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London, Ont., Monday, December 27.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

From a tariff on food there is no one who will suffer more than the American citizen himself. Especially if an exclusion of Canadian hard wheat were to cause a deterioration in the quality of American flour, the United States would lose in various ways. Canada also would be embarrassed, for a time at least, by restriction on our exports to the United States. Trade restriction in general is bad for all parties concerned in the long run, except a few individuals.

It seems probable that if the Laurier policy of 1911 had been carried out by this country there would not have arisen the present disagreeable prospect. American farmers opposed the reciprocity pact in 1911, but the pact would have been less one-sided for them than the conditions that have come about since. Naturally, they now demand an amelioration of these conditions, though a foolish method may have been adopted by their representatives in Congress. Canadian consumers have also suffered by the defeat of reciprocity in 1911. The platform of the Liberal party still proposes abolition or reduction of duties on various articles of necessity. If the Meighen Government had the intelligence to adopt this policy in the interest of the Canadian masses, it would probably be found also to allay agrarian dissatisfaction in the United States over the influx of Canadian food products.

Nothing could still be better for both Canada and the United States than a reasonable measure of reciprocity. If it is good for Michigan to have free trade with New York and California, it will be good for Ontario and Pennsylvania to have at least freer intercourse. It will be remembered that a leading "argument" of the hypocritical interests opposing Laurier in 1911 was that it would not be good for us to export more largely to the United States. Such a development, said Sir Robert Borden, would injure our sacred "east and west haul." We should, in fact, rather have "no truck or trade with the Yankees!" That men should have been allowed to get away with such uncles on the platform and in the press, and actually carry an election with them, by a majority simply overwhelming in Ontario, is a sad reflection on the political capacity of this province.

The only explanations consistent with our intellectual self-respect are that the people were tired of a good man, like the Athenians of old tired of hearing Aristides praised, and that the money power was most unscrupulously and enormously exerted by sinister interests. Perhaps the outcome of the present agrarian movement in the United States and of Canadian needs championed by Mr. King and the Liberal party may be a return in both countries to the positions taken up a decade ago by Laurier and Taft.

MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

France has come out of the Great War, it would appear, thoroughly imbued with militaristic ideas. For about a year past her Government has been frittering away men and money backing "white hopes" in Russia, and seeing them uniformly crumble away in turn when they actually got in contact with the Bolshevik armies. Millions of money that should have been applied to rebuilding the devastated areas has gone into the Crimea or elsewhere in Southern Russia, and there is nothing to show for it. England has not seen fit to share in these excursions.

Now, as a further indication of the spirit that prevails in France, there comes along a new army law, the central fact of which is that every man between the age of 20 and 50 is to be a soldier. If the conditions imposed by this bill are put in force France will, two years hence, have a standing army of over 800,000 men, made up as follows: Colonial black troops, 300,000; re-enlisted men, 100,000; recruits belonging to one yearly class and a half, 447,500. By lengthening the term of service the reserve army will also be somewhat increased.

The three years' military service law which was passed before the war is now cut to two years for the next two years, and after that will be reduced to a year and a half, but it is stipulated that out of those training at least 100,000 must re-enlist in the regular forces, the colonial black army must be increased from 200,000 to 300,000, and civilians are to be trained and available to replace military men in administrative billets.

It would be interesting to know to what extent this demand for a great army of 800,000 men is thought necessary to insure safety on the east, and to what extent it is a straight result of militarism. France, it is acknowledged, is still in a panicky condition, "seeing things at night," and not yet convinced that Germany is not coming back at her in a few years. Yet it is quite conceivable that the promiscuous way in which France is lending her men and her money to adventurers in Russia may yet embroil her in further trouble abroad, while it is equally likely to cause unrest and dissatisfaction at home. The terrific drain for army bills

at a time when the finances are in such desperate condition following the long war does not seem the way most likely to promote the welfare of the French people, or stave off those dangerous tendencies that always seem close to the surface in her great cities.

Next May there will be celebrated in France the centenary of the death of Napoleon. Could Bonaparte come back he would stand amazed at the military forces under arms in a period when the world is supposed to be at peace, and when militarism is so popularly supposed to have received its deathblow.

SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

Are the children of our community to be taught to think rightly and to live usefully, or are they to be allowed to drift aimlessly, with no regard for their personal obligations toward the state and society at large? They often reach the parting of the ways sooner than one would suspect. If their thoughts and activities are properly directed, and they are kept mentally alert and spiritually awake, they will be fitted to take their allotted parts as efficient and helpful citizens in the future. If, on the other hand, they are permitted to become selfish and self-control, if they are allowed to grow indifferent to their obligations, and weak in self-discipline and self-control, they will soon lose respect for all authority, and fall into that very class which, bereft of decent incentives and healthy ideals, and seething with discontent and lawlessness, threatens danger to our commonwealth.

Out of which material are we going to create our future citizenship and build the city and state of tomorrow? The choice is ours to make, and we all share a common responsibility in seeing that our children are taught to reverence and to fight for those ideals which we justly regard as the cornerstone of our country.

No one should be discouraged at the magnitude of the task. If every year we progress a little further in promoting child welfare, and in developing our methods and standards along these lines; if we take no backward steps, and do not relax our efforts, we shall move steadily forward toward the goal.

The instinct to serve—the desire to take one's part and prove of use in the community—is but a natural attribute of youth. Sometimes it exists in an embryonic state; sometimes it flourishes with surprising strength and vitality; but in one way or another its development must begin with childhood if it is to survive at all in later years. It is a blessed quality, which should be encouraged and guided with the greatest possible care, and which should never be belittled or ignored.

RESTRICTIVE IMMIGRATION.

Aside from its general interest as news the various stories regarding the crime wave that is sweeping over Canada and the United States has a more far-reaching significance for Canadians. A study of the list of the names of those who have been captured by the police shows an astonishingly large percentage of foreign names. There is much in this that should provide food for thought for those who have to do with the framing of Canada's immigration regulations. This country needs population, but it would be far better off without undesirable. Canada is in a position to profit by the mistakes made by its southern neighbor. This country is in a very similar position now to that in which the States was a century ago. It needs settlers to develop its immense territories, but unless restrictive immigration measures are passed effectively barring undesirable, the danger is that a radical and decidedly dangerous foreign element, including a large percentage of criminals, will centre in the cities. What Canada needs is men who are workers, not trouble-makers. There are tremendous possibilities ahead for this Dominion, but they are not going to be taken advantage of by men who do not want to earn an honest living. Men who can till Canadian farm lands, who can develop this country's wonderful resources, and who are willing to work, are essential to Canadian development. Men of this class have neither the time nor the inclination to congregate in the larger centres and hatch all kinds of evil. Men who are busy producing do not develop into bank robbers, gunmen, burglars, leaders of all kinds of radical movements and trouble-makers generally. Canada is essentially one of the most law-abiding countries in the world. Except for the happenings in some of the larger cities the crime figures are unusually low. As stated above, the trouble in the cities is mostly traceable to foreigners who do not want to work. There are, of course, many foreigners who are willing to work, and who make good citizens. It is not a particularly difficult matter to select the good from the bad, and the time to do it is when the immigrants are coming in. A little prevention at the entry ports is worth any amount of police prosecution later and will save the country heavy expense in the long run.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

About the only person who doesn't seem to be paying for the war is ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, Holland's prize refugee.

When residents on the Minnesota border see an object soaring high in the air they are at a loss to know whether it is a lark or an up-to-date rum smuggler.

If this craze for marrying while flying through the clouds at the rate of 90 miles an hour continues some ministers will be adding S. P. (sky pilot), to their names.

A few years ago we hear of the "Spugs" (Society for Prevention of Useless Giving). But such societies like freak religions have their brief day and cease to be. The wise men of the East were the original "useless givers," and soon after them came Mary with her alabaster box.

President Wilson created the League of Nations, says the Nobel prize committee. Himself and his country he could not save, though he enrolled the others in his league of peace. He is without honor in his own country, but revered in cool-judging Scandinavia.

From Here and There

WORN-OUT HORSES.

[Ottawa Journal.]
There seems to be need for some humane society in the West. At a meeting of the Western Canadian Live Stock Union at Calgary the other day, a member of the Alberta Legislature called attention to the "economic curse" of "old, worn-out and crippled horses" wandering the ranges and consuming the food required for more valuable stock. There was a considerable discussion about the matter, but the dispatch reporting the meeting makes no mention of any interest having been taken in the humane aspect of it. One member of the union suggested that the carcasses of these horses be fed to coyotes, and that the coyotes be trapped and a revenue derived from the sale of their hides. Horses that are no longer useful should either be cared for by the owners they have served or humanely killed.

LINEN FORTY CENTURIES OLD.

[Ottawa Journal.]
An interesting find in the equipment of the servant Wah was a lot of thirty-eight linen sheets, fringed, carefully ironed and as strong as the day they were placed in the tomb.
The reference to the sheets being carefully ironed before he became a mummy is a humorous touch. The perfect preservation of the linen cannot be taken as a testimonial to Chinese laundry work. Wah was not a Chinaman. Wah and the sheets were of the household of Mehenkewtre. Mehenkewtre kept house in Egypt in the year 2000 B. C. Then he died and the sheets and a miniature replica of Wah were put away with the body.
Thus the linen sheets, which are as strong as the day they were placed in the tomb, are forty centuries old. The Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York has just discovered a secret chamber of the tomb that escaped the looters of past centuries.

THE TROUBLES OF A HEAD WRITER.

[Macdon Chronicle-Herald.]
Some very good friends brought the head writer to task recently for using the word "gallows" as plural. One only learns from his friends. The truth is the next word had to consist of three letters to fill out the line properly. "Are" was just right. "Is" wouldn't do at all. So the plural of gallows was "gallowses." Then it went a little further and said the archaic or antiquated plural was "gallowses." The emergency made it necessary to lug the archaic form in by the ears and hitch it to the line-up.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS.

[Globe.]
The real Santa Claus is the spirit of giving, and those who accept his control are careful to observe his fundamental rule of invisibility. The full flavor of the high delight of giving is only tasted when the giver conceals himself, asks nothing, wants nothing—not even thanks—in return.

BIG HOUSING PROBLEMS.

[Quebec Telegraph.]
What is known as the Chicago Housing Association has taken steps to provide 10,000 homes for workmen. Government money is not behind the scheme. The association has already successfully constructed what are known as "gas and electric" houses. The association is helping in solving the housing problem. Negotiations are well under way for the securing of two plots of land on which to build the 10,000 model homes. Like the houses in Garden Homes, the new homes will be built of standardized fireproof materials, specifications call for five rooms, cement basement, electric light and furnace heat. The main object kept in view is the relieving of housing conditions. The association declines to sell to applicants whose present homes and financial resources are such as to obviate the necessity of change to avoid bad housing. The houses are to be sold on easy payments. Very moderate interest charges are a feature.
Great Britain also is taking most active measures to secure urgently needed houses. There has been set aside the sum of \$600,000 towards this end. The government is urging a sort of indirect compulsion in the matter of house-building; that is, if a man will not build cottages, he is hampered in building anything else. There are various suggestions for the speeding up of work on houses, such as a guarantee to the trades union employment for a couple of years and protecting men against loss in wet weather. There are housing bond campaigns all over the country. It is estimated that the total number of housing schemes in England and Wales number more than ten thousand, embracing the building of more than 800,000 houses.

THE CRIME WAVE.

[Montreal Gazette.]
A stranger to the United States would be surprised to find that in the great emporiums of trade and commerce armed men are talking about guarding the treasures, while on every counter the muzzles of loaded revolvers point in the direction of the street, as though business in the great democracy in the world was fighting for existence against the mass attack of the desperadoes of human society. It would seem incredible that in a country boasting the highest civilization, and in which the acme of general comfort had been attained, conditions as savage as those in the jungle appear to obtain under circumstances which one might think encourage the growth of the social and economic virtues. Lawlessness is always in evidence more or less in New York; but crime is rampant all over the continent. Sober citizens talk of forming vigilance committees for self-protection, as the police authorities either cannot or will not afford that in adequate measure. The war seems to have produced a general callousness in respect of human life and property, to have beaten down all respect for authority. The world saw millions of men engaged in wholesale murder, with the approval of society; and the effect of this was to upset every sort of human value. Demoralization ensued. Floating groups attacked the social order, attacked business in its stronghold in broad daylight and blew it up with a time bomb. The time bomb of crime was exploded. People are held up in broad daylight. In one day last week in New York there were five murders. The danger to life is so imminent that many men go armed. The danger to property is so urgent that the owners, despairing of adequate protection from the police authorities, have in many places in New York barricaded themselves, so to say, against possible attack.
There is, in great centres, every Christmas a resurgence of crime, for this psychological, among other reasons, that at the Christmastide the contrasts of life are most glaring and poignant. Democracy has its slums, its submerged tenth; but it has also, in terms more compelling than in any other country, the intolerable glitter and cachet of inordinate wealth, poured forth unthinkingly upon objects many of which are wholly barbaric. The disinherited groups which converge upon great cities are moved by a hopeless envy and despair, and wreak their vengeance upon the inequalities of fate by making war on that society which had denied impartial allocation of the means of life.
Luxury was never so unbridled as it is today in the large centres of population. The thousands, on the other hand, were torn from their moorings by the war, and who have lost their slender hold on life, are incensed at those who live in Oriental splendor, and band themselves together for plunder and crime. The authorities everywhere have a stern duty to perform. Desperadoes who kill ought to receive no mercy. They should be hunted down and destroyed as ravening beasts should be destroyed. Moreover, it should be considered that if the law cannot be maintained in the great centres of population, the whole country suffers from the stigma, and obtains an unfavorable character from the outside world. In view of the possibility of large unemployment this winter, it behooves the authorities everywhere to take such measures as will fully protect the public against thieves and murderers who are now openly defying organized society.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO SATURDAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763.
- 2—Victoria was first called Camosun when it was founded as a Hudson's Bay trading post in 1843.
- 3—Manitoba has 61 creameries and cheese factories.
- 4—Georgian Bay has 30,000 islands.
- 5—Mount Resplendent is in the Rockies, south of Yellowstone Park.
- 6—William Lyon Mackenzie was a Scot. He came to Canada in 1820 and started a newspaper, "The Colonial Advocate," which made such scathing attacks upon the family compact that sympathizers wrecked the office.
- 7—The Notre Dame Mountains are the branch of the Appalachians that extend in a north-easterly direction to Gaspe.
- 8—The Pacific coast, from California to British Columbia, was given to Great Britain from Spain by arbitration in 1792.
- 9—The name "Dominion of Canada" was suggested by the fathers of Confederation in the preamble to the 1867 Act. The verse in Psalm 124: "He shall have dominion from sea to sea."
- 10—Canada has 840 motion picture theatres (1920).

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

- 1—What was the value of New Brunswick's 1918 catch of sea fish?
- 2—Where is Burrard Inlet?
- 3—How many pupils are enrolled in Manitoba public schools?
- 4—Where is Helmet Mountain?
- 5—Where is St. Thomas?
- 6—Who was Joseph Howe?
- 7—What are the four principal rivers of South Quebec?
- 8—How long do the cabinet ministers hold office?
- 9—What name was given to the tract of land purchased by Lord Selkirk from the Hudson's Bay Company?
- 10—Where is the largest fresh water body in the world?

Poetry and Jest

THE OLD MAN.
[By Oscar C. Williams.]
A shadowy old man in autumn shadows kind,
He sits and dreams the dreams that old men dream;
His dusk-filled window frames a lamp-post's gleam,
Beneath which lads their lassies seek and find.
But he—does not see; his rusted mind
Is rummaging among a pile of old
And worn-out memories, thinned of gold,
All that was his, ere sight had made him blind.
He does not see the miracle of Youth
Writing from the autumn, yearning of the spring,
Wrenching from the dusk the dawn's wild coloring—
He dreams of dead desire and costly truth.
Outside Youth's laughter peals its many bells,
Blind eyes are blind even to miracles!
AND THEY ALL TURNED OUT.
[Boston Globe.]
Instructed (at the woman's training camp)—It will be found each morning at 5:30. Every lady must turn out at 5:30. The only exceptions are ladies who have mustaches and need their beauty sleep.

THE TALLY.
[Richard Lord.]
It isn't the job we intended to do
That puts us right on the ledger sheet;
It's the work we have really done.
Our credit is built upon things we do,
For a man who does things we shirk,
The man who totals the biggest plus
Is the man who completes his work.
Good intentions do not pay bills;
It's easy enough to plan.
To win the play of an office boy:
To do is the job of a man.

PROTEST OF SENATORS ABOUT PASSPORTS COMES UNDER FIRE

New York Newspaper Refers To Recent Refusal To Vise Passports.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—By Canadian Press.—The protest of ten senators of the United States against the state department's refusal to vize the passports of four persons who were designated by the unofficial Villard "Committee of One Hundred to Investigate Irish conditions," comes under the attack of an editorial by the New York Tribune. The protest of the ten senators said that the Government of the United States "has placed no obstacles in the way of British and foreign missions, commissions and committees, official and unofficial, coming into the United States, for all kinds of purposes." The Tribune's editorial said:
"That is to say, it would not, for example, be considered objectionable should a committee of Britons whose members were publicly committed to give judgment against us, come here to 'investigate' American lynchings. Or, if, in civil war days, we had welcomed a foreign committee, which espoused the doctrine that secession was a right of all communities under the principle of self-determination. The nonsense about questions relating to the ten senators is too palpable to need further demonstration.
"What the Villard committee, brought together by a gentleman who, during the war was not rated as hostile to Germany or friendly to Great Britain, is partial, does not seem open to question. An advertisement published in the Nation, Mr. Villard's publication on November 17, asking for contributions to support the committee's work, had been sent and as a place 'where murder and incendiarism have been adopted as methods of police power.' The advertisement was signed by the conspicuous neglect of the committee to ask De Valera to appear before it to answer questions relating to the sums of money raised by him in the United States, with particulars of how much had been spent and for what purpose.
"No country has stood more firmly than our own for the doctrine that who comes to this country is its own affair. The British Government having indicated that the advent of a committee which had indicated the case was not amenable to it, our state department, by its own precedent, was bound to take the action that it did. Nor is the propriety of such action clouded by the circumstance that the committee, plainly out to make all the trouble that it can, has hypocritically pretended that one of its objects is to establish better relations between the two English-speaking nations."

WAR WITH RUSSIA OVER SIBERIA IS FEARED IN JAPAN

Extension of Bolshevik Propaganda Likely To Cause Action.

EYES ON VLADIVOSTOK

Vanderlip Concessions Said in Tokio To Have Aggravated Situation.

TOKYO, Dec. 26.—Although the newspapers are practically silent upon the question and there is little or no discussion of it among the higher officials, a general nervousness exists throughout the informed classes in Japan over the rapidly developing Siberian situation. There is a fear that Japan may be compelled to take the field in earnest against Soviet Russia, in the knowledge that it will be a tremendous undertaking, with nothing tangible to gain and much to lose.

There exists in Japan not a ripple to indicate any desire in the least on the part of the people for a war in any direction, with much to indicate that any undertaking on a large scale that is not clearly in self-protection would be seriously opposed by the nation as a whole. And yet, although probably not one in a thousand of the Japanese people seem to realize it, there is the possibility that Japan will have to fight before long if it hopes to continue to exist as it is.

Only two forces in Siberia have prevented the freest communication between the predominant Communists, aided in the closest way with the Moscow Soviet, although ostensibly independent and autonomous, and the stirring Chinese. One was Ataman Semenov's small force, which was slain against the Manchurian border in the Dauria region, fighting a hopeless series of battles.

Japan once backed Semenov with money and arms, but being unable to assist actively because of the unbecoming suspicion against her by other powers. America particularly, the Japanese were forced to stand by and watch their champion being beaten down—just as it is now. It is equally safe to say that not one of the powers in the world is thinking of any probability of war with Russia.

Japan today is worrying about her reduced export trade, her idle merchant marine, her tottering banks and rising taxes, but not about external trouble. Expansionist desires certainly there are none for the moment.

But should it be pointed out by the leaders that in addition to the final slamming of the door to North America there exists a real danger of loss of the most necessary supply of food from the north and the probability of the coming of a new Japanese aggression once more in Manchuria, Japan will arm for another defensive campaign, and, if possible, the pressing Vladivostok to join in unreservedly and become merely a branch of the new government of the Russian republic holding forth at Chita or take the consequences.

This Vladivostok Government will stand only so long as it is friendly to the Japanese bayonets at the disposal of Gen. Ol, the commander of the Japanese forces in Siberia. The general has formally notified all the Siberian Governments that Japan will not permit Communism to control in any section of Siberia where its forces are garrisoned, which just now means in the port of Vladivostok and the territory some hundred or so miles north and in the northern part of the island of Sakhalin, which Japan is holding as a pledge that whatever Siberian government may eventually evolve will indemnify Japan for the slaughter of her soldiers and citizens at Nikolievsk last winter and spring.

At the time the Japanese political and military missions in the so-called Russian Republic are endeavoring to force that hoped-for buffer state to shape its government as to make it a protection between Soviet Russia and China, Korea and Japan.

The situation is in the balance. If the Bolshevik propaganda campaign on a larger scale than the present semi-secretive one in China, and especially in Manchuria and thence war Korea, Japan may be forced to act. Or, what is the more probable, the Soviet Government may throw in its lot with China and may then endeavor to control the Japanese territory, which would be a direct clash with all Russia.

It is safe to say, too, that the announcement of a large part of the Kamchatka peninsula has been given by Moscow as a concession to certain American interests (the Washington Vanderlip syndicate) without protest from the Chita administration, which may feel obliged to seize Vladivostok and the Pacific littoral of the maritime province and come into a direct clash with all Russia.

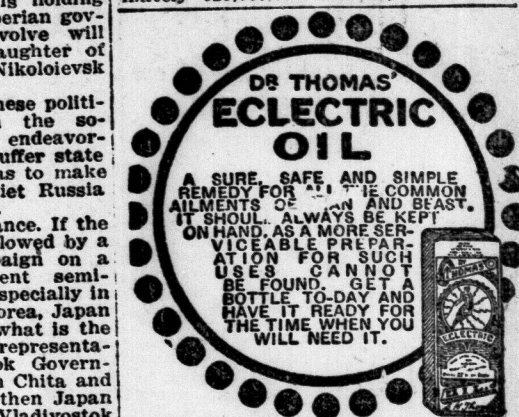
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of the world, forced upon a most unwilling people, but if the present trend continues Japan will have no option in the matter, as her existence will be at stake.
One factor at present is in favor of Japan should she be forced into a conflict. For the first time in many years her food supply equals the demand. Reports just made by the ministry of commerce and agriculture show that a record crop of rice is being harvested, a crop some ten per cent above the average and the greatest crop in the history of Japan. The department estimate is 65,000,000 koku, or approximately 225,000,000 bushels.



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Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent, being at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, has been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Society for the current three months, ending December 31st, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Society, Dominion Savings Building, Richmond Street, London, on and after the third day of January, 1921.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of December to the third day of January, 1921, both days inclusive.
London, December 14, 1920. By Order, Nathaniel Mills, Managing Director.

CANADIAN MONEY
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