

















## ASK LONDON AND MIDDLESEX TO GIVE \$30,000 TO Y.M.C.A.

Campaign Likely the Last of the War.

PRAISE FROM JAMES GRAY

Just Back From England, He Tells of Work Being Carried On.

"I have just returned home from England, where I spent some weeks, and I can testify to the splendid service of the Y. M. C. A. over there. Everywhere I went in London I saw the red triangle. Among other places, I visited the Y. M. C. A. at the great work there. Down in Witley Camp, where I went to see my son-in-law, I saw 800 boys attending a Y. M. C. A. singing-school, and a Bible class of 200 boys. I can tell you the war work of the Y. M. C. A. is well worth while."

This was the testimony to the military work of the Y. M. C. A. given by James Gray, who presided yesterday afternoon at a preliminary organization meeting for the local and of the national Y. M. C. A. campaign to take place shortly, that to include a canvass for the Y. M. C. A. and \$22,000 towards British Y. M. C. A. work among the Chinese labor battalion in France.

The objective for Canada and for the national Red Triangle campaign, according to Dr. John Brown, formerly in charge of all the military Y. M. C. A. work at home and overseas, and now national director of the work, is \$150,000. Of this amount \$125,000 is to be allocated to the national Y. M. C. A. and the \$22,000 mentioned to the Chinese work.

The sum of \$30,000 is being asked from Middlesex County, including the city of London. It was suggested that London might endeavor to raise \$20,000, and the plan be again followed this year of asking the county council for a grant of \$10,000.

On motion of Charles T. Glass it was decided to proceed at once with plans for the local campaign.

A. A. Langford emphasized the importance of getting the right man to act as honorary chairman, and George Reid, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, was unanimously elected to this office. John Bridge will be asked to act as chairman of the canvass committee, having filled a similar position so capably in the Red Cross canvass of some months ago.

F. H. Bowen offered the services of a team from the life underwriters, and among other teams available already is one from St. Andrew's Men's Union, one from the Travelers' Association, and one from the Young Women's Christian Association.

A meeting will be called in the course of a few days to complete the committee, etc.

Last of the War.

It was stated that this will be the last campaign for war work, and that it is being launched to take care of the imperative work of the present in connection with demobilization and repatriation, which will probably be over by the fall.

The Y. M. C. A. work among the Canadians in Siberia is a development of the past year, which, it is believed, will constitute a strong claim upon the sympathies of Canadian people.

While the surplus and stock on hand will take care of the work overseas, money is required for the service given on transports, at ports, on troop trains, at dispersal stations, at 60 or 70 hospitals and in the Red Triangle clubs scattered all over the country.

"Providing of entertainment for the men and otherwise looking after their comfort and welfare is not an attempt to molly-coddle them," said Dr. Brown, "but to conserve their interests. I tell you, if you only realized what other forces are doing, you would understand the need of it. We are saving thousands of boys every month to enable them to return to their families, and perhaps to you, as they should."

"From a national and military standpoint it would be a calamity to withdraw the services of the Y. M. C. A. Notwithstanding the adverse criticisms leveled at it, the Y. M. C. A. I believe that the spirit and character of the men who represent it is such as to commend it to the thinking men and women of Canada."

Handled Ten Millions.

The statement was made that the national Y. M. C. A. last year handled over ten million dollars, the largest part of the operations being conducted in France under war conditions.

Special attention was drawn to the benefits supplied by the Y. M. C. A. free of charge, free distribution of drinks at a cost of \$126,000; supplying of athletic equipment to the extent of \$250,914; \$125,000 in free gifts to units; \$262,000 worth of literature; cinema lectures, etc., at a cost of \$201,900; educational work, including share in khaki university work, \$316,000; canteen equipment, \$35,000, and a total of \$229,000.

With regard to salaries Dr. Brown stated that only men have been receiving salaries overseas equivalent to majors.

The problem has been solved of what to do with the stock and equipment of the Y. M. C. A. "Sell it," was the answer to this being, "Sell it."

The meeting was held in the chamber of commerce rooms, Gordon Phillips acting as secretary.

## RESIDENTS SPLIT ON KIND OF ROAD FOR WATERLOO ST.

North Enders Divided Between Gravel and Asphalt.

COUNCIL MAY DECIDE

Garbage Men's Request For Wage Increase Referred to Committee.

What the committee did:

Referred the Waterloo street pavement back to the council without any recommendation.

Appointed Aldermen E. H. Seabrook and W. A. Wilson to bring in a recommendation on Ridout street breakwater.

Asked City Engineer H. A. Brazier to bring in a recommendation for the laying of the sanitary sewers asked for in Knollwood Park, work to be initiated in a two-thirds vote.

Banned the silent policeman for this year; no money to be paid for the same.

Referred the request of C. E. Howard, Joseph Brazier and the employees of the garbage department, to the committee to decide on the request.

Decided to purchase 26 feet of land for the purpose of completing the opening of Gordon street, at a price of \$30 a foot.

Referred the communication of Building Inspector A. M. Piper in reference to the sanitary arrangements of some of the city property on the federal square to Mayor C. R. Somerville.

Took no action on the communication from the county in reference to the threatened suit for the collection of

# DUMPING OUT

## \$50,000 Worth of Giant Clothing House Stock of Clothing and Furnishings With Lightning-Like Rapidity!

### Men, Buy Overalls

C. P. Wegner is the Overall King of Western Ontario. Buys Overalls by the thousands. His basements, warehouses, wholesale departments are loaded.

EVERY is the "KING" VALUE-GIVER. Too many Overalls. Mr. Wegner ties up a lot of KALE.

I'M GOING TO CUT LOOSE TODAY ON OVERALLS AND SMOCKS.

\$1.49 is the price, instead of \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Smocks the same, \$1.49.

Brands — TECUMSEH, WALKER, S. R. MOGUL, BROTHERHOOD, "BIG B," "BIG FOUR."

**\$1.49** a Pair

Blue and white stripes, best stifle cloth; all sizes. Thousands of pairs.

STRONGEST MADE JACKETS TO MATCH.

Mail orders shipped same day as received. Give size and address, marked plainly. Inclose M. O. for postage and overalls.



NEW \$40.00 BLUE, BLACK AND GREY

**Suits \$29.50**

Special line of English Worsteds and Scotch Tweeds, Hand Tailored.

**WILD-- CASH!**

Is the reason for this price massacre. The inventory has been taken; the stock of the store handed over to me. I am under contract to SELL OUT THIS STOCK.

**EVERY MAKES THE PRICES**

C. P. Wegner takes a back seat. The "MOVIE MAN" dictates the prices. Now for another \$10,000 of the stock out.

A Backward Season and too large surplus stocks makes this sale imperative—Every.

Look you here! 100 only **BEST BOYS' PANTS**

sold the trade over at \$2.50 and \$2.75.

Every's price **\$1.69**

Another 100 cases of **Old Dutch Cleanser**

regular price 15c; money-made price

**3 cans for 25c**

5,000 Rolls Best 10c **Toilet Paper**

while it lasts

**6 Rolls for 25c**

"Away With the Roof—Away With the Stock—Away With Former Sale Prices"—Every's Ultimatum

## Store Crowded to Capacity

Aisles Packed, Counters Jammed, Show Cases Broken with the crush of buyers. Impossible to handle the vast throngs of men.

## SUITS

Every one in the house reduced. This big stock of up-to-the minute Clothing includes all of the latest and finest styles from Canada's best known tailors of Ready-to-wear Clothing. You save money by taking advantage of these astonishing low prices and have a NEW SUIT.

Our entire stock of regular \$18.00 values, the best in the city. **\$13.50**

All of regular \$16.00 Suits in very desirable styles **\$11.65**

Our entire stock of \$20.00 and \$22.00 values **\$14.90**

All of our \$25.00 and \$27.50 values reduced to **\$17.25**

Our \$30.00 and \$32.50 latest style Suits now reduced to **\$24.90**

Our \$40.00 and \$45.00 values, the finest and latest style suits **\$29.75**

Literally Tons of Merchandise Moving Daily

## PRICES TALK

### The Men Are Buying

COME MEN! COME ON!

The most awful destruction of Clothing prices ever attempted in London. This stock will move with a rush tomorrow. These prices show Every's earnestness in the matter.

## Raincoats, Gabardines Cravenettes

These are rubberized water-proof and storm-proof coats that will thoroughly equip you to withstand the rainy season. Prepare for it at these low prices:

\$9.50 values Raincoats ..... \$6.00  
Regular \$11.00 values ..... \$7.00  
Regular \$12.50 values ..... \$8.00  
Regular \$15.00 values ..... \$9.00  
Regular \$20.00 values ..... \$14.00  
Regular \$25.00 values ..... \$17.00  
A few \$22.50 lined left at ..... \$14.95  
Boys' \$8.00 Shickers ..... \$4.95

Why Not Stock Up For Months To Come?

## Kale Extractors Today and Tomorrow

No let up to this sale till the massive stocks are normal—Every.

Extra size, 44, 46, 42, \$1.75 Stanfield's Light Wool Shirts and Drawers ..... \$1.35  
Bow Ties, at ..... 5c, 10c, 15c (Worth Double)  
Men's 25c Knot Ties ..... 19c  
Men's 35c Knot Ties ..... 23c  
35c Paris and Boston Garters ..... 23c  
Men's \$1.50 and \$1.75 Negligee Shirts ..... \$1.19  
Men's \$3.25 Silk Shirts ..... \$2.10  
Youth's \$12.50 to \$15.00 Bloomer Suits, in sizes 33 to 36.  
Each ..... \$7.95  
\$21.50 New Raincoats ..... \$14.95  
Full Belted Tweed \$23.00 Raincoat ..... \$17.95  
Fine Wool Top \$27.50 Tweed Top Coat ..... \$17.95  
Boys' \$10.00 and \$11.00 Grey Tweed Suits ..... \$7.95  
Men's \$4.75 Worsteds Pants ..... \$2.69  
\$12.50 Men's Paramatta Coat ..... \$8.90  
Men's \$9.50 Grey Raincoats, 34 size only ..... \$6.90  
Men's Finest \$7.50 Italian Hats ..... \$4.45  
Men's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Fedoras ..... \$1.23

**33 1/2 % DISCOUNT ALL GLOVES, GAUNTLETS**

The biggest rush this store has ever known is expected here this week.

\$2.50 UMBRELLAS **\$1.75**

PENMAN'S 65c SOCKS **29c**

\$1.50 PENMAN'S UNDERWEAR **55c**

35c BLACK SOCKS **5 Pairs For \$1**

MEN'S \$3.25 PANTS **\$1.49**

**1-3 Off ALL MEN'S SWEATERS**

**EVERY Selling Out WEGNER'S Giant Clothing House**

120 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON

## MURDER OF BROTHER HASTENED DEATH OF CHATHAM RESIDENT

CHATHAM, April 15.—John A. Whalen died very suddenly this morning, while he was dressing for breakfast. Angina was given as the cause of death. He was a bachelor and boarded at the home of Mrs. Thomas Edmondson. For years he was a grocer in this city, but had lived retired for some years. A brother, Theo. Whalen, was found murdered on March 13, and this undoubtedly hastened the demise of John. Surviving relatives are three nephews and one niece.

W. H. Smith pointed out that the present state of the street is a disgrace to the city. He called attention to the figures of the cost, as given in a letter to him at his request by the city engineer, 68 cents a foot for sheet asphalt yearly for ten years, and 80 cents a foot for a gravelled road yearly for ten years. The cost of oiling the latter would increase the cost of this slightly. In his opinion there could be no doubt as to which was the preferable roadway. Ald. S. R. Maines, supporting the gravelled road, contended that the petition presented by the pavement faction was not sufficiently signed. He also questioned the figures as to the cost as presented. He thought the engineer had made a mistake.

Gravel Cost Half.

T. Lovelace said that the engineer had stated at the last meeting of the committee that the cost of a gravelled

road would be about 50 per cent of the cost of a paved road. In another petition, as there appeared to be some confusion owing to some of the petitioners signed the petition for and against the pavement.

Ald. Seabrook moved in amendment that the question be referred back to the council.

The amendment was unanimously favored. Ald. Moorhead later objected that he thought Chairman Keene had called for his motion when he voted. He thought that some of the others misunderstood also. The vote was allowed to stand, however.

There was a little discussion on the Ridout street breakwater. Ald. Seabrook said that the houses would fall into the river some time and then the city would have to protect its property. He queried where the breakwater would be built then.

Major Somerville jokingly suggested that there would be still room left near the sidewalk.

Ban Silent Cops.

On motion of Ald. G. B. Drake the question was left with Ald. Seabrook and Wilson for a recommendation as to what could be done.

Engineer Brazier reported that it would cost \$271 for the silent policeman and the question was filed.

On motion of Ald. Moorhead it was decided to lay over the question of the proposed closing of Nelson street at Wellington street, and Engineer Brazier was instructed to report when the owner of the disputed roadway takes any action towards closing the street.

Chas. Howard, the civic smithy, requested an increase in salary. He now receives \$20 a week. Ald. Colbert thought he should receive \$25.

Engineer Brazier thought otherwise, and said so, and the question was left

to these two men, with Chairman Keene. The wage of the assistant smithy, the request of J. Brazier, assistant to Sergeant-at-Arms Harry Merritt, for an increase, and the request of the garbage employees for 20 cents a day increase, were referred to the same committee.

A communication was read from the county threatening legal action if the city does not within one week pay over to the county its alleged share of suburban roads maintenance and construction for last year, amounting to \$3,000. As the city solicitor has advised that this be not paid, no action was taken.

VACCINATION NOT NEEDED.

QUELPH, April 15.—By a vote of 9 to 8 the Guild board of education decided to no longer insist upon the production of a certificate of successful vaccination as a prerequisite to admission to the public schools.



## London Advertiser

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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
London, Ont., Wednesday, April 16.

### Consider the Men First in Reception to Veterans

Those in charge of the reception to be tendered the homecoming members of the 1st Battalion, now on the ocean on their long, last traverse as comrades in the great war, would do well to make certain that the reception will be of such a character as to please everybody, but to satisfy the men of the battalion first of all.

It is fine to visualize the old battalion marching down the streets of London with rifles at the slant and heavy kits on their backs. It would present a blood-stirring picture of fighting men that would be graven on the memories of citizens for years to come. But if the soldiers are "fed up" with heavy marching order, if they do not care for a formal march past and official salute, let their desires be considered. The spectacle is to be foregone rather than have the men dissatisfied with what to them may be a weary and tiring show.

And suggestive of weariness, another important point stands up for consideration. The day the men arrive in the city may not be the day to celebrate. A welcome at the station would be quite in order, but it must be remembered that many of the returning men will be travel-tired. It would be better to postpone the reception a day and give the veterans a chance to rest and meet their relatives before they march through the streets.

These suggestions may be wide of the mark, but it would be well to consult the officers and men of the battalion as soon as possible, in order to make the spirit of the reception the first consideration, and to make doubly certain that the men will appreciate the kind of reception the old town wishes to give them.

### Rural Population Shown To Be Still Decreasing

Statistics recently issued by the Ontario Bureau of Municipal Affairs show that in 1918 the Province of Ontario had a population of 2,578,177, an increase of 17,724 over the previous year.

But when the figures in detail are examined it is found that the cities received an increase greater than the general increase, and that the decrease in townships for the same period is 8,436, and in towns and villages it is 3,214. About the same ratio of decrease is shown for the previous year. The tendency of population is entirely toward the urban community, and is anything but satisfactory.

The present Ontario minister of agriculture must have known these facts when he opposed a movement of the Liberals in the Legislature the other day to have a searching inquiry as to the causes of rural depopulation. The minister would have the public believe that conditions in the province were not such as to warrant an investigation, but with natural increase on farms completely lost, and a decided trend of country population to the cities, surely it may be said the outlook is not less alarming than during the lean years, when thousands and thousands of Ontario farmers left for the west or sought work in the city.

The facts of the year 1918, as compared with 1917, are scarcely less disheartening, as the whole province showed a decrease of 2,075 from the figures of 1916. The year 1917 showed a considerable falling off, but 1918 witnessed an advance in urban population that brings a rather hollow satisfaction when one thinks of the constant dwindling of the farm population.

Unless this influx of country people to the cities can be checked, and the chance is that it will increase in volume under present conditions and continue when the magnet of the west is again applied, Ontario's rural population will steadily fall off, until a startlingly small amount of land remains under cultivation, with the inevitable result to prices of commodities and the unrest inordinate prices cause.

Yet in the face of these facts, the Ontario Legislature does little if anything to check the downward movement. There is no real colonization service, and so far as we can ascertain, no plan to induce the Ontario farmer to remain on his farm. The desirability of farming as a career with the present high tide prices must be largely on a hallucination of the city dweller, who pays the shot and believes it all goes into a fat bank account in some market branch bank. What are we going to do to check the dwindling of our rural population? Small farms for soldiers may answer one question, but even that plan is not well under way, nor is any other solution in sight while our legislators are so short-sighted as to refuse consideration of the most serious problem. The fact is that our rural population should show a positive gain; but first of all the thing to achieve is to check the destructive exodus from the land.

### Germans Revel, French Work

Reliable reports from Germany show that in the cities and larger towns the people are plunged in the wildest excesses. Berlin especially has been given over to the grossest immorality. The populace has gone dancing and drinking crazy, gambling palaces and dives are thronged day and night. Debauchery in many forms is common to all classes where there is enough money to permit it. In pre-war days the German capital had the reputation of being the most sinful of the

great cities of the continent. Today, in its degenerative criminality, it is surpassing itself.

Contrast this with conditions in Belgium and Northern France, where the inhabitants are endeavoring to heal the great scar left by the Hun, struggling to re-establish enough of their former industry and homes to make a fresh start, fighting their way back through devastation and destruction to something of their former contentment and prosperity. The picture of the conquered with their industries and homes intact, holding disgraceful revel whilst the conquerors labor painfully to reconstruct from the ruins, exasperates the fair-minded. And yet if we reflect we will see that with all the misery France and Belgium are the better off. Theirs is the faith that is going courageously about the task of redemption. The work of rehabilitation is too vital to permit of time or inclination for viciousness. Germany on the other hand acts with the hopelessness and carelessness of one gone mad with bitter disappointment and supreme humiliation. That way leads to national degradation and spiritual death, while the soul of France and Belgium will grow under affliction bravely met and overcome.

### Building Up a University

Dr. Duncan Graham, a Middlesex County boy, now with the University Hospital No. 4 at Basingstoke, England, has been offered the new professorship of clinical medicine in the University of Toronto, established by the generosity of one of the Queen City's wealthy citizens for the purpose of carrying on research work. The establishment of this chair is but one of several steps that have been taken lately to bring the provincial university more up to date in the matter of scientific research, in which it has long lagged behind McGill. In making his annual report to the board of governors, President Falconer has for several years past been emphasizing the absolute necessity of provision for graduate work and for encouragement of research by both professors and higher students.

In the report of the provincial university for 1915, it was pointed out that unless Canadian universities could maintain their hold on graduate students that they would certainly be lost to the United States, while making provision for their further training in Canada would create a new spirit in the staff, stir up a vigorous spirit of investigation and quicken generally the undergraduate work in the universities.

Early in 1916, action was taken along this line by the creation of a board of postgraduate studies and the establishment of five new research fellowships. Hope was expressed in the annual report for 1916 that after the war many such fellowships would be created so that promising men might have the opportunity to pursue advanced work. The need of extended laboratory and library facilities was also emphasized. The endowment of the chair of clinical medicine, the post offered to Dr. Graham, is a further step in this direction.

This trend is worthy of most careful consideration on the part of the governors of Western University at this time, when the medical department is being given such a splendid advance. There are men on the faculty of the Western Medical School who are capable of carrying on important research work if they are given opportunity and not loaded down with class work to such an extent that they have no leisure for investigation. In the offices of the Johns Hopkins Medical School at Baltimore there are rows upon rows of monographs, periodicals and dissertations by Hopkins men, the fruits of the spirit of investigation that has always dominated the place and a constant reminder of the productivity of the university in science and letters. The libraries and laboratories of Johns Hopkins are not show places, but workshops, and the only compulsion that has ever been exercised is the compulsion that is in the air of the place. The only rule the authorities have found difficulty in enforcing is that which requires students to be out of the laboratories at a certain hour of the night. Whatever vicissitude came research has never been allowed to lag. When a man needed books or apparatus for his investigations he got them, whatever else went short.

Is it too much to hope for that some citizens of London will feel impelled to do for Western what men in other cities have done for higher education elsewhere? Is there any monument that could compare with the carrying on through years to come of scientific research, adding to the sum of human knowledge and showering its benefits on the whole race. Western University needs endowments for professorial chairs, it needs more laboratory equipment, it needs additions to its libraries, it needs funds for publishing the results of its research work, it needs fellowships and scholarships for students—any or all of these are fit subjects for the generosity of any citizen of London, or of Western Ontario for that matter. As a matter of fact, it is from one who was not at the time of his gift a citizen of London that the university has received the greatest aid to advanced work. We refer to the gift of the Barnett library.

We will not admit for one minute that London is indifferent to the future of its university. The solid majority that was rolled up at the beginning of the year in favor of the \$100,000 grant to the medical school shows that the citizen body generally has deep interest in the upbuilding of Western. What is needed quite as much is an intelligent interest on the part of those within whose power it lies to do any or all of the things above mentioned that will make the university a real centre of learning in Canada. The gift by an individual would be an investment for the whole country, paying its dividends for all time to come.

### EDITORIAL NOTES

Monday's vote on titles has given Canada's snobocracy a terrible chill.

As the month of wedding presents approaches we realize the high cost of loving.

A moving picture concern advertises for unsolved mysteries. We pass this on to Hamilton gratis.

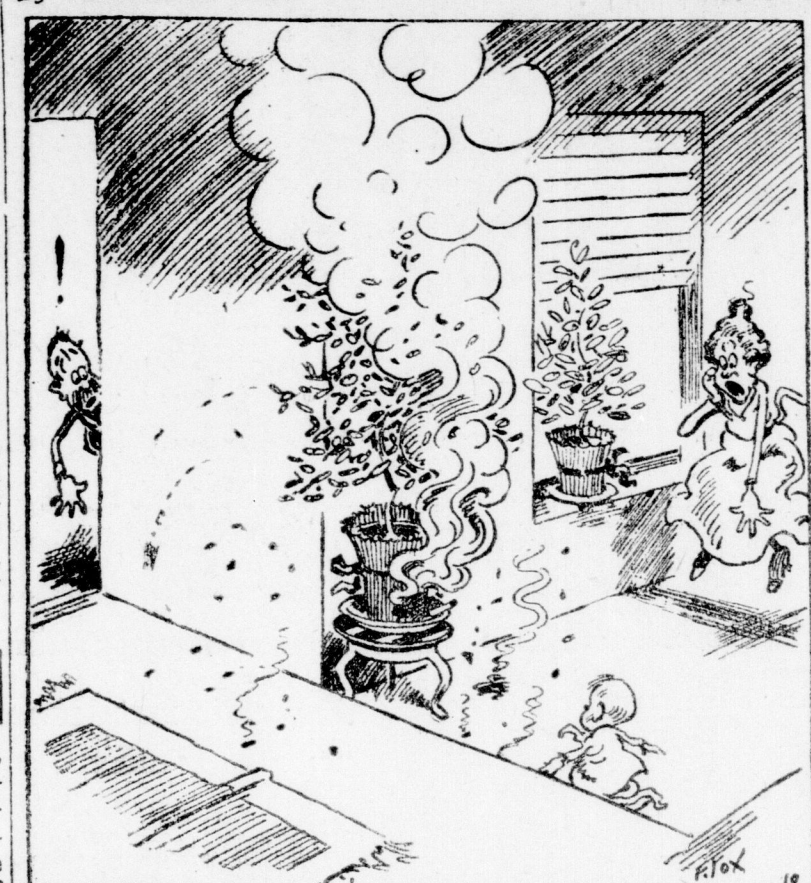
The airmen who will attempt a trans-Atlantic flight expect to take in a hop a distance that hitherto has been taken in a hop, step and jump.

Bolshevik Sunday schools have been established in Boston. We suppose their golden rule will be: "Do all others who refuse to do as you do."

### A HOUSEHOLD TRAGEDY

By FONTAINE FOX.

(Copyright.)



Dad will have to stop putting cigarette stubs in the plates beneath the flower-pots since Ma started wrapping them in crepe paper.

### OPEN FORUM OF THE PEOPLE

Observant Advertiser Readers With a Grievance, a Suggestion For Reform, a Good Word—Yes, and Sometimes a Grouch, State Their Views on Topics of the Hour in City and Nation and All Creation.

#### MOTORBUSES TO OUST TROLLEYS

To the Editor of The Advertiser: It surely would be a great mistake for this city to abstain of buying the street railway, when motorbuses are coming into use more and more every day. They are now taking the place of the proposed radial railways in many rural districts, in less than five years they will be running on the streets of most of our cities in place of the street railways. If our city fathers ever buy the street railway it will certainly be a white elephant on their hands, for in ten years at least the street railways will be obsolete, with their expensive and objectionable railroads, and their four tracks. ECONOMIC.  
London, Ont., April 15, 1919.

#### THE LIQUOR PROBLEM

To the Editor of The Advertiser: The Globe of the 11th ult., in an editorial, "A Warning to Prohibitionists," says: "The truth must be driven home that wine and beer licenses involve the reopening of the bars, the reintroduction of the treating system, and practically all the evils of unlimited sale." The Ontario Government has shown by licensing friends in various cities that it isn't necessary to reopen the bars. Nobody wishes or expects them to be reopened; and everybody knows that they were a curse only because each succeeding government tinkered at their dispensing poison instead of whole liquor. Ottawa and Toronto were as much affected by the liquor interest as they now fear the soldier and the United Farmer and labor interests. They are afraid to face the question, but instead encourage the various churches and newspapers, the latter already bent on reopening the bars, to do their preaching and praying. With the newspapers and the liquor interest, the liquor interest is only too ready to interfere in everything, and instead of attending strictly to church affairs, to such an extent that the liquor interest is the other day a brilliant party of them met in convention and when the question of prayer for the dead was raised, they shrieked and shivered. Another crowd of worthies met, and when asked whether they would permit ladies to study for and enter their pulpits flatly refused. Wonder what their pulpits would do if the husbands and their elderly gentlemen friends will clap in.

Another group of worthies met to represent us at Ottawa, who assign their rights to some twenty lawyers composing the ministry, thus allowing them to make laws in shape of orders-in-council. Mr. M. P. gets his pay just the same, \$2,000 for three or four months' attendance, with railroad passes, etc., thrown in. Half of these men, if ever, open their mouths but to yawn, nor could they, we imagine, make that much at any other occupation in the same time to save their souls. And these are the gentry who now propose to increase their salaries each: They are the fellows who also propose to deny me my liquor! I have been drinking for over 80 years, and never did myself or anybody else harm with it. Indeed, it has been constantly my sustenance, and I have never been drunk, and I have never been making the innocent suffer. Let us be licensed, if they will, and let us hold it responsible in reason, but it is quite unnecessary to treat us like a lot of children or imbeciles. And, heaven's sake, wipe out the meanest of all laws, the clause which seeks to make a monkey of a man by forcing him to accuse himself.

Under existing circumstances the rich have a stock of liquor in their cellars and the working man has to go to a saloon—no law for the rich and without one for the poor. Yours for the poor, A. C. EDWARD.

Petrolia, Ont., April 15, 1919.

#### A REPLY FROM ROBERT E. SPEER

To the Editor of The Advertiser: Readers of The Advertiser have sent me copies of letters which appeared in The Advertiser, in which a number of misstatements have been made. May I ask the privilege of correcting some of these explicitly, one by one.

1. Your correspondent says: "Speer's specialty was the vilification of the Catholics of the whole South American Continent—no small undertaking; and, incidentally, the collection of funds from the gullible victims of his falsehoods—an easier and more profitable operation." After returning from South America in 1909, I tried to state carefully and truthfully what I had learned. If any statement in these addresses or publications is incorrect, I shall be glad to have the error pointed out, and shall correct it. As to the collection of funds, I have collected any funds from those who heard these addresses or read these publications, or from anyone.

2. Your correspondent says: "Speer offered as proof of his honesty two forged documents, one a bogus encyclical attributed to Pope Leo XIII, and the other a letter from the Archbishop of Santiago." I have never mentioned or cited in any way a forged document, nor have I mentioned the Archbishop of Santiago. I did quote, "On October 13, 1910," your correspondent says, "that the Archbishop of Venezuela had styled his alleged pastoral a wicked and vile calumny, a coarse fraud." I was never so informed. This pastoral was published in full in a leading newspaper of Caracas, El Constitucional.

Atlantic trust people smiled. One prince of the Mercantile Marine said: "Morgan may be head of it now, but Ismay never went into anything unless he came out top dog." Ismay did come out "top dog," and superseded Mr. Morgan as head of the shipping trust.

#### THE SOUL OF WIT.

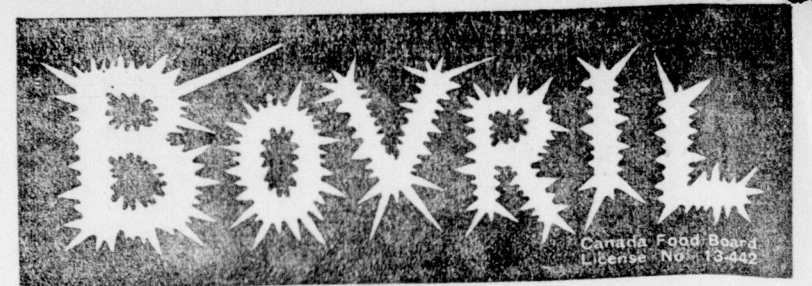
[London Chronicle.] From the States has come the shortest book review on record. The book's title, author, price and publisher were given, and the reviewer added "Shaker." This was equalled by Mr. A. B. Wakley's critique of a play, the title of which was "A Dreadful Evening." "Exactly," agreed Mr. Wakley, and left it at that. The one-word review is to the credit of Lord Trevelyan. At a dinner he was to respond to an important toast, but the company insisted on his replying for the House of Lords. He demurred, the company insisted on his lordship's role, and in the silence simply uttered the one word "Resursum," and sat down to a roar of laughter.

#### REFINED TASTES.

[San Francisco Star.] Two brothers were being entertained by a rich friend. As ill-luck would have it, the talk drifted away from ordinary topics. "Do you like Omar Khayyam?" thoughtlessly asked the host, trying to make conversation. The older brother plunged heroically into the breach. "Pretty well," he said, "but I prefer Chianti." Nothing more was said on this subject until the brothers were on their way home. "Bill," said the younger brother, breaking a painful silence, "why don't you leave things that you don't understand to me? Omar Khayyam isn't a wine, you chump; it's a cheese."

#### BREACH OF PROMISE.

[London Chronicle.] An epidemic of breach of promise cases has broken out in the law courts recently. In a case reported today the jury awarded one farthing damages; £200 was recently awarded to a French girl. In other cases they have been a variety of verdicts and damages assessed according to the judgment or caprice of the jury. We do not wish to comment on any of these cases individually. It is the law that stands which, in the opinion of most lawyers, needs amendment. The theory is that the plaintiff demands damages for an actual loss occasioned by a breach of contract on the part of the defendant. But in practice the matter is not so simple. An "engagement" is a more delicate and less simple affair than a commercial contract. It requires great discrimination to disentangle its pecuniary side from its emotional and moral side. But this task of discriminating is put



upon twelve jurors not specially versed either in psychology or law. In practice it is found that the pecuniary merits of the case are settled upon sentimental or moral grounds—that is to say, the pecuniary side of the contract, which is all that the jury is asked to consider, is prejudiced by a charge of seduction.

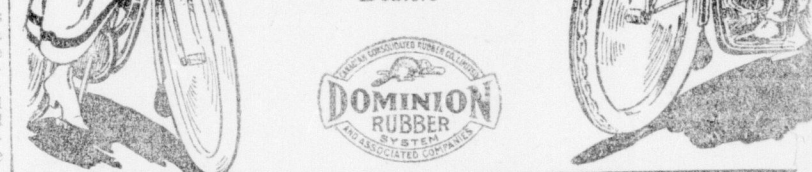
## DOMINION Bicycle and Motorcycle Tires WILL SERVE YOU WELL

Everything that you could ask for, in easy riding, long mileage, staunch wear and freedom from ordinary tire troubles, you will find in "Dominion" Bicycle and Motorcycle Tires. They are

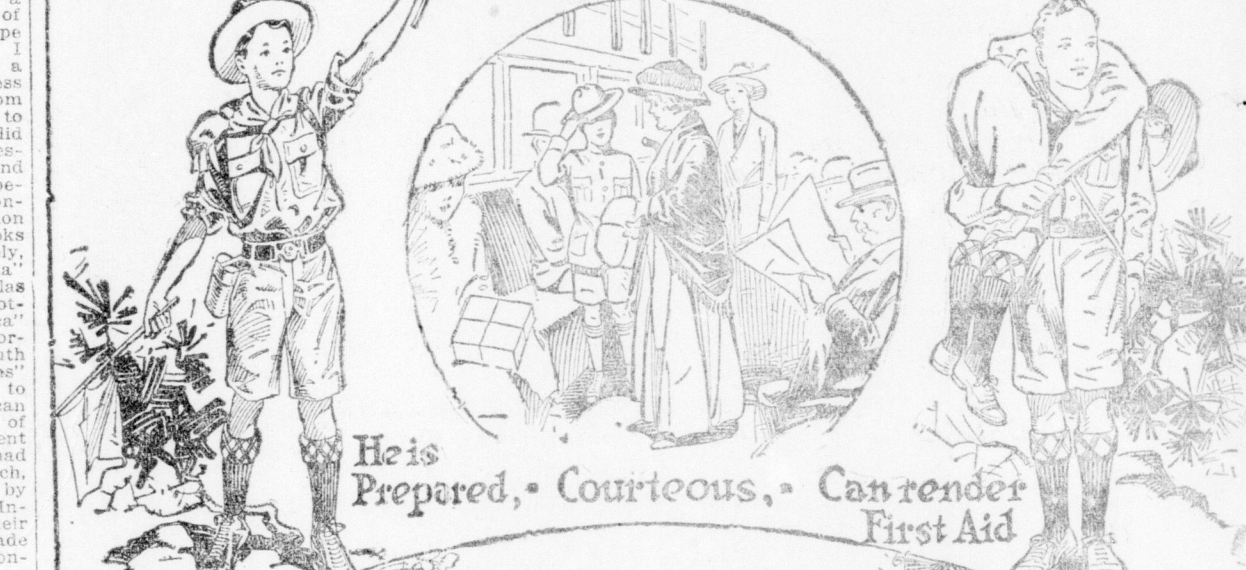
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Be sure to ask your dealer for "DOMINION TIRES" that have proved their high quality and durability under every road condition.

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## The Boy Scout



The Scout knows how to prepare meals. His favorite breakfast is bacon, toast and COWAN'S COCOA.



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this trade mark RUBBERSET—and none other identifies each brush made by us after the processes original with the Rubberset Company

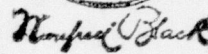
Demand it—see it on every brush you buy. That brush is genuine if it bears the words "Rubber and Set" brands as an imitation of our good, or WE WILL!

Any other mark combining the words "Rubber and Set" brands as an imitation of our original standard articles.

RUBBERSET PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES  
MADE IN CANADA  
certainly cut your painting costs  
every brush is equipped with PERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!



**Writes About, "The 'Job' of Marriage."**  
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CHOCOLATE  
PUDDING











## LICENSE INSPECTOR WAS GIVEN SHARES IN DETECTIVE CO.

Govt. Business Not Expected  
in Return, Says Witness.

TORONTO, April 15.—That George E. Morrison, former inspector of the Ontario license board, owned \$21,600 stock in the Employers' Detective Agency, for which he paid nothing, was brought out at today's probe into the Dewar charges.

W. F. Simpson, general manager of the agency, said that Morrison "was instrumental in getting us to form a limited company. He pointed out the liability of a partnership. We thought for that he should receive some consideration, so we gave him the shares. They were of no value at that time. It was all water you were giving him," said Mr. Simpson.

"Like many another company, the earnings of the company depended on the ability of its officers," said Mr. Simpson. "The war was on and things were uncertain. Counsel suggested the assets of the company consisted of the office, the furniture and books."

Mr. Morrison was a stockholder in the Employers' Detective Agency until after his resignation. The remuneration of \$600 in the license board, said he had some comm. He got a chance and bought sixty shares for \$1,170, borrowing the money. The whiskey was delivered, and the same evening the police arrived. Slavin said he lost the price of the liquors and the fine.

Nathan Slavin, fined \$1,000 or six months and later reduced to \$400 by the commission, said he met Thomas Stein, who wanted to sell him whiskey. He got a chance and bought sixty shares for \$1,170, borrowing the money. The whiskey was delivered, and the same evening the police arrived. Slavin said he lost the price of the liquors and the fine.

Help Your Digestion  
When acid-distressed, relieve the indigestion with  
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Dissolve easily on tongue—as pleasant to take as candy. Keep your stomach sweet, try KI-moids  
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Ready-Cooked, Ready-to-Eat  
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SAVES HEALTH  
For any Meal with Milk or Cream  
MADE IN CANADA OF CANADIAN WHEAT



**Why You Should be  
Interested in Pulleys**

The Dodge Wood-Split Pulley is indispensable to industrial life in the sense that it is indispensable to economy in power transmission.

Steel pulleys will do the work of Dodge Wood-Split Pulleys, but their cost of operation averages \$8.00 more per pulley per year.

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WOOD-SPLIT PULLEYS  
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Stockers for London and District.

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Col. Pratt, however, said that five or six men were killed in the Kimmel riots, and that they were not given military burial. He also charged that a number of Canadian soldiers were now languishing in the dungeons of the Tower of London.

The charges of Col. Pratt were, said the speaker, corroborated by another Canadian officer, Col. Price.

Mr. Lemieux said the verdict after the riot was most unsatisfactory, and the inquiry of the coroner should be implemented so that the people of Canada might know what was the cause of the riots, and what was the cause of the deaths of the men who were killed.

He regarded it as one of the worst crimes of the war that the men who were murdered—cold-blooded murders—were in the Tower of London, and that they were not given military burial.

White Dismissed Sick of Job.  
Gen. Meunier, in reply, said he felt in a somewhat delicate position. When he was asked to go to the Tower of London, he was not prepared to take his full responsibility. He was not prepared to defend officers against any slander or from any mud that might be thrown against them. He was not prepared to defend officers against any slander or from any mud that might be thrown against them.

Gen. Hughes interpreted that he was not a "gentleman by the name of Kemp." Gen. Meunier continued that Gen. Smart's charges were not very specific. The latter had had emphasis on the medical services, and had made a lot of broad statements. He had stated that "the medical services overseas had been bad," and directly after that stated that seven hospitals were under the command of the Government.

Is Critical of Gen. Smart.  
Gen. Meunier said he held no brief for Gen. Smart. However, he said he knew Col. Bruce intimately, and described him as one of the finest officers Canada had ever produced. He had never read the Bruce or Bapiste reports. Gen. Meunier said that Gen. Smart wanted an investigation into things that took place in 1915-16—three years ago. Why was he coming out at this late date with these charges? Gen. Smart had been in France for three years. He was not going to have the mounted officer he was supposed to have been a broken heart. Gen. Meunier said that he was a broken heart. Gen. Meunier said that he was a broken heart.

Continuing Gen. Meunier said that during the summer of 1918 Dr. Charles Martin of Montreal proceeded overseas. He was accompanied by a Canadian soldier who was being treated. Referring to the case of Sir Sam Steele, who was said by Gen. Meunier to have died of a broken heart, Gen. Meunier gave the record of Sir Sam's war service, and spoke of him as being head in the highest esteem. He read a letter from Col. Roberts, medical adviser of Sir Sam Steele. Col. Roberts wrote that fourteen months ago he attended Sir Sam for diabetes, which in his opinion, was directly responsible for Sir Sam's death.

## GOVERNMENT LEADER TREATS CHARGES AS THREAT WHITE PROMISCUOUS TALK

Sir Thomas White's Attitude Brands Brigadier-General  
Smart and Col. Pratt as Liars, Says D. D. McKenzie—  
Argyle House, Kimmel Riots, Overseas Medical Service  
Subjects of Heated Debate in Commons.

OTTAWA, April 15.—Overseas administration of military matters engaged the attention of the House today to the exclusion of other business. When the Government moved to take up consideration of supply, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux precipitated a debate on military matters, on the return to Canada in recent weeks, have voiced complaints against the overseas administration. He urged the appointment of an impartial commission to inquire into the whole question of the overseas administration.

Gen. Meunier defended the officers against whom charges had been made. He said that the charges were unfounded. He said that the charges were unfounded. He said that the charges were unfounded.

See No Grounds for Probe.  
Sir Thomas White, who spoke at length, vigorously defended Sir George Perley and Sir Edward Kemp. He described Sir George Perley as the most capable man with whom he had ever transacted business. The acting prime minister promised that the inquiry would be granted if any member of the House, on his responsibility as a member, would make charges, but he did not consider it wise to pay too much attention to "promiscuous statements of returned men."

D. D. McKenzie, Opposition leader, said it was not right that a man bearing the title of brigadier-general should be branded as a liar. The House had a right to believe that officers who had made the charges believed their statements to be true.

Sir Sam Hughes criticized the Government because the Bapiste report and the Bruce reply to it had not been tabled.

The debate held the attention of Parliament till after 11 p. m. On the motion to go into supply, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux made reference to the charges which had recently been made against the administration of the militia department overseas, and declared that the earliest moment possible, he said, however, he did not intend to impugn the administration of the militia department under Gen. Meunier, but he certainly would impugn the administration after the disclosures had been made.

Mr. Meunier did not consider it necessary to have any inquiry and probe the whole matter to the bottom.

Public Should Know.  
Mr. Lemieux said the public were entitled to know if the charges which had been made of late were true. It was not a good answer to say that the war was over and that they must not investigate. When Gen. Smart's charges, said Sir Lemieux, were drawn to the attention of the acting premier, he did not consider it necessary to have any inquiry and probe the whole matter to the bottom.

Big Men Make Charges.  
Mr. Lemieux said he could hardly find a returned soldier who had not his tale of woe. He was glad to refer to the evidence of Gen. Smart, Col. Pratt and Col. Price, not as constituting biased evidence, but as the evidence of men holding high and responsible office in the army and also as members of the Conservative party.

Mr. Lemieux stated that he was informed a report on the financial administration of the overseas medical department had been made by Lieut.-Col. Jenkins at the request of the overseas military authorities. It was most important that this report should be tabled in the House during the present session.







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