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The London Advertiser

A MAN is known by the news-paper he reads as well as by the company he keeps. People with whom you prefer to associate read The London Advertiser.

57TH YEAR. NO. 23255

LONDON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1922.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

PRICE, THREE CENTS

PAROLE BOARD ASKS GOVIN TO ALTER SYSTEM

Ontario Officials Favor Shorter Terms and More Drastic Punishments.

WANT WIDER POWERS

Claim They Should Be Consulted Before "Tickets of Leave" Are Granted.

[Special To London Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Requesting that there be closer co-operation between the federal authorities, a deputation of the Ontario board of parole, consisting of Col. Noel Marshall, Mr. Justice Coatsworth, W. W. Dunlop, inspector of prisons, and Dr. Alfred Lavell, chief officer of the board, waited upon Sir Lomer Gouin, minister of justice, and Hon. D. D. McKenzie, solicitor-general, this morning. The deputation was given a long "sympathetic hearing," and its proposals were promised consideration.

The board as at present constituted investigates the cases of all prisoners in Ontario, except those in the penitentiaries. When prisoners are given indeterminate sentences the board has power of itself to grant parole. In the cases of definite sentences it can only make recommendation to the minister of justice. The ticket-of-leave branch, which is wholly different from the parole board, grants tickets of leave.

Should Be Consulted.

The deputation requested that since the parole board had more facilities for investigation than the federal authorities, since it gave more thorough personal interviews with prisoners, the department of justice should consult with it before any action toward releases were taken by the ticket-of-leave branch.

It was pointed out that at present there is grave conflict between the two bodies, and that the parole board is blamed frequently for actions taken by the ticket-of-leave branch.

The deputation further asked that the minister of justice act on the board's recommendation in all cases, unless he chose to put on his own personal veto. The institutions affected are those for whose upkeep Ontario pays and the prisoners affected are Ontario prisoners.

Urges Shorter Terms.

Among other matters the deputation urged for short drastic punishment and long paroles in preference to long prison sentences. It also strongly recommended that persistent dangerous criminals be kept under custody for life.

Further urged that parole violations be dealt with more adequately.

"Investigation, selection and supervision is what we want in connection with the parole," said Dr. Lavell, "and we are not actuated by any sentimentality. Even in the past difficult year, however, it is interesting to note that we have had 90 per cent success."

Fails To Get Seat.

It is stated definitely this morning that Hon. Charles Stewart has abandoned negotiations in Alberta looking toward the finding of a seat, and is now negotiating in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

Nether Mr. Stewart nor Dr. King will be in the House when it opens.

THROGS ATTEND DE WET'S FUNERAL

LONDON, Feb. 9.—(Canadian Press cable)—An enormous gathering attended yesterday the imposing state funeral given the famous guerrilla general, Christian De Wet, in Bloemfontein, says a Reuter dispatch from that city.

The pall-bearers were Premier General Smuts, General Hertzog, leader of the nationalist party, three other Boer generals and three senators including F. W. Reitz, ex-president of the Orange Free State.

The governor-general H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, was represented in the procession which included members of the cabinet, judges, legislators and a remarkable list of influential personages from all over the Union of South Africa. The route of the procession to the cemetery was lined with cadets, scouts, girl guides and school children.

UNUSUAL STORIES

ABOUT UNUSUAL PEOPLE

[Special To London Advertiser.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—James Stuart Murray, Duke of Athol, is the only non-royal person in the world who supports a private army.

The duke is one of the greatest landowners in Great Britain. In 1945 Queen Victoria gave him an enormous permission to keep a private army in the Scottish highlands.

So Murray has three regiments, called the Athol Highlanders. Murray recently was appointed lord chamberlain by King George.

5000 MEN GUARD ULSTER FRONTIER

Would Amend Ontario Temperance Act

MEMBERS FROM ALLIANCE WAIT UPON PREMIER

Urge That Legislation Be Passed To Curb Home Brewing.

WANT "PERS" LIMITED

Drury Promises To Give Requests Careful Consideration.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Representatives of the Dominion Alliance today submitted to Premier Drury and Attorney General Raney a number of amendments the alliance wishes to have made to the Ontario temperance act.

The proposed amendments would compel doctors to take out licenses before they can prescribe more than six ounces of liquor; limit the number of prescriptions a licensee could issue each three months; changes to curb home brewing; reduce the number of varieties of liquor for sale in the dispensaries for corporations holding any considerable stocks of whiskey to make annual returns concerning it to the government; forbid anyone from serving liquor to a party of over three guests at his home, and other less contentious provisions.

Premier Drury without indicating what, if any, amendments would be submitted to parliament, this session, promised to give the points submitted his consideration.

Amendments Suggested.

The suggested amendments included the following:

"Regarding prescriptions: 'We think that the law should make ample provision, and afford full facilities for the obtaining of all liquor needed for medicinal purposes. It should, however, safeguard doctors from the importunities and impositions of bibulously inclined patients. 'We believe that the satisfactory and scientific solution of the question will only be reached when alcohol is treated as other drugs and poisons and when only pure grain alcohol, in limited amounts is prescribed for medicinal purposes with or without other ingredients.'

"To remedy the present unsatisfactory situation, however, we suggest that so long as liquor may be prescribed for larger quantities, the permit system be adopted and the law provide:

"(a) That only doctors who apply for and receive permits shall issue prescriptions for more than six ounces of liquor for internal use.

"(b) That only non-potable liquor be prescribed or furnished for external use.

"(c) That all prescriptions containing more than six ounces be written upon numbered forms, furnished by the board.

"Would Limit Prescriptions.

"(d) That the law be made more stringent regarding the amount of liquor that may be prescribed and the number of prescriptions that may be issued.

"(e) That more strict provision be made regarding the obtaining of prescriptions under false pretences and the use of liquor obtained on prescription for other purposes and by other persons.

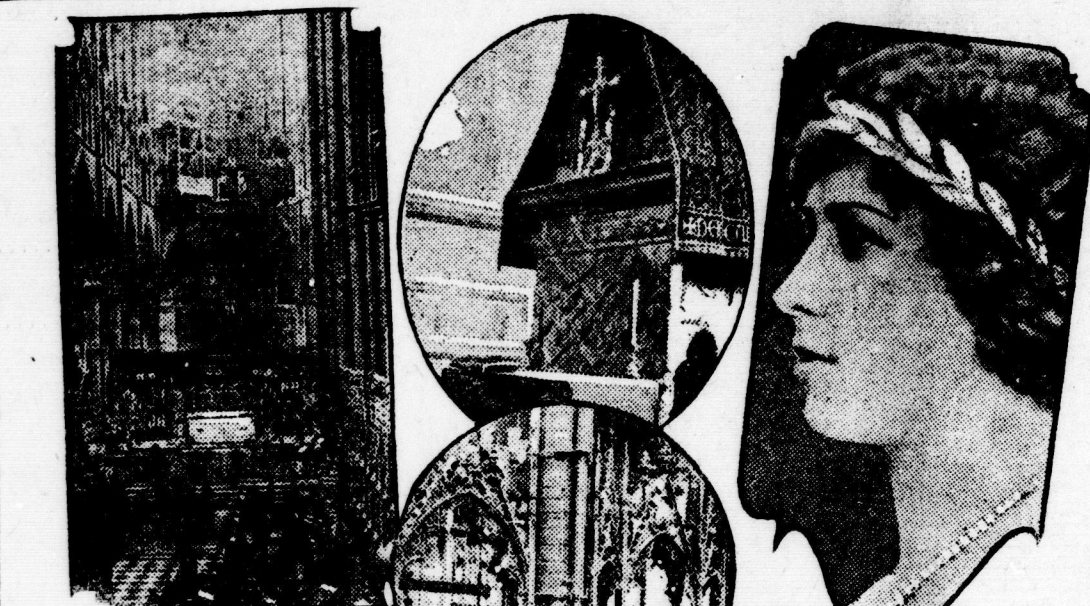
"That no distinction be made in the Ontario Temperance Act between intoxicating wine made from grapes grown in Ontario and any other intoxicating liquor.

"That the alcoholic content permitted in any liquor be reduced from 2 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent. proof spirits.

"That consideration be given to legislation dealing with the advertising and supply of ingredients for home brewing and home distillation contrary to the spirit of the O. T. A. as set out in section 139 as follows:

"This act is intended to restrict the consumption of liquor within the limits of the Province of Ontario."

King George to Give Away Princess Mary in Westminster!



BY MILTON BRONNER.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Westminster Abbey, the greatest shrine in all Britain, is to be the scene of the wedding of Princess Mary to Viscount Lascelles. And already the sounds of the hammer and the saw are to be heard where usually there is the intoning of the choir and the thunder of the organ.

For the first time in 640 years the abbey is to be the scene of the wedding of a child of a British sovereign. In that time more history has taken place in this wonderful building than in any other in the world.

Kings have been wedded, crowned and buried here.

Many of the greatest captains that ever led British armies and many of the greatest poets have found a last resting place here. The abbey is the last resting place of Britain's unknown Soldier who fell in the world war.

Large as the church is its seating capacity for a great event is comparatively limited.

Rush For Tickets.

The princess bride expects to enter

her down the nave to the altar and stand beside her until the time comes to hand her over to the bridegroom.

As a show it will probably be the most gorgeous London has seen since the coronation of the king.

Princess Mary, during the wedding ceremony, will use a beautiful Church of England prayerbook which is being specially printed and illuminated for the purpose. A beautifully woven altar cloth of pure white silk will be used on this occasion.

This belongs to the abbey and as a rule is only used on Easter Day. It is magnificently embroidered in gold and is called a masterpiece of its kind.

The wedding ring is now being manufactured by the court jewellers. It is of pure Welsh gold presented by Petchard Morgan to Viscount Lascelles.

The wedding ceremony will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford, Norwich and Ripon.

King to Give Daughter.

No seat will be provided for King George, as he has announced his intention of giving his daughter away in person. He will therefore escort

her down the nave to the altar and stand beside her until the time comes to hand her over to the bridegroom.

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KENNEDY WILL ASSIST IN PORT IMPROVEMENTS

Dr. H. A. Stevenson Declares That Government Minister Is Interested in Plans.

ADVISES EARLY STEPS

Dominion Cabinet Official Urges That Premier Be Approached.

Hon. W. C. Kennedy, minister of railways and canals in the King Cabinet, stands ready to assist London to the limit relative to the proposal to enlarge and improve generally Port Stanley's docks and harbor.

Such assurance was given by Mr. Kennedy in a recent interview with Dr. Hugh Stevenson, M. L. A. The member for London explains that the minister advised that immediate steps be taken to approach Premier King for the federal grant of \$100,000, once promised by the government for this purpose.

The minister of railways is emphatic, Dr. Stevenson says, in his promise that once the grant is awarded he will do everything in his power to insure that the undertaking shall proceed as speedily as possible.

It was definitely announced on Thursday morning that a representative will go to Ottawa from London next week to bring this question to the direct attention of Premier King.

Dr. Stevenson stresses the importance of first class harbor and docking facilities at the lakeside. When it is possible for lake vessels of the larger type to enter the Port Stanley harbor it will naturally result, he says, among other things, in increased transportation on the city's road between London and the lake.

\$1,000,000 DAMAGE CAUSED BY BLAZE

Insurance Building Destroyed in Spectacular Montreal Fire.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—A terrific outbreak of fire early this morning destroyed the Standard Fire Insurance Company building, 157 St. James street, in the heart of the business section, causing damage, estimated by Clarke Kennedy, general manager, to be in the vicinity of \$1,000,000 with \$800,000 insurance.

The fire, which, according to the janitor, originated on the ground floor in the early hours, rapidly spread throughout the building until the whole structure was in flames. Crowds jammed the streets in the immediate vicinity of the spectacular blaze.

At nine o'clock several lines of hose were still pouring water through the windows of the building and firemen state that this will be kept up all day to prevent the flames breaking out again.

STATES SHERIFF HAS NO RIGHT TO NAME DEPUTY

"According to the revised Ontario statutes of 1914, there is nothing in the statutes that specifically authorizes the sheriff to appoint a deputy," said Dr. Hugh A. Stevenson, M. L. A. for London, Thursday morning, discussing the removal from office of Deputy Sheriff B. F. Watterworth of Middlesex County.

The deputy came along with the old sheriff, and, therefore, should go with him.

"Before 1914, if a sheriff died or resigned office, the crown attorney could appoint a deputy provisionally," stated the member for London, who said that he thought the citizens had been laboring under a misapprehension in the matter.

Train service also is being resumed in all sections of Germany.

Several dentists ventured the opinion that the majority of patients use set phrases while in their chairs such as: "You won't hurt me, will you?" and "You won't be much longer?" or "O, dear, I wish this was all over."

On the other hand they also admitted that the dentist himself has stock phrases which are used many times daily, including: "Open your mouth a little wider, please," "I'll try not to hurt you," "Not so wide, please," and "I'll be through in a minute."

Several patients informed The Advertiser that the statements of the dentist cannot always be relied upon. Despite this allegation, the reporter's tour of dental parlors of the city demonstrated one fact, namely, that patients need have no fear of London's dentists making light of their sufferings, with the exception of the newspaper man whom Dr. Westland exposed in his interview.

"It would be painful, but he knew it would be all over in a sitting. They were splendid teeth, and he was a very intelligent man, too, but he was afraid it would hurt a little bit. I have no more time to discuss cures," concluded Dr. Westland with a wink, "and I make it a rule not to tell all I see."

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Elected Queen!



MISS HAZEL TOMPKINS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 9.—Miss Hazel Tompkins has been elected queen of beauty of Winnipeg's Winter Carnival by a vote of 27,995,000.

TORONTO PASTOR INVITED TO CITY

Rev. J. M. Smith Called to Egerton Street Church.

Egerton Street Baptist Church has extended an unanimous call to Rev. J. M. Smith of Emmanuel Church, Toronto, to succeed Rev. A. C. Bingham, who leaves to continue his ministry in Edmonton, on Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Deacons C. Barker, H. Pierce, W. Watson, and R. Mills were appointed delegates from the congregation to visit Emmanuel Church, Toronto, last Sunday, and so highly favorable was their verdict that a call was immediately sent to Mr. Smith.

The fact that a call has been extended to a Toronto man is somewhat of a departure from the usual custom. It is believed that this is the first occasion when a Toronto man has been called to London, ministers usually leaving London for Toronto and thence to the United States. Mr. Smith has occupied the pulpit in Emmanuel Church for just over a year.

BEDARD COMMITTED TO GUELPH JAIL

Guelph, Feb. 9.—John Bedard, the man who has been sought for some time in connection with the murderous attack which resulted in the death of Jailer McNab in November last, and who was located in Jersey City, was brought to Guelph this morning and arraigned before Mayor Howard on a charge of murder. No evidence was taken, and the prisoner was committed to the county jail. He will be given his preliminary hearing either this afternoon or a week hence. C. W. Bell, of Hamilton, has been retained on Bedard's behalf. Bedard had nothing to say, and was closely guarded on his appearance here.

OFFERS \$25 FOR PINT OF BLOOD

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 9.—Twenty-five dollars is the amount of money offered by the general hospital here for a pint of blood. There are many patients in the institution who require transfusion of blood and the officials are endeavoring to secure the necessary supply.

ABOLISH RUSSIA'S SECRET COURTS

Moscow, Feb. 9.—The All-Russian Cheka, the soviet secret police and judicial organization maintained largely for the suppression of counter-revolutions, has been abolished, together with its local organs.

CANCEL BERLIN STRIKE OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The strike of the Berlin municipal workers was called off late yesterday and the public utilities plants began functioning last night.

Train service also is being resumed in all sections of Germany.

GERMAN RAILWAYMEN ORDERED BACK TO WORK

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The executive committee of the Railwaymen's Union has ordered a resumption of work beginning tomorrow afternoon.

A Berlin dispatch last night announced the calling off of the railway strike, and the notification of Chancellor Wirth by the strikers' committee that the men would resume work on condition that the government refrain from reprisals in the form of wholesale discharges. The government promised that the regular workers would be reinstated.

ARMED FORCES TRYING TO STOP KIDNAPPINGS

Travelers Through North Ireland Provinces Halted and Questioned.

GREAT TENSION PREVAILS

Provisional Government To Send Special Officers To Investigate Abductions.

BULLETIN.

Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, Feb. 9.—Quiet had been completely restored here this morning. The roads are being closely patrolled.

The provisional government, it is said, has telegraphed instructions to the commanders of the Irish republican army to release the prisoners taken during the raids.

Belfast, Feb. 9.—Ulster's frontier is virtually a line of steel today, following the raids yesterday, in which more than 200 Unionists were kidnapped. From Portadown, County Armagh, to Belleek, on the Fermanagh-Donegal border, an army of 5,000 "specials" are on guard, as well as heavy contingents of regular constabulary.

The forces began to move toward the border yesterday following news of the raids.

The roads leading southward from Belfast today present scenes of activity, motor trucks and armored cars, bearing the so-called "A" and "B" specials toward the border.

High tension prevails at all points. Strangers traveling through the six counties are subject to the closest scrutiny, and in some cases are halted and interrogated.

No communication was possible with Enniskillen today in consequence of the wires from this city being cut.

Col. Wickham, commanding the Ulster specials, has received a communication from Dublin Castle, stating that the provisional government is sending special officers to investigate the kidnapping.

Additional kidnappings occurred today in County Fermanagh, one of the counties in which the six raids were carried out. Four class "B" special constables were kidnapped in the Rosslea district. They were taken in the direction of Ballybay, where it is believed other prisoners are being kept.

London, Feb. 9.—British officials, discussing the statements of Irish Free State leaders that yesterday's kidnappings may have resulted from delay in pardoning political prisoners condemned to hang at London, declared today that action was taken in regard to these and all other Irish prisoners just as quickly and definitely as the laws permitted.

PRINCIPAL BANS USE OF POWDER AND PAINT

Lonaconing, Md., Feb. 9.—Arthur F. Smith, principal of central high school, Lonaconing, has placed a ban on the use of powder and paint by the school girls. Before the school assembly he announced that girls coming to school wearing "rolled hosiery" or "socks" would be subject to dismissal from school.

He added that he only knew of two classes that should use paint or powder. These he said, were women over fifty years of age, or extremely ugly girls.

The Weather

FORECASTS.

Today—South and west winds; partly fair and mild, with a few light snowfalls.

Friday—Local snow flurries, but mostly fair, with stationary or a little lower temperature.

Shallow depressions are centered this morning in Wisconsin and the North Pacific States, and pressure is highest over the far northern portions of the continent.

Light snowfalls have occurred locally in the Ottawa Valley, also in the eastern portion of the Maritime Provinces, and in the interior of British Columbia and the Western Provinces.

Temperatures.

The highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were:

	High	Low
Victoria	42	30
Calgary	32	4
Winnipeg	14	-4
Pt. Arthur	20	13
P. Sound	26	22
Toronto	31	27
Kingston	31	18
Ottawa	18	19
Montreal	10	8
Quebec	10	-2
P. Point	10	-12
St. John	20	0
Halifax	15	5

*Below zero.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES

The highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night were: Highest, 40; lowest, 17.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 30; lowest, 25.

Barometric Readings.

Wednesday—5 p.m. 29.29.

Today—8 a.m., 29.16.

CONFIDENCE ALL MISPLACED, SAYS BANK PRESIDENT

Directors of Merchants Bank in Dark As To Losses of Institution.

MANAGEMENT BLAMED

Four Million Dollars Lost When Brokerage Firm Failed.

BULLETIN.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—Vote of shareholders of Merchants Bank on proposition as to whether the institution should be absorbed by the Bank of Montreal was carried tonight by ballots representing 37,534 shares in favor of the proposition, with ballots representing only 135 shares against.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—Half an hour before the time set for the meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants Bank called to ratify the sale of that institution to the Bank of Montreal, there was an unwelcome scene of activity around the headquarters of the former institution, where the meeting was to be held. Shareholders from far and near, some the owners of only a few shares of stock, and others the owners of many more, were on hand. While the scrutiny of the shareholders present and of their proxies was going on it was seen that the room set aside for the meeting was too small. Accommodation had been provided for only 120 persons, and there were many more on hand. Steps were then taken to have the meeting called to order in the St. Lawrence Hall, where more accommodation had been provided.

The President's Statement.

When the meeting was called to order, Sir Montagu Allan, the president, read the following statement: "Ladies and gentlemen: On the 23rd of December last I issued a call on behalf of your directors for this special general meeting to consider and, if approved, to ratify the agreement of which copies have been sent to all the shareholders. Under that agreement the Bank of Montreal will take over all the assets of this bank and assume all its liabilities, the shareholders of this bank receiving one share of Bank of Montreal stock for every two shares of Merchants Bank stock, together with \$1,650,000 in cash, or \$10 cash per share of Merchants Bank stock."

"The announcement of the action taken by your directors came, I know, as a great shock and disappointment to the shareholders, but I can assure you that to me, as president of the bank founded by my father, and in which I am the second largest shareholder, the blow has been a severe one also."

"In the summer of 1916 Mr. D. C. Macarow was appointed general manager, and Mr. J. D. G. Kippen, manager of the Montreal branch. The new general manager had for many years managed the Montreal branch, and the new Montreal manager had been his assistant for eight years, and your directors not only felt that they were intrusting the general management of the bank to competent and reliable hands, but also that the Montreal branch in particular would be well looked after."

Misplaced Confidence.

I regret to state, however, that the confidence has proved to have been misplaced. The long existing practice in the bank has been that the general manager and the manager of the Montreal office should attend personally at the meetings of the board of directors which were held twice a week and in the summer once a week. At these meetings they were supposed to communicate to the directors all matters of importance in connection with the Montreal office. This practice was followed faithfully in so far as the directors could judge. It now, however, turns out that these reports were grossly incomplete and that the condition of several of the accounts which today show very heavy losses was not disclosed to the directors, they even being left in ignorance in some cases as to their existence."

"In order to convey a clear understanding of the causes which have brought about the crisis in the affairs of the bank it is necessary for me to call your attention to the letter ad-

Migistrate Orders Prisoners To Shake Dust of Sarnia From Feet

[Special To London Advertiser.]

SARNIA, Feb. 8.—Sarnia is a forbidden city to Joe Johnson, colored, and James Martin, of no fixed abode, who were released from jail by Magistrate Gorman in the city police court this afternoon on suspended sentence, following a charge of vagrancy.

Johnson is the man who was tried at Port Huron for theft of lumber from the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited, some time ago, and was deported by the Port Huron authorities. Magistrate Gorman, in pointing out the minimum penalty for the charge of vagrancy was six months' imprisonment, advised the defendants that the sentence would be enforced unless they left Sarnia at once, and this they agreed to do.

remarks made herein, the rest or reserve fund is shown to be intact. We would, however, emphasize the fact that the time allowed for the preparation of this report has not enabled us to make a thorough examination into the voluminous detail. "This was somewhat reassuring, but, your directors decided, in August, 1921, to have an investigation made by someone outside the bank of the management of the bank and of its assets, and after full study of the situation, his report was submitted to the directors, but, ladies and gentlemen, I would like you to clearly understand that this report was made to us not with the idea of having it form a basis for the sale of the assets of the bank, but for the confidential information of the board. The recommendations in Mr. MacKenzie's report will bear me out in this statement."

An Alarming Condition. "The report revealed a more alarming state of affairs than the directors had any idea, and they were faced with a most serious situation. This was confirmed by a close examination of the affairs of the bank made by your president and vice-president, while Mr. MacKenzie was making his investigations, and although they did not agree with all his findings, the difference can be largely accounted for by the fact that they had not taken into consideration certain important items respecting which it now appears that substantial appropriations have to be made."

Faced Loss of Confidence. "The only alternatives were, on the one hand, to try and carry on the bank in a crippled condition, taking the risk of losing public confidence and all that that means to a bank, or on the other hand, to open negotiations for the disposal of the bank's assets to another bank. The condition of the bank was such, however, that he declined to accept and your directors then decided that your interests would be best protected by the sale of its assets to another bank, if fair and reasonable terms could be obtained. Negotiations were entered into with the Bank of Montreal, as a result of which your directors obtained from the bank the agreement now before you."

"Your directors have been accused of being stampeded into a bargain with the Bank of Montreal. It is contended that with government assistance no sale of the Merchants Bank assets would have been necessary. It is true that the bank might have continued business, for a time at least, by borrowing heavily from the Dominion government. If the bank had done so, however, and continued to carry on, it would have incurred the loss of confidence of the public, when the government statement appeared showing the extent of the loss in the rest, and when it became known that the dividend would have to be reduced to at least half the amount paid without the bonus, in order to build the rest again. The price of the stock would have fallen immediately to a price below our present offer and there might have been a panic on the exchange, and a run on the bank by depositors. The fact is, however, that owing to the secrecy that was observed during our negotiations, no rumors of an alarming nature were circulated, and notwithstanding the heavy loss in our investment, we are a long way short of such a disaster. "I hope I have made it clear to you that the directors adopted the only wise course open to them and the best in your interests, and that it is essential to confirm the agreement with the Bank of Montreal. The alternative is one which we hesitate to contemplate."

Sir Montagu moved the formal resolution transferring the bank's business to the Bank of Montreal.

CREARER WILL LIKELY CONFER WITH MEIGHEN

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—(Canadian Press)—The return of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. T. A. Crear from the south is being awaited in the capital with interest as it is now understood that their return will probably be the signal for a conference between the two leaders and influential representatives of their parties for the purpose of determining whether Conservatives or Progressives will constitute the official opposition.

While Mr. Crear has signified his intention to relinquish any claims to the opposition leadership it is expected that some of his party do not wish him to stand aside and that pressure is being exerted to have the progressives occupy the official opposition seats in the commons chamber.

HAMILTON WOMAN TO BE TRIED FOR BIGAMY

Hamilton, Feb. 8.—Florence Bell or Crockett was committed for trial by Magistrate Jeffs today on a charge of bigamy. Cecil Bell said he married her in December, 1915, and went overseas in February, 1916. Later he heard an unfavorable report concerning her, and as a result of investigations her allowances were stopped. Fred Crockett then swore that he married the woman. He knew she had been married, but had seen letters from France stating that Bell was dead. He insisted for a time that Bell wrote the letters announcing his own death, but later admitted his mistake, and said they were written by another person.

Large share of the labor on Serbian farms is performed by the women.

JUDGE AWARDS \$30 PER MONTH TO MRS. COTTAM

Defence Says Jealousy At Bottom of Marital Troubles.

SEEKS RECONCILIATION

Justice Meredith Expresses Hopes Couple Will Make Up in Future.

Although inclined to look upon the alimony action brought by Mrs. John Cottam of this city against her husband, John Cottam, as a "tempest in a teapot," nevertheless Chief Justice R. M. Meredith allowed Mrs. Cottam \$30 a month alimony, and expressed the hope that the couple would be living happily together within six months. He intimated that if at the end of this period the couple still found they could not agree to live together that the question of the amount of alimony could again be brought before the court, and a smaller or a larger amount might then be paid by Mr. Cottam.

The case was heard at the court-house on Wednesday. Mrs. Cottam, the plaintiff, appeared for Mrs. Cottam, and G. N. Weekes for Mr. Cottam.

In summing up the chief justice declared that if the parties had continued to live together as man and wife there would not have been any danger of John Cottam taking the life of Della Cottam, that of Della taking the life of John Cottam by violence, but if they had continued to do so it would have been detrimental to the health of both, owing to the highly neurotic condition into which both have fallen.

A Respectable Situation. "They cannot safely live together for some time, which at all events is very regrettable, regrettable that two highly respectable citizens should have had their little family quarrels and short-time separations in their lives without the necessity of proclaiming it from the rooftops. "At the most they were all temperate in a teapot."

"Taking into consideration the position Mrs. Cottam would have enjoyed as the wife of John Cottam and having regard to his income and her earning power I feel that I am giving her all she is entitled to by awarding her alimony of \$30 per month to be paid at the office of the defendant solicitor."

Says Sought Reconciliation.

In the course of his evidence at the afternoon session, Mr. Cottam said that on July 9 last he was lying ill in bed. His wife came into the room and he sought to be reconciled to her, because her sister was coming on a visit from California. "Why did you do so much pleading for reconciliation?" asked the court.

"This happened only three times in 1921," was the reply. "Well, go on, I have no experience in such matters," declared the court. Mr. Cottam said that at first his wife was silent and refused to reply to his pleading. He then sat on the edge of the bed and tried to get her to sit beside him. She refused to do so, and there was a fight.

"Was it jealousy this time?" questioned the court. "The Lord only knows, your lordship," said Mr. Cottam. "It is true that I did seek to embrace her, and she resisted. It is not true I choked her. She was far stronger than I was, and could have left the room, but her intention was to stay there and make trouble."

When she did so, witness said it did not figure on that occasion. "I want to do my best toward her," declared Mr. Cottam, "and I still hope that there will be a reconciliation."

Judge Is Optimistic.

"I'm sure there will be," said the judge, "but not just now." Cross-examined by Mr. Vining, Mr. Cottam charged that the greater part of the plaintiff's testimony was false. He did not put his hands on her on July 9, other than to restrain an assault on himself, he said. "On July 1 she kicked at me, the chair broke and she fell," declared the witness. "I think that all her charges are untrue in spirit."

"How do you account for this state of affairs?" asked Mr. Vining. "Did you ever have anything to do with a jealous woman?" questioned Mr. Cottam. "I'm asking you," shot back Mr. Vining.

Jealousy the Cause.

"I think the whole cause of this thing is jealousy and religion, although we both call the same teacher our Master," said Mr. Cottam. "My friendliness to women in general made her jealous."

"This case has been blown out to too great an extent already," observed the court at this juncture, and the subject was dropped.

Questioned as to his income, Mr. Cottam stated that he was ashamed to reply. During the last three years it has been less than \$1,000 a year. His house on Ridout street was valued at about \$5,500, with a mortgage of about \$2,000.

Mrs. Cottam, whose evidence was taken Wednesday morning, charged her husband with cruelty, declaring that she feared for her life should she go back to live with him, and referring to several instances when she maintained, her life had been in jeopardy. She was too old to earn her own living, she alleged. The W. C. T. U. paid her but \$150 a year. She thought she could not manage on less than \$20 a week alimony.

Other witnesses called during the hearing of the case were Dr. E. Bryant of Detroit, brother of Mrs. Cottam; Mrs. Susie Pierce and Mrs. Carrie Nichols, sisters of the complainant; Dr. A. W. MacFie, chiropractor; Mrs. Annie Streeter, at one time housekeeper for Mr. and Mrs. Cottam, and Jeremiah Robinson.

YOU NEED NOT HAVE A COLD

If you will take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets when you feel the first symptoms of a Cold coming on.

LOCAL FAIR BOARD PUBLISHES REPORT

54th Annual Statement Shows Association Had Successful Year in 1921.

The Western Fair Association has just issued its fifty-fourth annual report, together with a statement of receipts and disbursements of the association for the year 1921.

From every standpoint the exhibition for 1921 was a decided success. A greater amount was paid out in prizes last year than at any previous time in the history of the fair board, namely \$29,603.00.

The balance carried forward of \$21,806.28 is not quite as large as that carried forward from the year 1920, but that is owing to the fact that the board spent large sums on the improvement of the fair grounds and in the moving of buildings.

The total receipts from all sources were \$125,352.31, and the disbursements \$103,546.03.

The total assets at the close of 1921 amount to \$144,044.19, with no liabilities.

The calf feeding competition, that was put on for the first time last year, proved such a success that it has been decided to repeat it again this year; also a competition for yearlings. These two features are open to boys and girls only.

Col. W. M. Garthshore, who has been president of the Western Fair board for many years, and who is retiring this year, thanked the other members of the association for the support given him in the past.

REVEAL 2 NEW SUSPECTS NOW IN TAYLOR CASE

Movie Man and Son of Eastern Millionaire Interest Detectives.

MISS MINTER NERVOUS

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8.—One of the biggest independent figures in the movies was questioned in connection with the killing of William Desmond Taylor, by the district attorney's office today.

Operatives said he was a new man in the case. This man, recently divorced, was said to have been in love with an actress, who apparently held Taylor in higher esteem than she did the man now being questioned.

The man under surveillance was the only one of the half dozen biggest men in the picture business in Hollywood who did not attend Taylor's funeral yesterday, investigators said.

Still another investigation agency was interesting itself in the son of a multi-millionaire Eastern family. This young man has also been known in Hollywood for some time as an ardent admirer of the actress who is today the nucleus of the Taylor case investigation.

"The one I am going to be arrested—suddenly—for the Taylor crime," Under Sheriff Eugene Biscailuze said today. "And it will not be Edward F. Sands. Mr. Taylor was killed through jealousy, and not revenge."

A search was on today for more love letters, believed to have been written to Taylor by movie actresses, and which are supposed to have disappeared from his home. The search was started after a letter from Mary Miles Minter to Taylor, in which she proclaimed her love for him, was discovered.

Paper Gets Letters.

Two of the missing letters are said to have fallen into the hands of a Los Angeles newspaper, which is awaiting a favorable opportunity to print them.

Miss Minter Guarded.

Miss Minter today was closely guarded by private detectives, whom she stationed around her beautiful Spanish casita to keep away reporters and the curious. Miss Minter, according to reports from her house, is in a very nervous condition, and has not been able to sleep for two nights. She was in conference with her mother, several friends and her attorney, John R. Mott. Expensive limousines lined the street for half a block. All correspondents who attempted to gain admission were turned back by the guards.

When explaining the letter written by Miss Minter to Taylor, said:

"The letter merely expressed the affection of a temperamental girl for the man who represented to her the finest in the profession."

Mabel Normand said any letters she wrote were "josh letters." She was doing her talking largely through her press agent.

Obituaries

MRS. EMILY HAWES.

The funeral of Mrs. Emily Hawes, who died Sunday, was held from her residence at Delaware on Wednesday afternoon. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hopper. Interment was made at the Delaware Cemetery.

MRS. SARAH BOGUE.

The death took place suddenly on Wednesday of Mrs. Sarah G. Bogue, of lot 76, East Talbot road. Mrs. Bogue, who was 69 years old, had been a resident of Westminster Township all her life. Besides her husband, David Bogue, Mrs. Bogue is survived by one son, George Bogue, of Lambeth, and one brother, Robert Axford, of Littleton.

The funeral will be held from her residence on Friday at 2.30 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. Hunter at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made at Woodland Cemetery.

Economical, steam-driven motor cycle has been built by a Denver man.

EARLY ARRIVAL OF SPRING BLOUSES

Shown In Canton Crepe, Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Tricollette

A variety of exquisite blouses have just been passed into stock, and have already made a most favorable impression. You will appreciate the new style features when you see them.



The sleeves of these models are a very big feature, showing the wide flowing sleeve with deep armhole, in full length or abbreviated. Then there is the long, full sleeve gathered to narrow band at cuff, trimmed at wrist with tiny pleated ruffle. These Blouses show a variety of trimming, the Paisley being very good, several models featuring a combination of crepe de chine with Paisley bands. Prices.....\$12.75 and \$15.00

Beads in Chinese red very effectively trim black and navy Canton crepe. Price \$22.50

Smart White Blouses with quaint smocking at neck and cuffs. Prices \$15.00 to \$22.00

Still very good is the Tricollette Blouse, in plain shades and smart combinations. Price \$10.50

120555 THE BEST 85c VIOLIN SOLO 85c Adagio .. Virgilio Ranzato Menuet .. Virgilio Ranzato Victrola Dept.—Third Floor.

Pompeian Toilet Preparations



The months of February and March are the most severe on a sensitive skin or complexion. The winds are raw and penetrating, and we should be most careful of the quality of toilet preparations used. The following are highly recommended for this time of the year:

Pompeian Beauty Powder, shades of naturelle, brunette and white 60c box
Pompeian Rouge, shades of medium and dark, 60c Box
Pompeian Talcum, 30c tin
Pompeian Day Cream (vanishing), Price 60c jar
Night Cream, Price 50c jar
Massage Cream 60c jar
Minty's Tooth Paste, Price 25c tube
Vinolia Solidified Briliantine, Price 50c box
Dr. Evan Williams' Henna Shampoo Powders, 15c pkg.

Shampoo Powder, odors of rose and Otto of Violet, and also Henna. Price 10c pkg.
Cocoanut Oil Shampoo Powders 2 for 25c
Minty's Sweet Kiss Face Powder, Prices 50c and \$1.00 box

A Cup of Tea or Coffee FREE

Served with a dainty biscuit to demonstrate and popularize our Special S. & I. Blend, which is now put up in pound and half-pound packages for sale in restaurant. Visit the restaurant today, Friday or Saturday and we will serve you a cup of Special Tea or Coffee free from 3 to 5.30.

Valentine Day, 1922 Has a Message of Bigger, Broader Love---Feb. 14th

The oldtime spirit seems to have been revived in Valentine Day this year. There are so many things of an enduring nature that will be especially appreciated, and also many beautifully decorated Valentines, of highly proper verses, that you may deem more fitting than a pair of gloves, handkerchief or blouse. We offer the services of this store for sending of appropriate Valentines.

One box Valentine material, contains material for making ten valentines, with envelopes to match the different squares. Price 50c box
Valentine Lunch Sets for parties in decorated crepe paper. Price \$1.25 set
Valentine Table Napkins, three designs. Price 10c doz.
Valentine invitations with envelopes. Price... 5c each
Valentine Place Cards, two designs, 8 in a box. Price 30c box
Valentine Hearts in five sizes. Price 12 1/2c package, or 2 for 25c
Valentine Cupids, in two sizes. Price 12 1/2c package, or 2 for 25c
Valentine Seals in red, also gold, in many different sizes. Price 12 1/2c package, or 2 for 25c
Valentine Table Covers. Price 50c each
Red Cardboard in large sheets. Price 22c sheet
Red Streamers for decorating, 2 1/2 inches wide, 60 feet long. Price 15c roll
Red and White Festoons, 10 feet long. Price... 15c roll
Valentine Place Cards 35c dozen
A splendid assortment of Valentines for 50c. Prices 5c to 50c



Paper Flowers

Free classes begin today on the Fifth Floor, and will continue for about two weeks, from 2 to 3 and 4 to 4.30. Dennison's Crepe Paper Flowers, Favors and Table Decorations. Join the free class and learn the art. It's easily and simply done.

"His Master's Voice" February Records Now on Sale. Third Floor. SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED. New Spring Stocks in Volles, Gingham, Prints, Etc. In Wash Goods Section.

EARLY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS EXPECTED

The board of health expects an answer to the city's application to Ottawa for the inspection of dairy herds for tuberculosis in time for

its meeting on Tuesday evening next. Already City Clerk Baker has sent the city's application to the director-general of the federal veterinary inspection department and as the London application was expected, action on it should be expedited. Charles Mitchell of the local board fore the dairy herds of London district are practically free of tuberculosis and the city blessed with good supply of certified raw milk, as well as pasteurized milk. Tributary of the Lena River Siberia has a perpetual bed of ice more than nine feet thick.

Household Joint Accounts

When a man and wife open a Joint Account, each may deposit and withdraw money.

If the husband is absent or falls ill, the wife need not be embarrassed for funds.

An additional advantage is that, in the event of the death of either, the money on deposit goes to the survivor without delay or recourse to law.

3 1/2% per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

LONDON BRANCHES: Richmond Street, opposite Postoffice. Market Square. Dundas Street, opposite Factory Street. Wortley Road and Elmwood Avenue.

"Older than the Dominion of Canada"

CLAIMS SHERIFFS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED OR DUTIES AUGMENTED

SERVICE COMMISSION IN LENGTHY REPORT FAVOR COMBINING TWO OFFICES

Duties of High Constables and Sheriffs Such As Warrant Amalgamation—Other Recommendations Look to Betterment of Prison Systems in Province.

In the opinion of the Ontario Public Service Commission, the office of county sheriff in the province is but a remnant of a day that has gone and an order that has passed away.

The report of the commission, which is composed of W. D. Gregory, Dr. Horace L. Britain, Norman Sommerville, Albert Hellyer and E. A. Pocock, the last named of London, has just been presented to Attorney-General Raney by Mr. Gregory.

For some time past the commission has been holding sittings in a large number of the county offices in Ontario and in their journeyings have discovered what would seem to be a curious condition of affairs, in matters that pertain to the office of county sheriff.

Claims Change Needed.

All of the members of the commission agreed that a change was needed, but differed as to the recommendations concerning precisely how and where the changes were needed, and how they should be applied. W. D. Gregory, Horace L. Britain and E. A. Pocock give the majority report. Norman Sommerville and Albert Hellyer dissent over the matter of whether it were best to merge the offices of sheriff and high constable, with that of sheriff, concurring with the remainder of the report.

As revealed, sheriffs in many counties today have ridiculous duties to perform, such as menial service to a judge, yet must maintain an austere air of dignity which acting in other official capacities.

The report urges a central prison for men sentenced to death for capital offenses, abolition of duties of an unnecessary nature of the sheriff and provision of new duties for the same office in order that a sheriff may more readily earn a livelihood, that would be worthy of the office, yet would by the abrogation of other duties lessen the burden of provincial grants.

The report as submitted reads in part as follows:

"The office of sheriff is one of the oldest known to English law. Originally the sheriff was the reeve, or in other words the high magistrate of the shire. He was the executive officer of the crown, and to him the royal writs were addressed. He could rouse the countryside to arrest a felon. He collected and accounted for the money due from the county to the crown. Sometimes he paid a fixed sum for the privilege of collecting the taxes in his county.

"Under the institution of Frank Pledge—the earliest English police system on record—the county was divided into 'tithings' or groups of ten family heads, who were mutually responsible for each other's good behavior and bound to assist in producing any one of their number who transgressed before the officers of justice.

"Ten 'tithings' formed a 'hundred', and when the sheriff held his 'tourn' or court throughout the county twice yearly he inquired of the heads of 'hundreds' and 'tithings' as to what offenses had been committed since his last visit. Most offenses were punished by fines, and the levying of fines was the general business of the sheriff's court.

"With the Norman conquest a change came over the sheriff's court and the sheriff or 'vice-comes' as he was then called, became in effect a producer and collector of revenue for the king, by whom he was appointed. In Saxon times the sheriff had probably been elected by the freeholders, but the Norman sheriff or vice-comes was appointed by the crown and had to show some substantial evidence of his zeal for the crown. Hence he usually endeavored to collect as many fines as possible.

Abused Sheriff's Job.

"This made the sheriff's office unpopular with the public, and when the office was misused for the perversion of justice, the ill-will in which it was held was greatly increased. The Norman sheriff was not particular as to details in case of legal transgressions, but simply fined the whole township or borough and left the community to settle who was to pay.

"At the sheriff's court the freemen of the community acted as judges, under the supervision of the sheriff. It is not surprising that local prejudice or feeling should sometimes influence their decisions, or that the sheriff himself should sometimes descend to pervert the functions of justice by selecting a particular panel of judges. Mistake of the sheriff's office in his judicial function is the theme of many popular ballads of the middle ages.

"The sheriff's court is continued in the Channel Islands to the present day. The sheriff (or bailiff, as he is there called) presides over the court, the judges being farmers and tradesmen, who sit on the bench arrayed in gorgeous robes. The old complaint of partiality on the part of the judges is still heard there.

Court Jurisdiction Wanes.

"There is a steady decline to be found in the influence and jurisdiction of the sheriff's courts from the date of the Magna Charta, which provided that justice should be sold, denied or delayed to no one. This provision tended to put the king's court on a higher plane than the court of the sheriff, and there was also a uniformity of decision governing the judgments of the king's courts, while different sheriffs would give varying decisions on similar matters.

"In Canada the sheriff never exercised judicial functions. The early history of the office here is rather vague. The second ordinance of General Murray, then governor of Quebec, dated September 17, 1764, provided for the early selection of 'six good and sufficient men to serve as bailiffs and sub-bailiffs for each parish, out of which number the governor is to nominate and appoint the persons who are to act as bailiffs and sub-bailiffs in each parish.' This system of selection followed the English method of selecting sheriffs, and it would seem that the duties ordinarily performed by the sheriff were to be carried out by the bailiffs and the officers of the militia.

Gets Writs Direction.

"No mention is made of sheriffs until the ordinance of February 23, 1777, which provides that writs of execution shall be directed to the sheriff of the district and provides for the manner in which execution is to be levied. In 1780 appeared the first regulation for the fixing of the sheriff's fees. By an ordinance of 1788, establishing trials by jury, the sheriff was required to make out lists of the jurors. The first sheriffs were probably appointed by Governor Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dufferin, soon after the Quebec Act was passed in 1774.

"In 1788, the governor general created a number of judicial districts in Canada, each one of which had a sheriff. Upper Canada which was created in 1791, was composed of four of these districts. As new districts were formed, sheriffs were appointed for them. These were the first sheriffs in what is now Ontario. The duties of the sheriff at common law were the same as those of the English sheriff, except that our sheriff exercised no judicial functions. The sheriff was appointed by the lieutenant-governor.

"In 1793 the sheriff in every district was given power to nominate and appoint a jailer and keeper of the court house.

Set Aside \$15,000.

"By statute passed in 1806, \$15,000 was set aside annually for the payment of salaries to the sheriffs. In 1821 it was provided that none but sheriffs and persons employed by them should be entitled to compensation for serving any process directed to the sheriff of a district.

"By a statute passed in 1822, sheriffs were prohibited from trading as shopkeepers or merchants. They were directed to attend the judge on his circuit. This statute also provided that a sheriff lying in jail three months was to forfeit his office.

In 1833 it was provided that no person should be appointed sheriff unless he had real estate in the province worth \$3,750 above incumbrances, and had filed his own affidavit to that effect. This is one of various statutes dealing with sheriffs and their deputies that were passed from time to time.

In Ontario today the functions of the sheriff are mainly civil, and it is from service rendered by him in civil matters that most of his income is derived. He has full charge of the prisoners who are brought before the court for trial, but at the present time he takes no part in the apprehension and arrest of those charged with crime.

Received Office Revenue.

"Up to 1892, the sheriffs received all the revenues of their office, which in some instances were large. The fees of the sheriff of Ontario to York, for instance, prior to the division of that office in 1887, amounted to nearly \$10,000 a year. In 1892, however, the legislature, under the influence of the Patron movement of those days, enacted a measure which provided that a percentage of the net receipts of certain provincial officials, over and above a certain sum, should go to the province. The act provided that each sheriff might retain for his own use the net fees received by him up to \$3,000 per annum, but that out of his net fees above that amount the following percentages should be paid to the provincial treasurer:

Over \$3,000 and up to \$3,500, 10%
Over \$3,500 and up to \$4,000, 20%
Over \$4,000 and up to \$4,500, 30%
Over \$4,500 and up to \$5,000, 40%
Over \$5,000 and up to \$5,500, 50%

May Retain Receipts.

"In 1898 the Legislature sharply reversed its action. The act of 1894, so far as it affected sheriffs, was repealed, and from that day to the present time every sheriff, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned, has been permitted to retain the entire receipts of his office.

"The exceptions referred to were the result of a measure passed by the Legislature in 1912, which provided that every sheriff might retain his net fees up to \$5,000, but of the net receipts over that amount, 90% should go to the provincial government. This statute, so far as its practical operation extends, affects only the sheriff of Toronto and the sheriff of the county of York. For the years 1913-14-15 small contributions were made by the sheriff of the county of Carleton.

"During the period that the Legislature had been cutting down sheriffs' incomes at the time it had been providing for increases for some of the sheriffs whose incomes were small.

"In 1882 a statute was passed which provided that the government might direct that any sheriff whose income from fees and emoluments for the year 1881, after deducting disbursements, did not exceed \$500, should be paid an additional \$400, and that where the income did not exceed \$800 the sheriff should be paid an additional \$200.

Increase Wasn't High.

"Apparently no sheriff's income was so low as to permit him to qualify for assistance under this act, for no payments appear to have been made under it.

In 1902 the legislature enacted that where a sheriff received less than \$1,000 a year net, the government should grant a sum sufficient to bring it up to this figure. In 1909 the minimum was increased by the legislature to \$1,200. In 1912 it was increased to \$1,500 and it was later provided that the legislation regarding increases which hitherto had not applied to the provincial judicial districts should thereafter apply to them.

Grant Further Increase.

In 1918 a further increase was made and the minimum income of a sheriff was fixed at \$1,800. From 1903 to the end of 1920 the following amounts have been paid annually by the provincial government to the sheriffs under these acts:

Year	Amount paid
1903	\$ 1,319.45
1904	2,824.10
1905	2,353.69
1906	2,866.01
1907	2,553.67
1908	2,364.47
1909	4,774.33
1910	4,848.85
1911	5,593.12
1912	8,620.66
1913	8,177.75
1914	6,730.52
1915	7,114.19
1916	9,352.97
1917	12,914.13
1918	16,487.26
1919	10,410.19
1920	19,437.49
1921	19,437.49
1922	19,437.49

The total amount paid in years 1903-20 was \$119,923.76.

It will be noted that during the past three years the total amount paid out by the government to supplement sheriffs' salaries reached \$36,134.99 or an average of \$12,045.00 per annum. Since the payments began some sheriffs have been on the list continuously; others near the border line were sometimes on the list and sometimes not. In all more than three-fifths of the sheriffs have shared at one time or another in the government grant.

Consider Income Boost.

An application from the sheriffs for a further increase of the minimum income of a sheriff from \$1,800 to \$2,400, was made to the government last year and is now before it.

If it had been granted a further addition of \$1,500 would have been made to sheriffs' incomes in 1920 and the government grant for that year would have reached \$24,432.93.

Schedule "A" to this report contains a list of the sheriffs of Ontario to day with date of appointment and age. Schedule "B" hereto shows to what sheriffs the supplementary grants were paid and the amounts paid to the respective sheriffs in each year.

"We find that in some instances where a provincial sheriff is given to supplement the sheriff's income a deputy is employed by the sheriff and the salary paid to the deputy is charged as a disbursement of the office. This is done in some cases where the net income falls below \$1,800, and to the extent that the net income of the sheriff falls below \$1,800, the salary paid to the deputy comes out of the provincial treasury.

Should Pay Deputy.

"Where the work is so light that an income of \$1,800 is not reached, the sheriff should do the work himself and the salary of a deputy, if one is employed, should be paid by the sheriff out of his net income and should not be treated as a disbursement of his office.

"One instance where the sheriff is a practicing physician and the work is practically all done by a deputy, was brought to attention.

"In this case the deputy received a salary of \$350 per annum and the sheriff the entire net income for himself. Owing to the salary paid the deputy the net income of the sheriff fell short of \$1,800, and the amount by which it fell short was made up out of the provincial grant.

"It is clear that the office of sheriff as now constituted is a dying office. The sheriffs appear to be well paid for what they do but they have so little to do that they cannot earn a living income. Many of those who receive government grants are over-paid for the comparatively little work that they perform. No business could exist if it had to pay so many officials for such a limited amount of work.

County Alone Doesn't Pay.

"It must be borne in mind that the money that is now paid by the government to bring the sheriff's salary up to \$1,800 does not come out of the county for which the sheriff is appointed, but out of the province at large so that those counties in which the income of the sheriff is not supplemented have to contribute to make up the shortage in those counties where the income falls short of \$1,800. To continue, much less increase, the special grant now given, is, in our opinion, out of the question.

"We have, therefore, to choose between two possible courses. We can abolish the office altogether or we can give to the sheriffs such additional duties as would justify the payment of a living income.

"Additional work would be given to the sheriffs if their territorial jurisdiction were increased by combining several counties under one sheriff. In the province of Quebec today there is one sheriff for sixteen counties.

"In the days when in the province of Ontario the sheriff was fully employed and could earn a good income the counties, in many instances, were larger than they are today. For instance, the territory which is now comprised in the counties of York, Ontario and Peel, all formed one county for municipal, judicial and other purposes. So did Essex and Lambton; Huron, Bruce and Perth; Middlesex and Elgin; Lincoln and Welland; Wentworth, Halton and Brant; Wellington, Waterloo and Grey; Peterborough and Victoria; Frontenac, Lennox and Addington; Lanark and Renfrew; Northumberland and Durham; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Are Mostly Individual.

"Some of these counties continue united today, but in most of them local ambition or rivalry brought the union to an end, and as a result we have a number of small counties each with as full a staff of officials as the united counties had. As these unions were broken up and new counties formed we laid the foundation for many of the difficulties that now exist.

"Once establish a county and give it a set of officials, it is unwilling to part with them, especially when the additional expense is largely met by the provincial government. The taking away of the sheriff from any county would meet with opposition which would be difficult for any government to overcome. In our opinion the better course and the course of least resistance would be to add to the duties of the sheriff, and thus enable him to earn enough to pay his way. If we were as intelligent as we like to be thought we would in a number of instances both combine counties and add to the sheriffs' duties, and thus reduce not only the number of sheriffs, but of other county officials as well.

Mustn't Overrate Positions.

"In dealing with the office of sheriff we must not attach fictitious importance to it. We have in the past made the mistake of putting the office of sheriff here in the same class as the office of high sheriff in England, which is an entirely different office. The high sheriff in England is usually a county magistrate. His office is largely an honorary one and he receives no salary. He meets the judges in state when they come to hold the assizes. He has a large retinue of servants. At one time he had so many that a law was passed prohibiting him from having more than forty men-servants in livery at any assize. In fact the office involves an outlay rather than provides an income.

"The sheriff in Ontario, with his income of \$1,000 a year, cannot afford to keep any retinue whatever. Consequently in order to maintain the traditions of his 'historic office' he has to perform personally the exalted office and the lower ones. He takes few, if any, with him when he goes to the station to meet the assize judge. He usually appears at court dressed in special uniform and with cocked hat and sword, while behind the scenes he performs offices many of which would in England be performed by the 'men-servants in livery.' No Ontario sheriff should be required to array himself in this fashion. It puts him to a large expense, and instead of adding to the dignity of the court, provokes mirth. There may be much true dignity in the court of a justice of the peace held amidst plain and simple surroundings as in the highest courts of our land.

"Mr. C. L. Dunbar, barrister, of Guelph, at our meetings at that place said:

Thinks Position Anomalous.

"I think the sheriff's office is an anomaly. It is an endeavor to put our system in this new country a combination in one office of the English system, which is totally different to the system we have here. In England the office of high sheriff is an honorary position, and the under-sheriff does the work. The sheriff in this province is nothing but a glorified bailiff with some ministerial duties that a clerk could perform; but instead of giving him that duty we are endeavoring to make him the

SCHEDULE SHOWING Sheriffs of the Province of Ontario With Date of Appointment and Age.

Name	Address	Date of Appointment	Age	County or District
C. M. Macraeth	Sault Ste. Marie	May 29, 1920	41	Algoma
J. W. Westbrook	Brantford	Dec. 8, 1914	41	Brant
D. M. Jernyn	Walkerton	Nov. 26, 1910	65	Bruce
H. Richardson	Ottawa	Sept. 23, 1907	65	Carleton
H. Endicott	Orangeville	Aug. 12, 1913	51	Dufferin
W. H. Elliott	St. Thomas	June 25, 1918	78	Elgin
C. N. Anderson	Sandwich	March 20, 1917	63	Essex
T. H. Dawson	Kingston	Feb. 28, 1897	79	Frontenac
J. S. Wilson	Owen Sound	Feb. 18, 1913	54	Gray
M. P. McConnell	Canby	July 25, 1907	71	Haldimand
S. Webster	Milton	Aug. 5, 1903	79	Halton
M. B. Morrison	Belleville	April 24, 1908	72	Hastings
R. G. Reynolds	Goderich	March 18, 1902	79	Huron
J. W. Humble	Kenora	March 4, 1907	80	Kenora
J. R. Genmill	Chatham	May 25, 1918	82	Lambton
A. J. Johnston	Perth	April 13, 1910	77	Lanark
D. G. MacMartin	Brookville	April 13, 1911	66	Leeds & Grenville
J. D. Hawley	Napawan	May 22, 1895	89	Lennox & Addington
H. O. Loughlin	St. Catharines	July 2, 1915	65	Lincoln
H. H. Peil	Gore Bay	May 27, 1907	81	Manitowish
A. A. Graham	London	Jan. 9, 1922	47	Middlesex
A. Morris	Barrie	Dec. 12, 1921	58	Muskoka
G. O. Caldwell	Haliburton	July 5, 1921	53	Nipissing
W. Tisdale	Simcoe	May 9, 1913	67	Norfolk
D. J. Nesbitt	Woodstock	July 25, 1912	69	Norfolk & Durham
W. F. Paxton	Whitby	July 25, 1917	64	Ontario
Wm. McNeish	Woodstock	Jan. 10, 1912	84	Oxford
D. S. Allan	Warry Sound	May 12, 1921	52	Peel
N. Henderson	Brampton	Dec. 12, 1910	70	Perth
T. Maswood	Stratford	April, 1907	70	Perth
J. A. Hall	Pembroke	Nov. 1873	84	Peterborough
A. Hager	L'Orignal	April, 1887	85	Prince Edward
J. A. Barker	Pictou	Jan. 9, 1917	65	Prince Edward
A. A. Baker	Pembroke	June 1, 1909	85	Rainy River
A. Noy	St. Catharines	May 2, 1909	65	Renfrew
D. H. MacLaren	Barrie	March 14, 1917	58	Simcoe
W. R. Mack	Cornwall	Sept. 1, 1904	82	Sternum, D & Q
Geo. Caldwell	Haliburton	May, 1913	53	Temiskaming
A. W. Thompson	Fort Arthur	July 26, 1899	69	Thunder Bay
A. E. Trueman	London	June 25, 1914	72	Victoria & Hal.
H. G. Laekner	Kitchener	1912	70	Waterloo
Jas. Smith	Welland	Jan. 4, 1899	84	Welland
J. A. Allan	Guelph	March, 1901	78	Wellington
J. T. Middleton	Hamilton	Feb. 8, 1899	81	Wentworth
A. McGowan	Toronto	Sept. 8, 1913	68	York
F. Mowat	Toronto	April 15, 1887	79	Toronto

same as the high sheriff in England, but that is something a sheriff should not be asked to be with the salary he receives.

"We are fully in accord with Mr. Dunbar's view of the sheriff's office. We should make no attempt to put it on a similar footing in any respect with that of the high sheriff in England.

What May He Do?

"What additional work should be given to the sheriff in order that he may earn a 'living' income?

"That is a question which has received the full consideration of the commission. Various suggestions have been made. It has been suggested that he be an assignee under the Dominion Bankruptcy Act; that he be valuator under the Succession Act; that he be clerk of the peace; that his office be combined wholly or partly with that of the clerk of the county court; that he be issuer of marriage licenses; that he collect the license fees for hunting and fishing and for automobile licenses; that he be jailer; and that he be high constable. The movement to combine the office of sheriff with another office has already begun. In a number of the judicial districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta the office has been combined with that of clerk of the district court.

The sheriff's office is almost wholly an executive office, and in our opinion the sheriff's duties should be of an executive character. The Legislature has already provided in chapter 31 of the statutes of 1914 that under certain circumstances the sheriff may hold the office of jailer. Subsection 3 of section 11 of the chapter reads as follows:

May Act As Jailer.

"The sheriff may agree with the council to act as jailer and for the remuneration to be allowed him for the performance of the duties of jailer, and in that event it shall not be necessary for the sheriff to appoint a jailer, but he shall himself be ex-officio the jailer, and shall, with such assistance as he may deem necessary, perform all the duties and be subject to all the responsibilities of the office."

"The course which the Legislature has provided may be taken in certain cases, and, in our opinion, should be taken generally throughout the province.

"In our opinion the offices of sheriff and jailer should be combined, and the sheriff should live in the residence provided by the county for the jailer. The duties of the jailer would fit in very well with the duties of the sheriff. The sheriff is now the nominal head and in many respects the actual head of the jail, so if we make him the actual head in all respects we are but extending his present duties rather than giving him

new duties in an untried field. The present jailers should not be turned adrift, but provision should be made for their retention, possibly as deputy sheriffs or chief turnkeys, according to the circumstances in each case.

Might Be Suitable.

"In some instances the jailer might be the most suitable man to appoint to the combined offices. As in nearly every county the jailer's residence is occupied by the present jailer, he should, if deprived of it, be given a compensating allowance. In some instances the sheriff might be provided with a residence until the former's residence should be available. These are matters that would have to be adjusted as circumstances might require. Attached hereto is schedule 'C' containing list of jailers and salaries paid them and staffs.

"Another office which might very well be combined with that of sheriff is that of high constable. The office of high constable in nearly all the counties of Ontario has been for years past but a nominal one. The high constable is appointed by the county council. In some counties he receives a fair salary and performs much valuable work, but in by far the larger number of the counties he does practically nothing. The salary

Turn to Page 5, Column 1.

Bilious Folks Return to Meals

Magical Effect of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in Dispelling the Gloom of Coated Tongue Dyspepsia.

Many a poor, misguided dyspeptic is lamenting his hard luck when all he



needs is a 60 cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, to be had at any drug store. They settle and sweeten a sour stomach, offset acidity, dispel gasiness, induce digestion, relieve biliousness, clear the coating from the tongue, and paid the bad breath and enable the most desperately gloomy dyspeptic to get back into the land of the living. Buy this—Avert.

MORRISON'S GENUINE FIRE SALE Shoes, Trunks, Valises Still Blazing Away!

We have just recovered from the first week's phenomenal selling sufficiently to have time to replenish the shelves and racks with more lines from our three floors of reserve stock, and are again in a position to offer as good, if not better assortments and values than for our opening week. The following are a few lines and prices taken at random from the immense showing awaiting your inspection.

Men's Box Kip Bluecher-Cut Medium Work Boot. Fire Sale \$2.95
price, from \$2.95

Men's Brown or Black Chrome Grain Bluecher, bellus tongue; a real work shoe. Fire Sale \$3.49
price, from \$3.49

Men's Box Kip Bluecher, standard screw, Goodyear stitch, comfort last. Fire Sale \$3.49
price, from \$3.49

Men's Fine Black Kid Bluecher-Cut Lace Boots, round toe. Fire Sale \$4.49
Sale price \$4.49

Men's Brown Cordo Calf Lace Boots, English shape, rubber heel. Fire Sale \$3.95
Fire Sale price \$3.95

Men's Brown or Black Side and Calf Lace Boots, recede, round and wide toes, all Goodyear welted. \$4.95
Fire Sale price \$4.95

Boys' and Youths' Box Kip Solid Ssechool Shoes, sizes 11 to 13 and 1 to 5. Fire Sale \$2.49 and \$1.98
price \$2.49 and \$1.98

Women's High-Cut Lace Boots, plain and imitation tip, Cuban and Louis heels. Fire Sale \$2.95
price, from \$2.95

Women's Black or Brown Cordo Calf High-Cut Lace Boots, tip or brogue stitch. Fire Sale \$3.95
price, from \$3.95

Women's Felt Lace Boots, plain toe, leather foxing. Fire sale \$1.98
price, from \$1.98

Women's Black Kid and Brown Calf Oxfords, flexible sole, Cuban, low and Louis heels. Fire Sale \$2.95
price, from \$2.95

Women's Black Kid, two-strap, flexible sole, Cuban heel. Fire Sale \$2.95
Sale price \$2.95

Women's Fine Black Kid Oxfords and Ties, flexible and turn soles. \$4.95
Fire Sale price \$4.95

Women's Felt Juliets, turn sole, plush trimmed, all shades. Fire \$1.45
Sale price \$1.45

Trunks, canvas covered, hardwood slats. Fire Sale \$3.45
price, from \$3.45

Keratol and Fibre Suitcases. 45c
Fire Sale price, from 45c

Imitation Leather Club Bags. 49c
Fire Sale price, from 49c

Leather Club Bags, fabrikoid lining. Fire Sale price, \$4.45
from \$4.45

Leather Club Bags, leather lining, two handles. Fire Sale price, \$6.95
from \$6.95

Women's Felt Kozy Slippers, plain and ribbon trim. Fire 98c and 75c
Sale price 98c and 75c

Misses' Black Kid and Box Kip Lace Boots, extension soles; sizes \$1.98
11 to 2. Fire Sale price \$1.98

Child's Black Kid and Box Kip Lace Boots, extension soles; sizes 8 to 10½. Fire Sale \$1.69 and \$1.49
price \$1.69 and \$1.49

This is not an ordinary sale of odd lines or goods purchased for special sale, but a REAL FIRE SALE of our entire, regular, well-assorted stock (and this is a store with a stock), just slightly damaged by smoke and water, nothing burned, or even scorched. In many cases the box is only partly damaged, and for service and appearance the shoes are absolutely perfect. No sale goods exchanged, charged or approval.

49c
Infants' Black Kid Lace and Button Boots, turn soles, wedge heel; sizes 3 to 7.

Morrison Shoe Co.
123 DUNDAS STREET. 8 MARKET SQUARE
LONDON, ONT.

GOVERNMENT TO HELP ONTARIO'S FRUIT GROWERS

Submit Plan To Pay 25 Per Cent of Cost of New Buildings.

DECIDE GRADE CREAM

Milk Producers' Plans To Stamp Out Tuberculosis Are Approved.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—At today's session of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Hon. Manning Doherty, Ontario minister of agriculture, announced a plan whereby the provincial government would aid any organization of fruit growers in erecting buildings for grading and packing to the extent of 25 per cent of the cost, plans and location to be subject to approval. Control and management would be under association, but all fruit, even of non-members, would have to be accepted. The minister expressed the belief that the government should extend aid only to a certain point and cease control beyond that point. He asserted that only by standardizing could Ontario growers hold their own market and a fair percentage of the Western and British trade.

The urgent need of central packing-houses and cold storage plants was emphasized by T. J. Mahoney, manager of the Niagara Peninsula Growers.

A resolution was tabled petitioning the federal authorities for assistance in building cold storage warehouses for marketing organizations.

Directors for 1922 are as follows: R. H. Dufferin, Kemptville; Harold Jones, Prescott; R. W. Ireland, Wellington; A. A. Colville, Newcastle; W. J. Bragg, Bowmanville; Paul Fisher, Burlington; David Allen, Grimsby; W. C. Nicholson, St. Catharines; W. J. Schuyler, Simcoe; John Clarke, Forestburg; T. J. Salkeld, Lucknow; J. Elliott, Oxford Centre; W. L. Hamilton, Collingwood; J. W. Crow, O. A. C., Guelph; E. F. Palmer, Vineland; W. T. Macoun, C. E. F.

PLAN GRADING SYSTEM.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—At a special meeting of the Ontario Creamerymen's Association today it was decided to establish a voluntary system of cream grading. It was decided voluntarily to establish two grades of cream—No. 1, that which would make first grade butter; and No. 2, the remainder of the raw material. The difference in price will amount to about 2c per pound of butter fat.

TO "KILL" TUBERCULOSIS.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 8.—The efforts being made under the direction of the federal department of agriculture to stamp out the tubercular cow, found general approval at today's meeting of the Ontario Milk Producers' Association. The meeting went on record as favoring the more rapid extension of the "accredited herd" scheme, by which certificates are given to owners of herds tested by government inspectors and found free from all trace of tuberculosis.

The following officers were elected: President, E. H. Stonehouse; executive, who will elect the remainder of the officers, whole milk and swiss cream interests, E. A. Orr, Clarkson; W. E. Thompson, Woodstock; Walter Graham, Ottawa; creamery interests, I. B. Whaley, London; A. W. VanStickle, Oronodago; R. R. Sibbitt, Kingston; cheese interests, John Dawson, Thorndale; Frank Halliday, Elgin; E. Hawtherne, Lakeside; milk products and condenser interests, R. E. Beam, Hickson; A. E. Plant, Burford; W. W. Naeckivill, Ingersoll.

CHOOSE FAIRS EXECUTIVES.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 8.—At the concluding session of the Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions Association today the following officers were elected: President, John Farrell, Forest; first vice-president, James P. Ault, Winchester; second vice-president, A. R. Smith, New Hamburg; secretary and auditor, J. Louis Wilson, Hamilton; auditor, G. De W. Green, Toronto.

CLAIMS TWO POSTS ARE UNNECESSARY

Continued From Page 4.

usually runs from \$50 to \$150 a year. It is given as a sort of honorarium.

HALIFAX EXPLOSION WRECKED HER NERVES

The reader will, no doubt, remember when a few years ago there was a collision in the Halifax, N. S., harbor, and one of the munition ships was blown up, causing great loss of life and laying waste a large portion of the city in ruins, and causing a great deal of suffering and distress among the inhabitants.

Mrs. Winifred Hill, now of Windsor, N. S., was living in Halifax at that time and went through this trying experience and the shock wrecked her nerves. She writes as follows: "I was living in Halifax at the time of the explosion, and it wrecked my nerves, so that I could not do my housework. I would take such nervous spells I would be under the doctor's care."

I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised, so I took two boxes, and they helped me so much I took six more, and now I am completely relieved. I can recommend them to anyone suffering from heart and nerve trouble."

To all those who suffer from nervous shock we would recommend our

MILBURN'S

HEART AND NERVE PILLS

as the best remedy to tone up the entire nervous system and strengthen the weakened organs. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the original heart and nerve food, having been on the market for the past 27 years. Price, 50c a box, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.—Adv.

Halcrow Will Not Be At Head of Labor Party When the House Opens

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—When the Ontario Legislature opens next week the Labor group in the house will work out its destiny without a leader, as exclusively reported in The London Advertiser on Feb. 4.

George E. Halcrow, M.L.A. for East Hamilton, who has been nominally the pilot, is definitely and emphatically repudiated in a letter which is signed by the ten other members of the group, and which was received today by J. W. Buckley, president of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario, and also chairman of the Ontario executive.

The explanation given is the extremely free criticism of the Drury government, in which Mr. Halcrow has permitted himself to indulge.

Mr. Halcrow will not have a successor as leader, the group considering that the post is unnecessary, and that the activities of "Whip" Charles Swayze will suffice.

and does not assure the performance of any active duties.

"Only Earns His Salary."

"As one of the high constables stated to us the chief duty of a high constable, in most cases, is to see that he does not do more than earn his salary. There is great need throughout the province for an efficient high constable in every county who, in the event of a crime being committed, could be sent to search out all the details, secure evidence and round up the guilty parties under the direction of the crown attorney. Such an official would be an asset of great value to any community. He might be given supervision of all local constables. The difficulties with which so many crown attorneys now meet through not having competent parties on the spot to make arrests or to investigate crime would largely, if not wholly, disappear."

Would Prove Benefit.

"A sheriff filling both the office of jailer and high constable would be the most useful of public officials. He would hold not a dying office, but an office in which he could render full, effective and much-needed service to the public. The people in many a district would feel safer if they knew that there was such a man always ready to go out and round up criminals. In fact, we must have such a man, and if we do not have sheriffs to do the work we shall have to appoint special officers for the purpose, and this would entail large expense. The office of high constable would fit in well with his other duties. It is now the duty of the law in civil matters; he would then be the executive arm of the law in criminal matters as well. In some instances the high constable might be an excellent man to fill the combined offices."

How To Effect Change.

"How many such changes as those recommended be best brought about is a question which many of the present sheriffs, most of whom (as appears in schedule "A" to this report) are men of advanced years, and are not qualified to perform the duties of jailer or of high constable. Many of them, however, are men who have given up their business to take the office which they now hold. They have been appointed for life, and it would be unjust to them to remove them from office if unable to perform the new duties of jailer and high constable.

"In our opinion, however, it would be better to make the changes now than to make them later, when they might be much better to give a retiring allowance to each sheriff unable to perform the work of the combined offices than that the office should continue to be a constant drain upon the public treasury."

Would Retire "Unfits."

"We recommend that all sheriffs unable to perform the work of the combined offices be retired forthwith, the amount of retiring allowance to be fixed by a board appointed for the purpose, or in some other appropriate manner, or that they be brought under the pension act and superannuated. This would doubtless entail at first the payment by the province of a sum not much larger than is now paid to supplement sheriffs' income, but while the amount paid under the present system shows a steady increase the amount paid to the sheriffs who might be replaced would grow less and less year by year, and would cease entirely at a comparatively early date. In some instances settlement with the sheriff might be made by payment of a lump sum."

"A number of the sheriffs have told us that their office does not provide a living income, and that they have to draw upon their private means for their support. Under these conditions, some of them, particularly those who are not of advanced years, might be willing to give up the office without receiving any compensation whatever. We must not lose sight of the fact that not only does the province now pay the amount required to supplement the sheriffs' incomes, but that it pays them a large sum in fees for services rendered in criminal and other matters. In 1919 it paid to them in fees \$26,512.58, and in 1920, \$26,864.37, making the total paid by the province in fees and supplementary grants in 1919 \$109,237.77, and in 1920, \$108,301.11. These fees it would cease to pay if the sheriffs were placed on salary."

Should Be Trained.

"The sheriff should be, if possible, a man trained in police work so that he would be able to perform efficiently the duties of the office. If it were taken over by the province, it would take a course of instruction at some central training school for police. There is a vast difference in the value to a community between a thoroughly-trained high constable and one who is untrained."

"The sheriff's salary should be paid by the province, and the fee of the office should go to the province. The county should furnish the residence and provide for the upkeep of it to the extent that it now provides the upkeep for the jailer. The salaries might be fixed according to the population of the counties and the volume of work. A salary ranging from \$1,800 to say \$2,500 per annum, with residence and upkeep as stated, would probably be quite sufficient. The purely clerical work now done in the sheriff's office might well be transferred to and performed by the clerk of the county court."

Pay Big Sum.

"As we have already pointed out, the province now pays to the present sheriffs in fees approximately \$100,000 per annum. It pays them in the form of supplementary grants approximately \$12,000 per annum. The sheriffs receive in fees from the public (not including the fees payable to the sheriff at Toronto) about \$67,000 per annum, and in fees from the counties \$35,000 per annum, all of which fees would go to the province if the sheriffs were placed on salary. This would mean for the province in the form of savings or income from the office of sheriff a total of approximately \$215,000 per annum, made up as follows:

Fees now paid each year by province to sheriffs, say \$100,000

Supplementary annual grants, 12,000

Province to sheriffs, about 67,000

Fees from counties paid to sheriffs, per annum, about 26,000

Total, approximately \$215,000

"We recommend that the office of the sheriff be reconstituted, not as a new office, but as a continuation of the office of the present holders of that office, which makes a change necessary, but because, in our opinion, the office as now constituted does not and cannot justify its existence. Instead of being a public asset, it is a public burden."

Are Found Worthy.

"We have found the present sheriffs, with scarcely an exception, high-minded, worthy, honorable and conscientious officials, and a credit to the public service. The present condition of the office has been brought about by causes for which the present occupants are in no way responsible, and which they do not control. We desire to express our deep appreciation of the many courtesies that we have received from them during our sittings throughout the province.

"The sheriffs generally object to the practice of keeping prisoners condemned to death at the common jail, and carrying the sentence to the gallows. They are in favor of the public execution of all condemned prisoners, immediately after sentence, should be taken to a place specially prepared for the purpose, where they should stay until executed or reprieved. We strongly endorse this opinion, and urge that the Dominion and provincial governments co-operate to construct a suitable building."

Staff Isn't Dependable.

"The staff of the ordinary county jail is not composed of men who can be relied upon to take proper care of the prisoners, and charge of condemned prisoners, as experience has shown, the facilities at many jails for caring for such prisoners are far from perfect. A secondary objection to the present system is the expense of keeping men constantly on watch over the condemned prisoners.

"Sheriff Westbrook of Brantford says: 'The commission should make a recommendation as to the infliction of capital punishment. There should be a central office. It is very wrong for executions to take place in a small county town. There are at the present time five men waiting for execution in the Province of Ontario. For each one there has to be a special guard all the time. Here there are two guards for twelve hours each. Each cost \$5.00 per day. It will cost between \$800 and \$900 per day to guard the men who are here, while in the central place one guard could watch four or five. The province pays the whole cost. There should be an official for carrying out executions.'

Want Exemptions Raised.

"Several of the sheriffs have brought to our attention the present state of the law in respect of sales under writs of execution placed in the hands of the sheriff, and have urged that exemptions be increased. The exemptions now given are set forth in section three and four of chapter 80 of the revised statutes of Ontario. Shortly, they provide for the exemption of (1) beds, bedsteads and bedsteads (including cradles), in ordinary use by the debtor and his family; (2) the necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family; (3) furniture and articles of use, such as sewing machine, traps, nets, not exceeding \$150 in value; (4) foods for the debtor and his family not exceeding \$40 in value; (5) livestock not exceeding \$100 in value in all; (6) tools and chattels used in the debtor's occupation, not exceeding \$100 in value.

"It is pointed out that owing to the great increase in the value of articles of the classes mentioned the exemptions are much less than they were when the law was passed.

"We strongly recommend a substantial increase in exemptions. Schedule 'E' hereto contains a list of exemptions now given in Manitoba.

To Be Served Personally.

"At the present time the statute provides that jurors for the assize courts or for the county courts or sessions shall be served personally. The law provides that in the absence of the juror from home the summons may be left at his residence. Notwithstanding the provision which requires personal service, except in the case of absence from home, many jurors are now served with the summonses by registered mail.

"In our opinion experience has proved that jurors may be effectively served by registered letter. In many instances no service is effected by leaving the summons at the residence of the juror in his absence, and we have heard no complaint that it does not reach him. There would be still greater assurance that it would reach him if sent by registered letter.

"Jurors are not, as a rule, people who are here today and gone tomorrow, but are usually people well-known to the community, and a letter to a juror would not be likely to go astray. If services were made by registered letter the money now spent in effecting personal service, which amounts to thousands of dollars annually, would be saved, except such amount as would be required for postage.

Has Lost Power.

"While the sheriff at the present time is supposed to be in charge of the jail and to appoint the jailer and turnkeys, in reality the appointment of the jailer and staff has passed from the sheriff to the Provincial Government.

"Being appointed by the government, they cannot be removed for incompetency or any other cause by the sheriff, who, while responsible in theory only for their shortcomings, is held responsible for their removal. It is undesirable that such a state of affairs should exist in any public institution, and most undesirable that it should exist in a jail. The sheriff should have the appointment of the staff, with power to suspend or remove them for cause.

Sheriff Dawson of Frontenac, in speaking to the commission on this subject, said:

"The sheriff should have control of the jail and the turnkeys. I have no control of them; they are appointed by the local politicians, and above all things service would be relieved of that. It has been the curse all the way through. The sheriff should appoint these officers and be responsible for them."

Col. Preston, county court clerk, Orangeville, in speaking on the same subject, said:

"He (the sheriff) should be the actual head of the jail."

If the sheriffs are placed on salary they and their staffs should all come under the superannuation act, or sheriff or any member of his staff could then be retired when he became so old as to be inefficient. Under our present system the sheriff holds office so long as he lives, and draws full pay even when unable to perform active duties. This is in effect a system of superannuation on full pay, but it is a system that works to the disadvantage of the public. (Signed)

W. D. GREGORY, Chairman.

HORACE L. BRITAIN, E. A. POOCK.

2 STORES ROBBED AT TILLSONBURG

TILLSONBURG, Feb. 8.—During the night the shoe store of E. S. Law & Co., and Teal's grocery store were broken into by considerable merchandise. It is believed missing. Several such cases have occurred on Main street during the past few months with very few of the law-breakers being caught, and the merchants are not at all satisfied with police protection afforded them. It was only a few weeks ago that Mr. Teal's No. 2 store, on the Market square, was rifled.

SIMCOE MAN DEAD.

LADYSMITH, B. C., Feb. 8.—Frank M. Montgomery, for 47 years registrar of Simcoe, Ont., died here Tuesday at the age of 70. L. M. Montgomery of Toronto is a son. He leaves also a widow and one son here.

Pullhead, a fish found in British waters, has the power of barling to frighten off its enemies.

In certain Hungarian villages, all bachelors have been ordered to marry.

Claims Suspended Detective Promised To Give Protection

Brantford Woman Gives Evidence at Brantford Police Probe Involving All Three Officers Struck Off List of Chief Slein.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 8.—Evidence involving Detective Schuler, Sergt. Wallace and Constable Stewart, the three officers suspended by Chief Slein, given by Mrs. Leon Merrill and Miss May Fumrigger, featured today's session of the police investigation being conducted by a royal commission headed by W. D. Gregory.

Mrs. Merrill claimed to have been married in Detroit by a "crown attorney" to Ward Grant Merrill. She was asked to produce the certificate, and replied that she would, stating that it was at her home in Waterloo.

One evening, in February, 1921, between 9 and 10 o'clock, she claimed she was assaulted by Detective Schuler, in a room on the second floor of the Heyd Block. The following June she testified, she and Merrill were married.

Miss May Fumrigger stated that she had come to Brantford from Hamilton. She had been married to William Fumrigger, in 1911, and in 1914 he secured a divorce in Butte, Montana. At that time she was residing in Calgary, Alberta.

In the fall of 1920, shortly after she had arrived in Brantford, she claimed, she obtained an apartment at 3 Queen street, above the Bank of Toronto, and was giving meals to five men. When the bank was sold, she gave up this business, but still worked for a clothing firm, with which she had secured employment on her arrival in the city. Later she was taken ill with pleurisy and went to the hospital.

When she recovered, Detective Schuler brought her some music and gave her \$5, she declared. Later he gave her \$2 and promised her protection, she stated. Finally, however, she testified, Schuler said that he would have to stop coming, as Chief

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FARMERS FLOCK TO BIG NATIONAL AUTO EXHIBIT

Right-of-Way in Avenues At Premium, So Dense Is Crowd.

ENTERTAIN BUSINESSMEN

Crowds, crowds, and still more crowds testify daily at the National Motor Show of Western Ontario, now on its third day at the London armories, to the high degree of popular interest that centres around the new 1922 models, the cars that embody the ideas that the best automobile skill and engineering ability can produce.

Wednesday a noticeable increase in the attendance of many visitors from out of town was shown. Farmers are decidedly more than a sprinkling. In the packed avenues that run around the showroom, where the people are so dense that right-of-way is at a premium.

To place their models to the best advantage, and to complete their decorations has taken some time, but

now the dealers have their respective booths adorned in a greater perfection of good taste.

Question of Lines.
A general acceptance among the makers of certain fundamental rules essential to grace of line and curve, is demonstrated by the standardization in line of chassis model. Ostensibly, the manufacturers have hit upon certain principles that may be considered basic in the structure of bodies.

Now all attention is directed to the feeling of the motors from annoying mechanical difficulties.

Development of styles in automobiles has been as striking as the first automobiles—for instance, the first one that appeared in the growth of the industry itself. If you have a picture of one in whatever town you lived in about two decades ago that created such a sensation, you will be amused at the contrast in its styles as compared with the motor car of 1922. The old styles were picturesque, to say the least, although it hardly can be said that their lines were anything to brag about by way of beauty. The modern cars, set as they are in the London armories this week in the artistic environment of an automobile show, are things of beauty and joy—if not forever, for a long, long time.

Thus, photography indicates clearly that the designs in automobiles have gradually changed from the crude, ungainly, wagon-like conveyance of the so-called good old days, to the trim, classic lines which grace

the up-to-date cars.

Not So Much Change.

But styles in automobiles have not changed so much within the last few years. It therefore may be concluded that something akin to masterpieces have been produced by these artists, whose business it has been to design the lines of automobile bodies. In other words, it might be hinted that the point of saturation in styles of motor cars has been reached.

There are practical reasons why styles in automobiles today are more like the laws of the Medes and Persians—unchangeable. For one thing, it costs the manufacturer a lot of money to make a change. New patterns, that are expensive to produce, must be made, adjustments must be accomplished in the factory where production takes place, and in the office where the sales and advertising policies are worked out.

Then, too, persons come to recognize a certain make of car by the lines of its body. Thus, the style of such a car comes to have a value similar to a trade-mark. To change the style is to lose this asset in whole or part, depending upon how great the change.

Standard Style.

There are a few standard types of cars, such as touring, runabout, coupe and sedan. Not so long ago it was the style to ride in a touring car with the top down. An attempt was made to make riding under such conditions more bearable by the use of linen dusters and colored goggles. In those days a trip of any considerable length was indeed an event. This was especially true if a rain-storm came along, and it seemed feasible to put up the one-man top, up all the time, and usually in much greater comfort because of this fact.

Such conclusions are the deductive result of a cursory review of the exhibits at the armories.

Club Night.

Wednesday night was club night at the show. Special provision was

made for the reception of businessmen's clubs. Of course, in one direction the executives have seen to it that provision for everybody to rest and refresh themselves was on hand during all the week. The tastefully decorated tearoom of the Campbell Becher Chapter of the I. O. D. E. in the west end of the armories, is always a place where, if too much beauty tires the eye in the exhibition hall, one may turn for relaxation, refreshment and repose.

Thursday night will be dealers' night, and the many different car dealers of the district will be in town to look over the show.

The 1st Battalion Western Ontario Regiment Orchestra provided music Wednesday night, as before, rendering a program of exceptional merit. Miss Muriel Jackson was the soloist, and the accompanist was Miss Lenore Coughlin.

RUGGLES FINDS BIG FUTURE FOR TRUCK INDUSTRY

There is no reason for having anything other than an optimistic view of the future, asserts Frank W. Ruggles, president of the Ruggles Motor Truck Company.

"It is true," said Mr. Ruggles, "that the public is going to buy trucks—must buy them if they are going to continue in business—but they are not going to pay unreasonable prices. Businessmen today are looking closely to costs, and the truck that can show them the greatest saving on transportation is the truck that will get the order."

AUTO STOLEN FROM FRONT OF THE GRAND

Archibald McNeil, R. R. N. 1, Croton, reported to the police Wednesday night that his Chevrolet automobile was stolen from in front of the Grand Opera House between 8 and 10:15 o'clock. The car carried license number 68315.

CADILLAC PLANT IS ONE OF BEST

Great Manufacturing Institution in Detroit Regarded As Industrial Wonder.

The Cadillac plant at Detroit, to which manufacture of the Cadillac was transferred in 1921, is generally recognized as one of the finest manufacturing institutions in the country. It was built to the Cadillac ideal of precision building, but is of such magnitude that while accuracy in manufacture is safeguarded in every way, large scale production is carried on to meet the Cadillac demand.

The site is one of the best in Detroit, being on three railroads and yet close enough to one of the main artery streets of Detroit—Michigan avenue—to assure the employees every convenience in getting to and from their work.

Slightly more than 49 acres of ground are included in the plot, and the factory itself has a floor space of 55 acres, or 2,500,000 square feet.

The factory buildings are most modern in every way, the walls being almost entirely of glass to assure maximum light, as well as complete ventilation.

Steel, concrete and brick are used in the building. The equipment is the latest word in machine tools, many machines having been specially designed to produce Cadillac parts.

The buildings are in two groups. In the manufacturing section parts of the Cadillac are made and go to the assembly plants, where the complete car is made, finally tested and sent to the shipping department.

The entire institution is laid out to assure maximum efficiency in handling material and manufacture. Raw material enters at the west end of the plant, is distributed to the proper department, is processed, goes into the assembly department and becomes part of a Cadillac car.

And this great plant isn't all. While the Cadillac car is now built in this plant, there are five other Cadillac plants producing various parts. The total number of employees is now more than 7,000.

TO FACE TRIAL FOR HARWICH SHOOTING

Ed. McKerrall Given Six Months For Breach of O. T. A.

[Special To London Advertiser.]
CHATHAM, Feb. 8.—Ed. McKerrall, charged with causing actual bodily harm to Garnet Everley in a shooting affray which took place on the former's farm in Harwich Township recently was committed for trial in the county criminal court by Magistrate Arnold this morning. To a charge of having liquor on unauthorized premises, McKerrall pleaded guilty, and as it was a second offence he was sentenced to six months in jail. During the hearing of this morning Mrs. Everley gave evidence, as did also Chief Peters of the county police, and Provincial Detective Finlay Lowe. Garnet Everley, the victim of the shooting, who is now able to walk around, also gave evidence. McKerrall appeared before His Honor Judge Stanworth this afternoon.

Reaches Chancery Stage.
The long-standing litigation of Bruce F. Bradley vs. The Bally Tobacco Company and George Jasper, has now reached the chancery stage, after passing through the supreme court of Ontario, the court of appeal and the supreme court of Canada.

The plaintiff is laying claim for the difference in the price of tobacco sold in March, 1921, after the defendant had refused to take over the balance of a crop of tobacco as agreed upon in a contract. The plaintiff sold his tobacco for 6 cents a pound, and is claiming the difference between that price and 30 cents a pound—the contract price. The case is being watched with much interest by tobacco growers in Western Ontario.

May Build Exchange.
The executive of the Western Ontario Winter Fair Board is convening in this city Saturday afternoon next, to discuss the erection of a livestock exchange in this city. The approximate cost of such a building, which would include an arena in which livestock sales could be held, is stated to be in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

NARROWLY AVERT DOUBLE TRAGEDY

RIDGETOWN, Feb. 8.—What might have proved a double tragedy took place shortly after noon today, when Robert Graham, son of Mrs. J. Anger, Erie street south, who has been suffering with an illness for some time, and who was suddenly seized with a temporary fit of insanity, attacked his mother with an axe, badly cutting her about the arms and face. Mrs. Anger, who was in the house, rushed to his wife's aid, and was attacked by the enraged man, who evidently had concealed a table fork on his person, which he used as a weapon, stabbing Mr. Anger in both eyes, also cutting him severely about the face. Mrs. Anger, while not seriously hurt, is badly bruised.

Mr. Anger was rushed to Chatham Hospital, where an effort will be made to save his eyesight.

DEMAND PRESENT WAGE EXTENDED

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The municipal employees of Berlin today voted to continue their strike unless the municipality agrees to extend the present scale of wages to the end of December, instead of to June, as proposed by the arbitration court.

OPPOSE STAY OF GENOA MEETINGS

LONDON, Feb. 8.—It is unlikely that the French government's request for a three-months' delay in the opening of the Genoa conference will be met by Great Britain. It was stated in official circles today. There are no objections to a delay of a week, or even a fortnight, it was said, but so far as Great Britain is concerned the solution of the problems to be considered at the conference would not be benefited by months of preliminary investigation.

INDIAN RIOTERS CONTINUE WORK

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Indian volunteers burned the police camps and the records contained therein at Purich Behar, and at Orissa, on the Day of Bengal on Feb. 3, according to a statement issued by the India office this evening. Disturbances are also reported to have occurred on the occasion of Tribeni Mela Fair, resulting in the arrest of five volunteers. The police were stoned, and some of them received slight injuries.

GERMANY MAKES THIRD PAYMENT

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The German government today made its third payment of 31,000,000 gold marks to the Allied Reparations Commission, in accordance with the ten-day payment schedule recently adopted by the commission at Cannes, according to an announcement by the "Temps."

Salvation Army has 26,181 bandmen, 751 day schools and 41 naval and military schools scattered all over the world.

Oakland "6"

Another Dealer Opportunity---

The new Oakland "6," comprising Touring, Roadster, Sedan and Coupe models, will be ready for distribution March 1st.

Our dealer proposition will interest you.

WRITE, PHONE OR WIRE.

Oakland Motor Car Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, Limited, Oshawa, Ontario.

SEE THE OAKLAND AT LONDON MOTOR SHOW.

Motor Show Week—February 4th to 11th AT THE ARMORIES

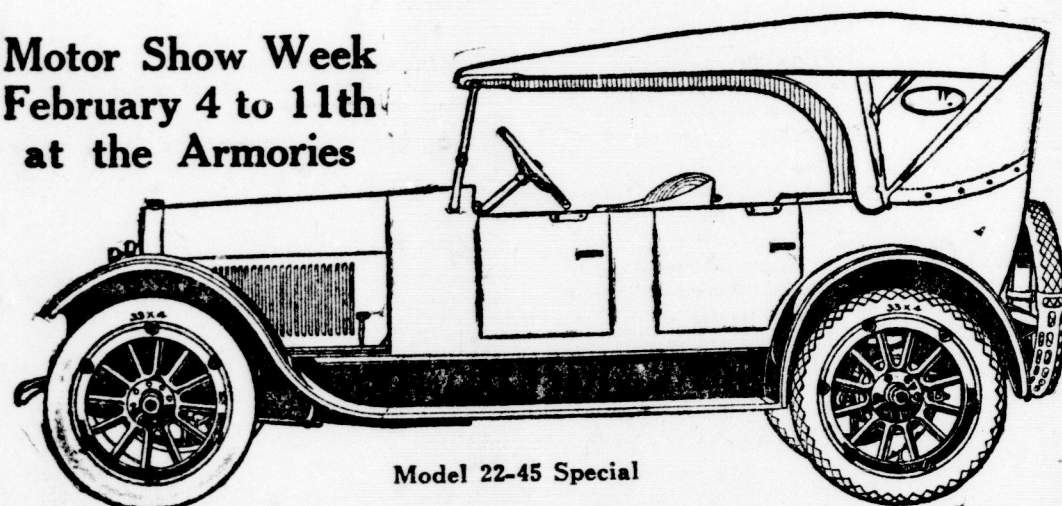


You Get There and You Get Back IN A McLAUGHLIN-BUICK

McLAUGHLIN BRANCH HOUSE Bathurst & Richmond Sts.,



Motor Show Week February 4 to 11th at the Armories



Model 22-45 Special

BUILT - not merely Assembled in Canada

At the Motor Show McLaughlin-Buick Cars enjoy the unique distinction among cars of the better class, of being actually Canadian-made. That is to say, that the parts for McLaughlin-Buick cars are not merely assembled in Canada, but are made from the raw materials by Canadian workmen.

The motors, axles, and all heavy parts are made in General Motors plant at Walkerville, Ont. The chassis are assembled at the Oshawa plant, where the bodies and tops are built, the fenders, skirts and lighter metal parts made,

and the cars upholstered, painted and finished according to McLaughlin-Buick generation-old standards of coach-building.

It is because McLaughlin-Buick cars are made in Canada that they display that superior quality of workmanship and finish in every detail, that is typical of Canadian products, a quality not surpassed in any country, and that has made the McLaughlin-Buick known throughout the length and breadth of this land as "Canada's Standard Car."

MASTER SIXES

22-44 Special Three Passenger Roadster	\$1965.00
22-45 Special Five Passenger Touring	\$2050.00
22-46 Three Passenger Coupe	\$2095.00
22-47 Five Passenger Sedan	\$2145.00
22-48 Four Passenger Coupe	\$2195.00
22-49 Special Seven Passenger Touring	\$2245.00
22-50 Seven Passenger Sedan	\$2295.00

MASTER FOURS

22-34 Special Two Passenger Roadster	\$1340.00
22-35 Special Five Passenger Touring	\$1375.00
22-36 Three Passenger Coupe	\$1395.00
22-37 Five Passenger Sedan	\$1445.00

All Prices F.O.B. Oshawa, Ont. Sales Tax Extra.

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED

Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, Limited OSHAWA, ONTARIO

BRANCH HOUSE, Cor. BATHURST & RICHMOND STS.

McLAUGHLIN-BUICK

PAIGE

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CAR IN AMERICA

The World's Champion Now Costs Over \$800 Less

EVERY car in the famous Paige 6-66 line has been tremendously reduced. You can now buy the World's Champion Car for the price of an ordinary car.

Never before has a car made the impressive record of the Paige 6-66 in 1921. The Daytona Model 6-66 holds all the world's stock chassis speedway records from 5 to 100 miles. In owners' hands the 6-66 has been just as impressive in speed, pick-up and hill-climbing.

In spite of a cut of about 20% in price, the Paige 6-66 you buy today is a better car than Paige ever built before.

The New 6-66 Prices	The New 6-44 Prices
6-66 Lakewood, 7-Pass. Touring, \$3,360	6-44 Touring, 5-Pass. - - - \$2,235
6-66 Larchmont II, Sport type - 3,450	6-44 Sport type, 4-Pass. - - - 2,425
6-66 Daytona, 3-Pass. Roadster - 3,775	6-44 Roadster, 3-Pass. - - - 2,235
6-66 Sedan, 7-Pass. - - - 4,785	6-44 Sedan, 5-Pass. - - - 3,350
6-66 Limousine, 7-Pass. - - - 5,065	6-44 Coupe, 4-Pass. - - - 3,050
6-66 Coupe, 5-Pass. - - - 4,675	All Prices f.o.b. London.

HODGINS & FERGUSON

68-72 York Street. Paige Distributors. Phones: Sales 1257; Service 1208.
Cord Tires, Standard Equipment On All Models.
Dealers Desiring Territory Kindly Communicate With Above.

DUNLOP

CORD TIRES FABRIC

QThe Tire that means most in Long Mileage, Economy and Comfort to Canadian Motorists these days is:—

DUNLOP TRACTION CORD

QDunlop Cords, with Dunlop Extra Heavy Service Tubes make the ideal tire equipment for every car, any place, and in all weathers.

QSome two years ago I purchased two Dunlop Traction Cord Tires, 32x4. Since placing them on my Columbia Car I have covered 18,500 miles. In view of the almost uninterrupted service they have given, and still are giving, I feel it is my duty to inform you of the great satisfaction I have received from their use. Also, I must congratulate your Company on the high standard of quality that is put into the manufacture of tires, to enable them to give such service.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories: Toronto. Branches in the Leading Cities.
Also makers of High-Grade Belting, Hose and Packings for all purposes.

POLLY AND PAUL AND PARIS

CHAPTER XVII—The Big Surprise.

By Zoe Beckley

BY ZOE BECKLEY.

POLLY'S spirit gave her courage to trot round alone, to prowling into any shop that looked interesting, try out short cuts to the department stores and boulevards, and haggle a bit (with the aid of her tiny dictionary) when prices seemed high.

On one of her trots she discovered an establishment with good-looking frocks and tailored suits in the window. She could get a smart costume made to measure for 800 francs. The woman in charge showed her samples, assured her of satisfaction impressed her as being a true artist in clothes.

"It is that I shall design you a robe tres chic, charmante! I know every model in every great gown house in Paris."

"I shall make you the perfect copy—at one-half the price!" Polly exclaimed. "I have made the dress for many English ladies, and for the haute noblesse of France. I have here their letters of compliment!"

Polly was overjoyed. This was just the sort of place the friendly woman at Pavore's had told her of. The unpretentious shop in the side street—every bit as good, my dear, without the bunk and the highwayman prices!"

Polly paid her deposit, chose her materials, made an appointment for the first fitting, and departed with peace and high hope in her soul. She had found nothing about it. It was to be the Big Surprise.

The first fitting was a disappointment.

Madame had not the exact material of the sample. She offered something "almost the same." But the stripe was narrower, hadn't half the style.

"Can't you get the other? I really must have what I ordered. I don't like this."

The woman began explaining in voluble French, waving her hands, snapping her black eyes. If the manufacturer had no more of it she couldn't get it, could she?

Polly struggled in her limited French till her patience gave out. She would have to take the other. She had made a deposit of a hundred francs. She could not afford to lose that.

The second fitting was worse. The pleats were too scant. Polly explained how she wanted them. The woman, the tailor, the sewing girl fired whole armies of words. They drowned out her complaints. They silenced with their noise her feeble phrases. They pointed out other features that had nothing to do with the pleats. They displayed the jacket lining—behold what splendid quality! It had a cottony look to Polly. Her heart sank.

The thing was finished, paid for and sent home at last. Polly, still hopeful, tried it on before the long mirror in her brightly-sunny bedroom, gazed at it for a moment and out—then flung herself across the bed and wept the bitterest tears of her life.

(To Be Continued.)

Color This Valentine For Dad



Mom says that you're a great man, Dad.

Big hearted, strong and fine;
But please don't ever be too big
To be my Valentine.

Won't this tickle Dad? Just cut this valentine out, paste it on a stiff piece of cardboard and color it. Then give it to him on Valentine Day. Tomorrow there will be one for baby.

SISTER MARY'S KITCHEN.

THE INVALID'S TRAY

Sister Mary Suggests the Proper Drinks To Serve On It.



WHEN there is an invalid in the house nourishing drinks mean much to him or her. Very often solid is not acceptable and the beverage must be food as well as drink.

These recipes may suggest others to you.

Albumentized Orange Juice.

One orange, 1 lemon, 2 teaspoons sugar, 2 eggs (whites), crushed ice. Squeeze juice from orange and lemon and strain. Make a hole in one end of the egg shell and shake the white out, clipping it with a pair of scissors to break the invisible membrane and prevent stringiness.

Put all ingredients in a shaker and shake vigorously until frothy. A few bits of ice should be shaken with the egg whites and juice. Pour over crushed ice and add enough cold water to fill the glass.

Egg Nog.

One egg, 1½ cups milk, few grains salt, two-thirds cup milk, nutmeg. Beat white of egg till dry and stiff, beating in the sugar. When the white is stiff beat in the yolk. Add salt and beat in the milk. The milk should be very cold. Pour into a glass with a lump of ice, sprinkle liberally with nutmeg and serve.

Hot Egg Drink.

One egg, 1½ cups milk, few grains salt, 2 teaspoons sugar, if desired. Beat egg with a Dover beater. Fill with milk, but do not let it be very light. Heat milk, but do not let it boil. Beat into egg, season with salt and add sugar. Serve at once very hot. In cases of extreme exhaustion this drink may be used as a stimulant.

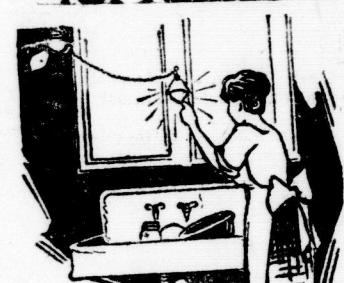
Egg Lemonade.

One egg, 1 lemon, 2 tablespoons sugar, cold water. Beat egg well with sugar. Squeeze juice from lemon and strain into egg. Beat slightly and pour over crushed ice in glass. Fill with cold water.

Beef Tea With Egg.

One-half cup beef juice, 1 egg yolk, salt, pepper, if allowed. If beef juice is not at hand dilute beef extract in the proper proportions to make ½ cup. Beat the yolk in the

Spare Time Jobs for Father



Often the kitchen light is in the centre of the room and the sink is at one side. When mother washes dishes the light is at her back.

Avoid this by getting a double socket for the centre light and then run a connection light over to above the sink, where it can be easily fastened to the wall.

DISMISS \$100,000 DAMAGE SUIT IN MONTREAL COURT

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—A damage action for \$100,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry and defamation of character, brought by Miss Sarah H. Martin, stenographer, against Shirley Ogilvie, well-known and wealthy local financier, was dismissed in the practice court this morning by Mr. Justice Beaudet. Defendant contended that he was a married man, and as the plaintiff knew it, he could not have promised to marry her.

Monday February 13

Watch Remembrance Day
and installment of John
Fox's *Chickens and Crows*
in this paper.

Read that I get lots
of enjoyment out of his
pages of the *Chickens and Crows*
and his *Chickens and Crows*
in this paper.

Butter tell me
Eugene's date
Chickens is
Fox's best book

World's Longest Film To Be Presented in Chapters

BY JAMES W. DEAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Canadians will soon see a new form of picture presentation, the chapter feature.

"The Mistress of the World," a 30-reel photodrama made in Germany, will be released in five consecutive installments of six reels each.

This is the longest feature film in existence. It was originally 300,000 feet long and has been cut to a little more than 25,000 feet.

Its manner of presentation differs from that of the usual serial which is in fifteen to eighteen episodes, each being more or less of a story within itself. These are generally presented as part of a program.

"The Mistress of the World" is comparable to a lengthy novel published in instalment form. It will be presented as the feature in the houses in which shown.

This film was made by the U. F. A. of Berlin under the direction of Joseph May. It features Mia May, characterized by Anatole France as "the foremost dramatic force of Europe."

The theme of the picture is the search for the long-lost treasure of the Queen of Sheba.

What will interest the Canadian public chiefly will be a comparison of the dramatic talents of Mia May and of Pola Negri, who at present is looked upon as the best actress of Europe.

"The Mistress of the World" will introduce a new idea to the screen. Since it has not yet been exhibited, there is no foundation for speculation as to its success. However, the point is that this innovation comes from another country when Eric Von Stroheim intended to make "Foolish Wives" a similar project. His picture was cut to 12 reels for presentation at one performance.

Producers have followed the lead of Europe in making films of historical significance and in costume. This evidence of "tagging along" bears out Harry Carey's assertion that most of the producers are like the sheep on his ranch.

Reckoning in several years ago wanted to film a Balzac story. His superior asked him how much it would cost. When Ingram answered that it would cost nothing the superior told him he



Mae Murray. "Peacock Alley" was her last release. She is now producing "Pascination." Exteriors were taken in Cuba.



Nazimova. She has completed film versions of "A Doll's House" and "Salome" and will soon go to Europe to film "Regina."

didn't want any stories from unknown authors who were willing to give their stories away. That and similar instances bear out Carey's contention that reforms in the picture industry must be made in the ranks higher than office boys.

In trouble.

"I see."

A shadow darkened the doorway and Bob Hart stepped into the office.

His first words were ominous, but before he spoke both of those looking at him knew he was the bearer of bad news. There was in his boyish face an unwelcome gravity.

"Fire in the chaparral, Dave, and going strong."

Sanders spoke one word, "Where?"

"Started in Bear Canon, but it's jumped out into the hills."

Joyce guessed the situation was a desperate one. "Is Dad in danger?" she asked.

Hart answered. "No—not now, anyhow."

"What can I do to help?"

"We'll have hundreds of men in the field probably. If this fire has a real start," Dave told her, "We'll need food and coffee—lots of it. Organize the women. Make meat sandwiches—hundreds of them. And send out

GUNSIGHT PASS

by WILLIAM MACLEOD RAINIE

Continued From Our Last Issue.

He walked back toward the camp. From out of the chaparral a thin column of pale grey smoke was rising.

"Ready, Shorty?" he asked.

The squat man nodded an assent and followed him over the summit into the valley beyond.

Brad Steelman sat hunched before a fire, head drooped low between his high, narrow shoulders. The restless black eyes in the dark hatchet face were sunk deeper now than in the old days. In them was beginning to come the hunted look of the grey wolf he resembled.

Steelman slipped to the door and opened it cautiously. A man pushed in and closed the door.

"Did you come here to make trouble, Dug?"

"No. I came to collect a bill."

"So? Didn't know I owed you any money right now. How much is it?"

"A thousand dollars."

Brad shot a quick, sidelong look at him. "What's wrong now, Dug?"

The ex-foreman of the D Bar Lazy R took his time to answer. He enjoyed the suspense under which his ally was held. "Why, I reckon nothing at all. Only that this mornin' I put a match to about a couple hundred thousand dollars belongin' to Crawford, Sanders and Hart."

Eagerly Steelman clutched his arm. "What? What's wrong now, Dug?"

"Didn't I tell you, Dug?" snapped Doble, irritably. "D'ya ever know me run back on a bargain?"

"Shorty with you?"

"He was, an' he wasn't. I did it while he wasn't lookin'. Shorty's got a soft spot in him. Game enough, but with queer notions. Some time I'm liable to have to dole."

"What's wrong with him now, Dug?"

"Well, he's been wrong ever since I had to bump off Tim Harrigan. Talks about a fair break."

"What about that fire? Sure it got a good start?"

"I looked back from across the valley. It was travelin' good."

"Did it get the money first thing in the mornin'?" promised Steelman.

Doble poured himself a large drink and took it at a swallow. "I would, Brad."

Doble drank steadily throughout the night. He remained steady on his feet, growing uglier and more reckless every hour.

Tied to Doble because he dared not break away from him, Steelman's busy brain began to plot a way to take advantage of this man's weakness for liquor.

"O' course I know, Dug, you're a better man than Sanders or Crawford either, but Malapi don't know it—yet."

"I'll show 'em!" cried the enraged bully.

"I'll bet you will. No man livin' can make a fool outa Dug Doble, rustle the evidence to send him to the pen, snap his fingers at him, and on top of that steal his girl. That's what I told—"

Doble leaned across the table and caught in his great fist the wrist of Steelman. His bloodshot eyes glared into those of the man opposite. "What girl?" he demanded hoarsely.

Steelman looked blandly innocent. "Didn't you know, Dug? Maybe I oughtn't to 'a' mentioned it."

Fingers like ropes of steel tightened on the wrist.

"Don't do that Dug! Em Crawford's girl."

"What about her and Sanders?"

"Why, he's courtin' her—didn't you know?"

"When did he begin?" Doble slammed a hamlike fist on the table. "Spit it out, or I'll tear yore arm off."

"Buck!" exclaimed the young man.

"I know," she explained. "The money wasn't his. He's executor or something for the children of his dead brother. When he heard Dad was so desperately hard up for cash he let him have the money. Now it's been straightened out. That's why Dad couldn't tell where he got the money. Buck would have been

Sanders was in the office of the Jackpot Company looking over some blue-prints when Joyce Crawford came in. "Dad told me something last night, Mr. Sanders. He said I might pass it on to you and Bob, though it isn't so far forth. It's about that ten thousand dollars he paid the bank when it called his loan. He got the money from Buck Byington."

"Buck!" exclaimed the young man.

"I know," she explained. "The money wasn't his. He's executor or something for the children of his dead brother. When he heard Dad was so desperately hard up for cash he let him have the money. Now it's been straightened out. That's why Dad couldn't tell where he got the money. Buck would have been

CHAPTER XXII.

WHEN Shorty separated from Doble in Frisco Canon he rode in consequence to a tenebrous where he could be snugly hidden from the public gaze and yet meet a few "pals" whom he could trust at least as long as he could keep his eyes on them.

Shorty was an outlaw and a bad man. He had killed, and might at any time kill again. To save the Jackpot from destruction he would not have made a turn of the hand. But Shorty was a cattleman. He was loyal to the hand that paid him. He stood by his pals, and he believed in and after his own fashion loved cattle and the life of which they were the central fact. To destroy the range feed wantonly was a crime so nefarious that he could not believe Doble guilty of it. And yet—

He could not let the matter lie in doubt. He left the tenebrous and rode to Steelman's house.

"Where's Dug?" Shorty demanded of Steelman.

Continued in Our Next Issue.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TORONTO-NORTH BAY SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

The Canadian Pacific are operating through Standard Sleeping Car between Toronto and North Bay as follows: Leave Toronto 8:30 p.m. daily, except Saturday. Leave North Bay 6:30 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

Full particulars and reservations from Canadian Pacific ticket agents.

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Treatment: At night rub Cuticura Ointment into partings all over the scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Repeat in two weeks.

See Dr. Quinlan 25 and 26, taken 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: London, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

CHAPTER XXI.

A carpenter working on the roof of a derrick for Jackpot Number Six called down to his mates:

"Fire in the hills, looks like. I see smoke."

The contractor was an old-timer.

BOOKS

EDITED BY CABR.

THE PRIVATE CHARACTER OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. By Frederick Chamberlain, LL. B., London: John Lane, The Bodley Head, Limited.

Students of history here in Western Ontario undoubtedly have often wondered if Queen Elizabeth was blessed "with an iron constitution," as all biographies, encyclopedias and histories declare?

She was not.

On the contrary, she suffered from ill health her entire lifetime.

Is there a single work which gives a fair or complete picture of this monarch?

There is none.

Was she in reality a "Virgin Queen?" Yes.

Was she directly responsible for the triumphant glory of her many-sided reign? Yes.

Was her favorite, Leicester, a knavish fool, as historians unanimously describe him?

Not at all; he was a stronger influence than the great Cecil, and the most progressive of Elizabeth's ministers.

Such are a few of the important contributions to history contained in this remarkable volume. Mr. Chamberlain has pushed aside the mass of prejudicial and controversial "history" that has arisen round the figure of the "Great Queen" (as Cromwell called Elizabeth), and, reaching back to original sources, has given us a work as authoritative as it is surprising.

When he embarked on his life of the Queen, he tells us there were two points so agreed upon by historians that he considered them taken for granted; that Elizabeth enjoyed perfect health; and that, despite her proud title of the Virgin Queen, she had been mistress of Leicester, of Essex, of Raleigh, and of all the rest. An all-inclusive examination of the sources, however, produced evidence that overthrew both these beliefs, and this evidence Mr. Chamberlain lays before his reader in its entirety.

He opens his narrative with an account of those terrible two years when the little girl, Elizabeth, steered her precarious course with the sagacity of a trained diplomat through the plots laid for her political destruction by the unscrupulous Protector, Somerset, and for her mortal destruction by the Protector's infamous brother, Admiral Seymour.

He shows her, between the ages of 13 and 15, pitting her brains against the craftiest men of the kingdom—and winning.

Mr. Chamberlain has dealt with this subject in a manner as unique as it is convincing. He gives us thirty-six pages of contemporary evidence for her ill health, evidence derived from every imaginable source, and covering nearly her entire life in detail. These documents he submitted "to five gentlemen, four of whom the medical profession of all countries acknowledge to be at least the equals of any living authorities. Moreover, all of them are also historical students and writers of the first rank." They are: William Osler, Sir Clifford Allbutt, Alban Doran, J. A. Howard and Sir Arthur Keith) concur in the opinion that Queen Elizabeth, though not an invalid, was a martyr to ill-health.

This martyr to ill-health was the woman for whom Lord Howard of Effingham, a Catholic, saved forth this was the woman of whom Dr. John Dee, years after her death, remarked that she never did aught to grieve "his loyal, loving heart," the woman of whom Pele wrote:

Blest be the hearts that wish my sovereign well,
Curs'd be the souls that think her any wrong;

the woman of whom Shakespeare wrote the famous "She shall be loved and feared" passage; the woman who is described after her death by the translators of the Bible as the perfect of James I., as "that bright occidental star, Queen Elizabeth for whom Spenser wrote "The Faerie Queene."

Mr. Chamberlain has triumphantly proved his case. His book is a model of sound scholarship, careful judgment and clear writing.

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\$9,000—Dundas street, near Wellington. 2-story white brick store and dwelling.
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Will consider a trade deal for houses or flat building close in, or will sell outright at a reasonable first payment; balance to suit. Will sacrifice for a cash consideration. Call Phone 229W or 1946. 3717

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JUST MY LUCK! MUTT AND I APPLIED FOR JOBS HERE AND MUTT LANDED A TRUCK-DRIVING JOB AND I LANDED THIS!

WHEW! MY POOR BACK, MY POOR BACK!

I THINK I'LL HAVE A CHAT WITH THE BOSS!

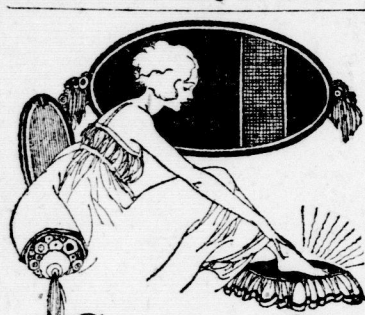
BOSS, DID I TELL YOU MY NAME WHEN I APPLIED FOR WORK?

SURE, YOU SAID IT WAS JEFF.

OH, THAT'S ALL RIGHT! I WAS WONDERING IF YOU THOUGHT I SAID IT WAS SAMSON!

BLACKISTON GETS WIN IN FIGHT WITH SMITH

New York, Feb. 9.—Sam Blackiston of Philadelphia got the judges' decision after three rounds in the 147-pound class against Oliver Smith of Hamilton, Ont., in the preliminaries yesterday for the international boxing tournament.



Corns?
—just say
Blue-jay
to your druggist
Stops Pain Instantly

The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. A touch stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in two forms—a colorless, clear liquid (one drop does it) and in extra thin plasters. Use whichever form you prefer, plasters or the liquid—the action is the same. Safe, gentle. Made in a world-famed laboratory. Sold by all druggists.

Free: Write Bauer & Black, Toronto, for valuable book, "Correct Care of the Feet."

FARMS FOR SALE

50 ACRES, 2½ MILES FROM LONDON. best of land, good buildings, 2-story brick house, 30 acres good wheat. Possession at once. Box 45, Advertiser. 55c

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—THAT splendid farm of the late Peter McBain, of 115 acres, lot 2, con. 6, Lobo Township. For information apply to Mrs. Peter McBain, on the farm, or to T. G. Turnbull, Komoka, administrator. 55a

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—100 ACRES near Thorndale, high class land and buildings; lot 13, con. 6, West Nisour, Mrs. Mary Scott, Bolton, Ont. 42n-wt

15 ACRES, CHOICE LAND, ADJOINING city; buildings all modern except hydro; terms, or would consider house in city. J. C. Patterson, 353 Richmond.

700 CHOOSE FARMS IN ONTARIO—Choose from free on application. Thomas, Myersburgh & Eddy, 228 Darling street, Brantford. Bell phone 1233J.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE ESTATE of Peter McBain, late of the Township of Lobo, in the County of Middlesex, farmer, deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 66, that all creditors and others having claims or demands against the estate of the said Peter McBain, who died on or about the 17th day of January, 1922, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, T. G. Turnbull, Komoka, Ontario, administrator of the estate of the said Peter McBain, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.
AND TAKE NOTICE that after the 25th day of February, 1922, the said T. G. Turnbull will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that the said T. G. Turnbull will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.
Dated at London this 8th day of February, A. D. 1922.
T. G. TURNBULL, Administrator.
b IVEY, ELLIOTT & IVEY, His Solicitors, London, Ont.

Tenders Wanted

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Chairman and members of No. 1 Committee will be received at the office of the city clerk up to Wednesday, the first day of March, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for city printing, bookbinding and advertising. Tender forms may be secured and samples seen at the office of the city clerk.
S. BAKER, City Clerk.

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NON-EMPLOYEES FINED FOR USING RAILWAY PASSES

First Case of Kind Ever Tired in St. Thomas.

COUNSEL TO APPEAL

M. C. R. Gang Foreman Also Fined For Aiding In Passes Issuance.

[Special To London Advertiser.]

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 8.—For supplying transportation on a gang pass to men who were not employees of the road, George Geoiff, M. C. R. gang foreman at Windsor, was fined \$150 and costs of \$28, and George Popliss of Welland, M. C. R. yardmaster at Windsor, was fined \$100 and costs when they were arraigned in the local police court today.

Alexander Bivoloc of Welland, to whom the transportation was issued, was fined \$100 and costs, while a companion, Frank Bazzani of Welland, was dismissed when it was found that he was innocent of intent of defrauding the company. Geoiff, it was charged, supplied passes to the two men, telling the conductor of the train they were employees of the road. Popliss, a yardmaster, it is alleged O. K'd the passes.

Came Back on Passes.

The men rode with Popliss from Welland to Windsor, and when it was found that no work could be secured there, transportation was supplied for their return. The offence occurred on Jan. 8, and the four men were arrested Tuesday by the M. C. R. force. It was the first case of its kind ever tried in this city. The charges were laid under the Dominion railway act in 1919, which fixed the minimum fine at \$100. Barrister A. Grant, who appeared for the defence, will appeal the costs on the grounds that the M. C. R. officials charged mileage in making the arrest, while they were in possession of passes.

MUTINEERS OF "WINNER" GET 4 WEEKS IN JAIL

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 9.—Twelve fishermen who refused to work in the stockhold of the Canadian government merchant freighter Canadian Winner, because a West Indian was employed there, were today sentenced to four weeks imprisonment each by two magistrates sitting in Admiralty Court. The men, who pleaded guilty, were punished under the admiralty act. Magistrate Prescott pointed out that the ship had been held up three days through the action of the men incurring demurrage of \$700 a day. When the Winner cleared for the Orient last night with a new crew, the West Indian was working in the stockhold.

CARDINALS DOUGHERTY AND BEGIN REACH ROME

Rome, Feb. 9.—Cardinal Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, and Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, reached Rome today from Paris, which they reached on Tuesday after their trip by steamer from New York to Havre. They are in ample time for the coronation of Pope Pius XI, which occurs the coming Sunday.

MOTOR LEAGUE IN ST. THOMAS ATTRACTS MANY

W. C. Forbes Elected President At Formation of New Body.

HUNDREDS AT MEETING

Will Be Affiliated With Ontario Motor League and Enjoy Benefits.

[Special To London Advertiser.]

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 8.—W. C. Forbes of this city was elected president of a newly-formed motor league at an organization and mass meeting of the St. Thomas motorists Wednesday night. Frank Harding, president of the chamber of commerce, was elected vice-president; Edward Cutter was elected second vice-president, while J. R. Harmer will act as secretary-treasurer.

That the club is assured of a tremendous success was indicated by the hundreds of intensely interested car owners present, representing, not only this city, but Elgin County as well. The organization will be known as the St. Thomas and Elgin County Motor Club, and will be affiliated with the Ontario Motor League.

Twenty-Seven Directors.

In addition to the executive committee the club will be governed by a body of 27 directors. Together they will map out a pretentious program, including improvements to the roads and road signs, and countless other things to the advantage of motorists in Elgin County. The meeting was addressed by Dr. P. E. Doolittle of Toronto, who spoke on "Good roads and the advantages which can be gained through organization." At T. Guay of Toronto, field organizer for the Ontario Motor League, who has been in the city for several weeks directing the preliminary organization work, spoke on the work of the provincial league, and the many advantages it offers to the individual motorist.

NORTH CAROLINA CLUB DINES HON. A. MEIGHEN

[Special To London Advertiser.]
Pinehurst, N.C., Wednesday—Right

If you have a Cough or Cold

TAKE A BOTTLE OF
NADRUCCO
Syrup of Tar
with Cod Liver Oil Compound

After a few doses, you will notice an immediate improvement in your condition. The tight feeling in the chest will be relieved—the soreness in the throat will disappear—you will no longer be kept awake at night with the coughing—and the heavy, stuffy feeling in the head will be gone.

NADRUCCO SYRUP OF TAR with Cod Liver Oil Compound is also good for Asthma, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis.

Prepared by NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

"DANDERINE"

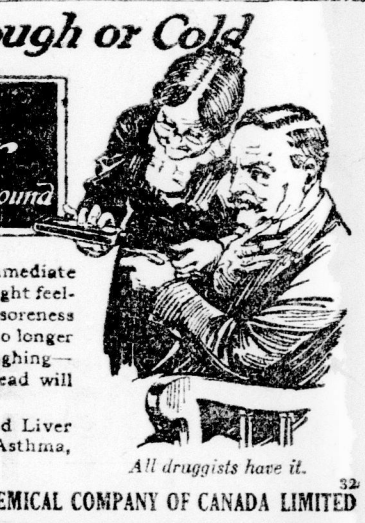
Grows Thick, Heavy Hair.

35-cent Bottle Ends all Dandruff, Stops Hair Coming Out



Ten minutes after using Danderine you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair, and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them, helping the hair to grow long, strong and luxuriant. One application of Danderine makes thin, lifeless, colorless hair look youthfully bright, lustrous and fast twice as abundant.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, ex-premier of Canada, was the guest of honor at a tea party given at the new Midwives Country Club and attended by W. E. Wallace of Ottawa, James Barber, president of the club, Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the Irving National Bank, Judge and Mrs. Russell Wiggins and others.



All druggists have it.

OLD CHUM

Canada's Favorite Pipe Tobacco

The Tobacco of Quality

OLD CHUM VIRGINIA FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

In tins and packets



BY BUD FISHER.

ROWAT'S TEAS
From the Better Gardens,
650, 750, 850, 1.00 and 2.00 Pounds.
T. A. ROWAT & CO.
250 Dundas Street. Phone 3051-3052.

Cut shows one of our many lines.

20% off all Stock
Wray's Jewelry, Ltd.
234 Dundas Street.

CANADIAN MONEY
Accepted at Par
FOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT
HOTEL STRAND
ATLANTIC CITY
FIREPROOF AMERICAN PLAN
ON THE OCEAN FRONT
With its 500 beautiful rooms, all with
private baths, each equipped with hot
and cold sea and fresh water, offers every
detail of comfort and entertainment.
Orchestra of soloists. Golf Privileges.
COURTESY SERVICE—REFINEMENT
Ownership Management
17-Feb. 11

Genuine Platinum
Wrist Watch
AT SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.
1 fancy shape, set with 52 fine
Diamonds, regular \$300, for \$600
1 fancy shape, set with 50 fine
Diamonds and 24 fine Sapphires,
regular \$300, for \$600
1 square shape, set with 32 fine
Diamonds, regular \$250, for \$350
1 square, with cut-away corners,
set with 32 fine Diamonds,
regular \$150, for \$225
1 round, set with 32 fine Diamonds,
regular \$150, for \$225
These are Rare Watches and
Rare Bargains.
AGRANOVE'S
Jeweler and Optician,
644 DUNDAS STREET,
Open Evenings. Phone 1742W.
500-W-1

630 Maitland St. Phone 1089.
Bristol Essery

SPECIAL THIS WEEK ONLY.
Scranton and Pittston Coal
First quality Egg Coal, per ton, \$15.50
This size is not much larger than stove,
and will give as good results in the
furnace.
First Quality Pea Coal, per ton, \$12.75
Nut, per ton \$16.00
Stove \$16.50
PROMPT DELIVERY.

COAL AND WOOD
CALL
D. H. GILLIES & SON
PHONE 1112
Corner Adelaide and Bathurst.

Fishbein's
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
London's Old Favorite Store,
234 DUNDAS STREET
(Near Wellington).

For relief from dandruff
use
HAIRBITERS
Ask your
barber, druggist or hair dresser

Carlyle
TREBILCOCK
OPTICIAN
233 Dundas Street. Phone 2351.
Two Doors East of Majestic.

DON'T WORRY OVER
YOUR TIRE TROUBLES
Double Mileage
PUNCTURE-PROOF SERVICE.
ASK
ART WILKES
London Tire Repair Dept.
354 Wellington St. Opp. McCleary's.

TIRE SALE
TIP-TOP SPECIAL.
20x35—4,000-Mile Guarantee.
Sole Price, \$14.50.
RELIABLE VULCANIZING SHOP,
1235 Dundas Street. Tel. 4255W.

English
Rheumatism
Capsules
for the quick, safe relief of
rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica.
They work quickly, and are
harmless. Will not upset the
stomach. 50c box. Sold in
London by

TAYLOR'S
DRUG STORE
380 RICHMOND STREET
Established 1865.
Mailed anywhere on receipt of
price.

TRUCK COVERS
CARTER & SON
TENTS, AWNINGS AND COAL BAGS
Phone 6197. 351 Gleda St.

The London Loan
Company of Canada
MORTGAGES AND REAL
ESTATE AGREEMENTS
PURCHASED.
M. J. KENT, Manager.

THE NEW COLOR,
CANNA
Ladies' Hats
BELTZ & CO.

Do You Hunger
for a piece of bread
that would be equal in
taste and quality to the
kind of boyhood days?

Parnell's
is the one kind you are
looking for. And every
loaf is labeled for your
protection.

Supplies the Home
With Just the Kind of Bread Most
Folks Like.
JOHNSTON
BROS' XXX
BREAD
A loaf of substance, fine, white,
light and sweet as a nut.
Fresh at Your Grocer's Today.
JOHNSTON BROS. Phone 944.

GEO. E. LOGAN
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND
EMBALMER.
418 Richmond St. Phone 1968.
Finest Motor and Horse Equipment.

A. L. OATMAN
Cor. King and Colborne Streets.
The Funeral Home.

J. FERGUSON'S SONS
178-178 KING STREET.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers.
Handsome Motor Car or Hearse
Equipment.
Day or Night Service.
PHONES:
Office 543. Residence 2056W-656J.

N. J. GRIFFITH
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND
EMBALMER.
104 Dundas Street, London.
Residence on premises. Phone 459.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT
Clark's Economy Stores
—CASH AND CARRY—
And Save Those Extra Cents on Each Article That You Have to Pay
at Other Stores.

Laundry Starch, 2 lbs. for 19c
Silver Gloss Starch, 2 pkgs. for 25c
Celluloid Starch, 2 pkgs. for 25c

DATES—EXTRA SPECIAL
New season's stock, 2 1/2 lbs. for 25c
Excelsior Dates, pkgs., Each 10c

Rolled Oatmeal, 6 lbs. for 25c
Pineapple Cornmeal, 6 lbs. for 25c
Cream of Wheat, 4 lbs. for 25c
White Beans, 4 lbs. for 25c

COCOANUT AND SHELLED WALNUTS
Best quality Cocoanut, per lb., 30c
Finest Shelled Walnuts, lb., 75c

Dainty Lunch Salad Dressing, 25c
Pineapples, per tin, 15c
Marmalade Cherries, bottle, 25c
Gorton's Custard Powder, pkg., 10c

ORANGE SPECIAL
California Navel Oranges, Friday and Satur-
day, per dozen, 35c

Canned Tomatoes (No. 2 tins), 20c
Canned Corn, 2 tins for 25c
Canned Peas, standard quality,
per lb., 2 tins for 25c
Soda Biscuits, per lb., 16c

COCOA SPECIAL
Pure Unsweetened Cocoa, of fine quality, per
lb., 15c

OLEOMARGARINE SPECIAL.
Majestic Brand—a high-grade Margarine at a
reasonable price. Going this week at
23c per lb.

Sunlight Soap, 10 bars for 72c
Lux, 2 pkgs. for 25c
Mack's No-Rub, 6 for 25c

CREAMERY BUTTER
Choice quality, lb., 42c
Tipperary Brand, finest made, per lb., 44c

CLARK'S ECONOMY STORES
719 RICHMOND STREET. 574 ADELAIDE STREET.
754 DUNDAS STREET. 169 ADELAIDE STREET.

STRIKE SNAG IN DEFENCE UNITS CONSOLIDATION

Ottawa Officials Strive To
Merge Militia, Police, Air,
Army, Naval Forces.

SEEK WORKABLE BASIS

Economy With Efficiency To
Be Combined in Final So-
lution of Problem.

[Special To London Advertiser.]
OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Among the
problems facing the new government
looking toward economy, none the
least is that of the consolidation of
those departments which relate to
defence.

On the creation of the new cabinet
it was stated by the prime minister
that militia, police, air force and
naval forces should be merged under
one minister. That minister is Hon.
Geo. P. Graham, and the problem on
his hands is one fraught with very
considerable difficulties.

It is estimated that an economy
approximating several million dollars
may be brought about by the merger.
The chief economy looked for is in
the cutting down of "overhead
charges," represented by the expense
of administration.

The four branches or departments
affected are militia and defence,
naval service, air force and Royal
Canadian Mounted Police.

Have Many General.
The war is over and the militia
today is not so popular as it was,
nevertheless the headquarters staff
here is still at fairly full strength
and there are over a score of generals
drawing full pay or more who have
no particular commands. In the days
when the Liberal government was
in power before there were only two.
Many of those now in existence, how-
ever, are in charge of military dis-
tricts and have splendid military
records.

It is not so much in the curtailing
of the operations of the militia de-
partment proper as in the consoli-
dation of all defence forces that the
anticipated economy will be effected.
The air force as at present con-
stituted has an administrative staff
of large proportions, which costs \$1-
600,000 per year to maintain. It is
divided into three branches, military,
civil and technical.

In the opinion of influential mili-
tary and air authorities its existence
in this shape is not justified by re-
sults. Commercial flying has not
proven a success in Canada so far.
It is therefore suggested that the
military department and that sev-
eral permanent flying units only be
maintained.

Would Work Together.
These, it is believed, will work in
conjunction with the other branches
of the permanent force, and there
will be an interchange of officers
from time to time. It is further
considered that for training purposes
these units can do any reconnaissance
work which may be required by other
government departments. The min-
ister of militia is chairman of the
air board. Other members thereof
include Gen. Watkin and Col. O. M.
Bigger.

Some difficulty will be encountered
with regard to the police. The

Chooses Exploration in Arctic Region As His Life Work!



Harold Noice, youngest Arctic ex-
plorer (centre), and photos taken by
him in the Arctic. Top, left to right:
Noice's schooner, the "Polar Bear";
a dog team ready to start; Eskimo
hut of hides. Below, an Eskimo
belie.

GIVES LIFE TO EXPLORATION IN FROZEN NORTH

Harold Noice, Who Rescued
Steffansson in Arctic, Ar-
rives in Vancouver.

CLAIMS THRILLS AROUND Announces Intention To Re- turn As Soon As Expedition Is Fitted Out.

[Special To London Advertiser.]

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 8.—
After seven years amid the snow
and ice of the Far North, Harold
Noice, Canadian, 26, world's young-
est Arctic explorer, who recently
returned to civilization here, an-
nounces that he is going back to the
northland as soon as he can fit out
an expedition.

Exploration, he has decided, will
be his life work.

Why does Noice choose to spend
his youth in a desert of ice, with
polar bears, seals and an occasional
Eskimo as his only companions?

"Because," he'll tell you, "there are
thrills in it!"

Seven years ago, Noice, a youth
of 19, decided there was no more
romance in the world.

He boarded an Arctic schooner and
started on a motion picture trip
through the northern seas.

And now after having
Rescued Vilhjalmer Stefansson,
famous explorer, and having become
his aide—

Discovered new lands and peoples,
traced pre-historic races—
Suffered two shipwrecks—
Been condemned to death for vio-
lating the Eskimo law—

Carried on along ethnological,
geographic and archaeological re-
search of world importance—

Noice is satisfied there's plenty of
thrills and romance for the man who
sets out to find them.

Employer Failed Him.
When Noice returned to Nome,
after his first expedition north, his
employer failed to meet him.

Noice decided to return on his
schooner Polar Bear, for a trading
expedition.

On his way back he sighted Stef-
ansson on a dreary, uninhabited
coast, sending out distress signals.

Stefansson bought the Polar Bear
and invited Noice to join him on his
trip north. Noice consented.

Then came two years of dashes
into the unknown with Stefansson.
Noice became one of Stefansson's
two companions on advance marches.

Noice was the first to step ashore
on Second Land, a new vast tract
discovered by the Stefansson ex-
pedition.

When the Stefansson party came
back to Canada in 1917, Noice, then
21, did not accompany it. He bought
a small schooner and started further
north.

His party wintered at Point Pearce,
on the northern coast of North
America. Noice spent the winter
excavating remains of a pre-historic
race he had found.

Pushed On Alone.
Spring found the crew unwilling
to proceed. Noice sold his schooner
and pushed on alone far beyond the
haunts of white men.

With a rifle as his only means of
food supply, he went into Victoria
Land, finding new lakes and rivers,
and finally reached the Copper Eski-
mos.

He wintered with them, studied
their customs and tongues, and com-
piled the first dictionary of their
language.

It was among these Eskimos he
was sentenced to death for violating
some primitive taboo. He escaped.

"It's easy to live in the Arctic,"
Noice says. "The northland supplies
an ample living."

"There are seal, walrus and fish
in the water, and caribou and bear
on the land. In the summer there
are millions of ducks in the marshes.

"A man with a knowledge of
hunting and traveling, and a supply
of ammunition can sustain himself
indefinitely."

More than 5,000,000 flashlights are
sold annually.

Paris plans to house a permanent
world's fair in a ten-story building
with a 35-story tower.

Western School
students obtain excellent positions
Winter Term.

Agnes McPhail, M.P., To Sit Alone In Parliament To Avoid Jealousy!

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Party whips are busily engaged today in the
task of allocating seats and rooms in the Parliament Building.
In connection with the latter, it is stated that Mr. T. A. Cresser has
sent a request from Florida, where he is now holidaying, that his
party be given the fourth floor, occupied formerly by the Liberals,
and that to him be given the room formerly occupied by Hon. W.
L. Mackenzie King.

Mr. Cresser takes the ground that inasmuch as he is relinquishing
the official Opposition leader's salary, he should have some choice
of quarters.

The room formerly occupied by Mr. King has been panelled with
paintings symbolic of opposition. It is one of the handsomest rooms
in the buildings, and was furnished largely upon Mr. King's sug-
gestion.

It is suggested that Mr. Meighen take the quarters formerly oc-
cupied by Sir Robert Borden. Conservatives, however, want the
Opposition room for their leader.

In order to obviate any embarrassment, Miss Agnes McPhail of
East Grey, Canada's first lady M.P., will be accorded a seat to her-
self near down to the front. Otherwise, the problem of securing a
seatmate for the lady member might cause jealousies, not to men-
tion discomfort to herself.

amalgamation of the Dominion and
Royal Northwest Mounted Police
was brought about by Hon. N. W.
Rowell a couple of years or so ago,
under the new name of the Royal
Canadian Mounted Police, and the
jurisdiction of the mounted men was
extended to the East, so that at present
there is a detachment of some
230 "mounties" kicking their heels
round the capital.

It may be said with fairly good
authority that the mounted police
will not lose their identity by the
proposed new amalgamation. It is,
however, considered likely that the
Dominion Police and the secret ser-
vice will go back under the jurisdic-
tion of the justice department, where
they were before.

Covers Many Branches.
The naval service department at
present covers naval service proper,
hydrographic surveys, radiotelegra-
phy, fishery protection, etc. It is
felt that these latter activities might
just as well be left with the marine
department, to which they are at
present attached, but that the navy
proper should be incorporated in de-
fence.

Not the least of the embarrass-
ments involved in the proposed
merger is the effect it will have upon
the existing heads of the various
"branches" or "departments" in-
volved. The heads of the air board,
naval service and police have rank
of deputy minister. There is also a
deputy minister of militia in the
person of Gen. Sir Eugene Fliset. To
accomplish real economy there
should be but one minister and one
deputy over all the merged branches.

In the meantime, the ordinary
estimates for all the branches and
for the militia department are being
prepared for an act which will be re-
quired to bring about the amalga-
mation, and when the act has been
passed the estimates will be adjusted
and reduced.

REPORT PRICES DECLINE FURTHER

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Canadian Press
Cable.—How considerable has been
the fall of wholesale prices in the
last twelve months is revealed by
figures relating to 150 articles of food
and industrial materials just pub-
lished by the board of trade.

The general average of prices for
January shows a drop of 33 per cent
from the level of January, 1921. Cer-
eals fell 40 per cent, meat and fish
25 per cent, iron and steel 53 per
cent, cotton 19 per cent, and other
textiles 23 per cent.

Prices are still falling, January
figures showing a decline of 24 per
cent from December prices.

FARMER BURNED TO DEATH IN BED

NORTH BAY, Ont., Feb. 8.—Word
reached here tonight of the tragic
death of Peter Shoemaker, a far-
mer of the Township of Himsforth,
whose charred bones were found this
morning in the midst of the ruins of
his home. The victim of the fire,
which is believed to have originated
from the kitchen stove, had taken
his wife and 7-year-old child to the
former's mother the night previous.

The blaze was discovered by Nich-
olas Aitman, a neighbor, who at-
tempted unsuccessfully to enter the
house. When the fire had burned
itself out the neighbors found Mr.
Shoemaker's remains, and they are
now lying at the undertaking rooms
at Powassan.

AFRICAN STRIKE STILL UNBROKEN

LONDON, Feb. 8.—(By Canadian
Press Cable.)—The strike deadlock
in South Africa continues unbroken,
says a Reuter cable from Johannes-
burg.

A definite split has occurred be-
tween the Nationalists and the La-
borites of the striking miners. The
former, while favoring the obtain-
ing of a republic by constitutional
means, have declared against vio-
lence.

The Laborite extremists suggest
inciting the natives to demand more
wages, with the object of making
the strike more costly for the mine
owners.

The government has issued a
warning that concentrated move-
ments of strike commandoes amount
to incitement to violence, and that
drastic action will be taken in the
event of disorders breaking out.

While the Washington police were
awaiting a reply to their inquiry
wired late in the afternoon, Miss Nes-
bit, surrounded by a dozen friends
was celebrating her "death" in her
apartment at 227 West Fifty-Second
street.

"This is a live wake," was her
greeting to a reporter. "If I decide
to commit suicide you can bet it will
be spectacular. No sir, no drowning
for me. I'm pretty much alive, as
you can see."

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The body of
a woman resembling photographs of
Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, found floating
yesterday in the Potomac River near
Washington, caused the capital police
to communicate with the authorities
here to check up on their partial
identification. So marked was the
resemblance to the former wife of
Harry K. Thaw that newspapermen
at the capital who attended the trial
of Stanford White thought at first
glance it was her body. Closer ex-
amination revealed that it was not
the body of Miss Nesbit, as she is
now known.

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LEAVE TO PROBE DELORME CASE

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—Coroner Mc-
Mahon stated today that he was
leaving for Quebec this afternoon
with Chief Lorrain of the provincial
detective staff, and Chief LePage of
the Montreal Detective Bureau, to
speak with Premier Taschereau in
connection with the Delorme murder,
which has attracted the attention of
the attorney-general's department.

WHEN COAL WAS SCARCE HOW MUCH DID YOU HAVE TO PAY?

Last year our customers never paid more than \$7.50 per ton, and were
never without a supply of the highest quality. Since April last year our
price has been \$16.50 per ton, and our sales are more than three hundred
and fifty per cent ahead of the previous year.

WILLIAM A. MARTIN COAL CO.

717 RICHMOND STREET. PHONE ONE-ONE-ONE
No other office — no other phone number. ywt

Special Bargains During Motor Show

HALF-PRICE JEWELRY SALE

We have made an extra effort in going through our immense stock
to select a number of special bargains for Motor Show visitors.
These go on sale for the balance of the week. Be sure to see our
North Window and Special Tables for Half Price Goods. Every
article guaranteed.

Diamonds At Half Price

GUARANTEE: Money
refunded on all Half
Price Diamonds within one
year of date of purchase, or
will exchange in goods for
purchase price at any time.

French Ivory At Half Price

\$75.00 Comb, Brush and Mirror
Set, in case \$37.50
\$18.50 Ivory Jewel Case \$9.25
\$16.99 Large Oval Mirror, long
handle \$8.00
\$15.99 Pair of Military Brushes
..... \$7.50
\$12.50 Jewel Case \$6.25
\$12.00 Large Photo Frame, \$6.00
\$12.00 Pair of Military Brushes
..... \$6.00
\$12.00 Ivory Hairbrush \$6.00
\$10.00 Square Ivory Tray, \$5.00
\$8.50 Ivory Mirror \$4.25
\$8.50 Jewel Case \$4.00
\$6.50 Three-Bottle Perfume Set
..... \$3.25
\$4.50 Jewel Case \$2.25
\$4.00 Ivory Buffer \$2.00
\$3.50 Bud Vase \$1.75
\$2.75 Cold Cream Boxes \$1.40
\$2.25 Talcum Powder Holder \$1.15
\$1.00 Hairpin Boxes 50c
75c Small Tray 40c

Silver-Plated Ware At Half Price

\$22.00 Large Oblong Silver Tray,