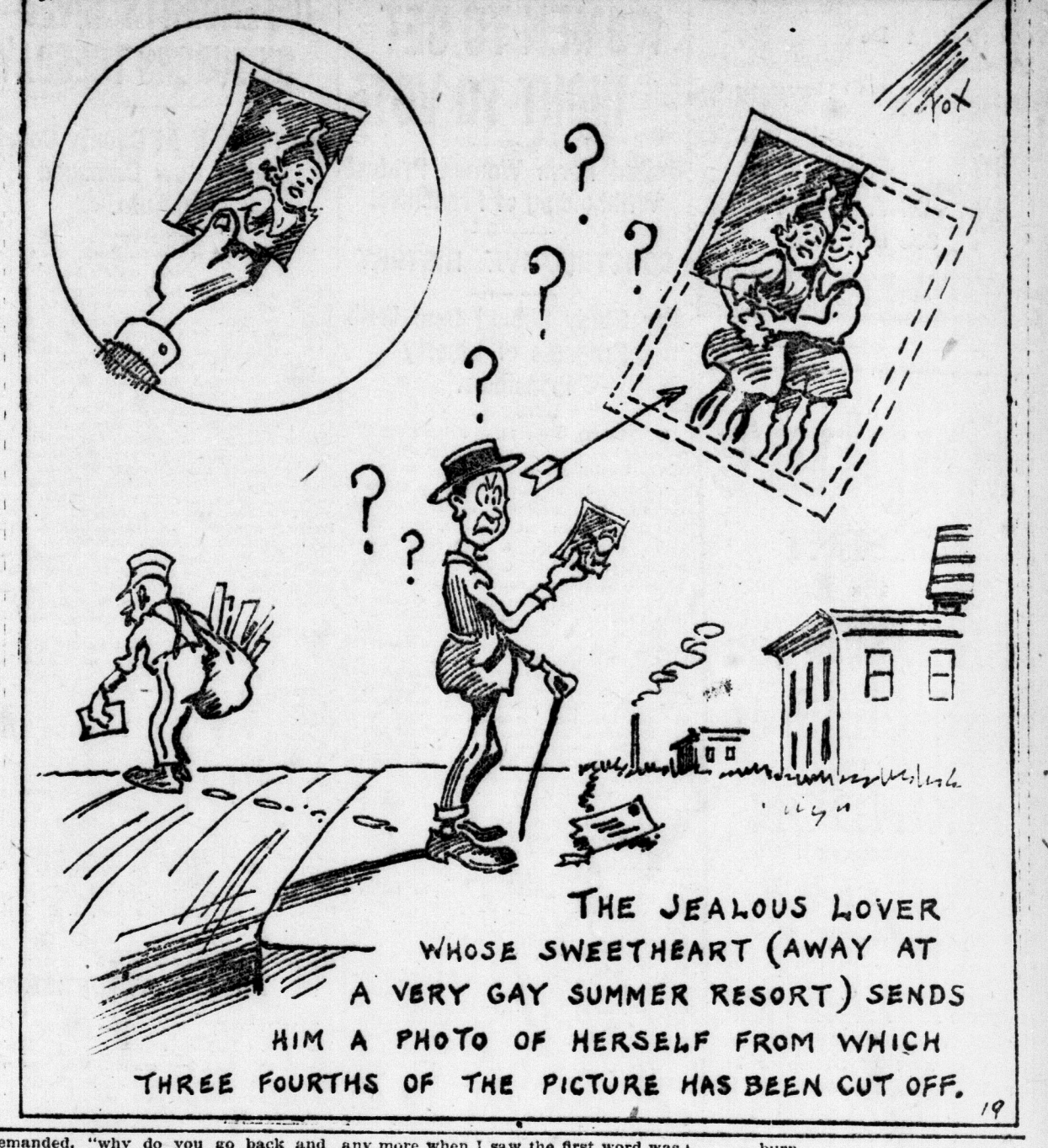
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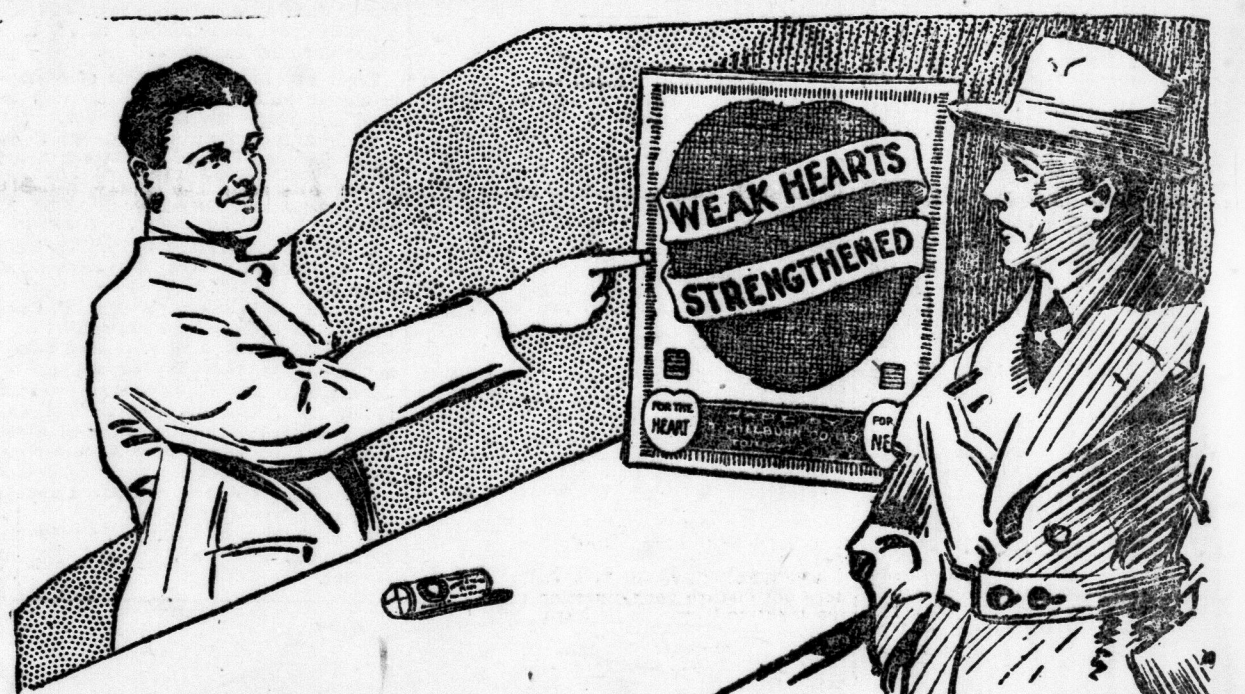
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## PATHETIC FIGURES



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"NOT so very long ago I was in the same ill health as yourself. Long and busy hours, the responsibility of filling drug prescriptions and other duties of the day's work proved a strain. I took a couple of boxes of Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills and can honestly thank them for my present splendid condition.

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