

London Advertiser

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

GREAT BRITAIN HITS BACK

GERMANY having launched her campaign of piracy, in which she violates conventions of warfare, which heretofore have been strictly observed, it was inevitable that Great Britain should take reprisals. In the House of Commons yesterday Premier Asquith announced that the Allies, as a retaliatory measure, had decided to declare a blockade against Germany at all points. It is a case of blockade to meet blockade with the difference that the British will carry out theirs without sacrificing the lives of crews and passengers.

From the outset, it was apparent that the Allies could not accede to the request of the American Government that foodstuffs for the civilian population of Germany be not stopped, in return for which the Germans would call off their submarine "blockade." It was impossible that such a proposition could be accepted by the Allies. The moment the German Government took control of the food supplies it closed the door against any such suggestion as that of Washington. Germany will see to it that its army is fed first and last, and her entire record shows that guarantees would not be permitted to interfere. Germany's "war zone" and starvation talk was a gross bluff and it has been "called." Germany has smashed the rules of warfare and humanity by her submarines, and why should Great Britain forego the full exercise of her naval power in retaliation?

Not less important than his declaration of a blockade was Premier Asquith's statement that it was not the time to talk of peace. His words, "only when the great purposes of the Allies are in sight of accomplishment," mean a fight until Germany is on its knees. The British Premier's words ring with confidence all through and indicate that the Allies are standing together, determined to see the affair through with unbroken front. It disposes of reports that Russia would soon drop out. Roumania, financed by Great Britain, has thrown in her lot with the Allies, and that means that Russia is standing by the pact.

THE CAN OPENER.

THE Allies may be able in a short time to find about the coasts of Bulgaria with steel walls. Will Bulgaria consider that she has been bought and paid for by Germany? The most tremendous gain for the Allies is the prospective forcing of the Dardanelles. The results would be:

- (1) Intercommunication for armies between Russia and France.
- (2) The release of the Russian fleet.
- (3) The possibility of an attack on Austria through Roumania.
- (4) The possibility of British attack in combination with Roumania or Russia, after the Turks are turned back from Egypt.
- (5) The cutting off of all supplies from the east for Turkey, Germany and Austria.
- (6) The demolition of the Turkish fleet.
- (7) The reclaiming of Constantinople for Christianity.
- (8) The releasing of enormous stores of wheat, to ease the world market.

No matter how great the cost, the Dardanelles will be probably the most important victory of the war. It shows up the Germanic-Turkish alliance as the most stupid of diplomatic blunders. With Turkey out of the war the Dardanelles would have been safe and Russia would have been hemmed in. Now the whole lower boundary is to be opened up as though with a can opener.

TRUCK AND TRADE.

THE platform-orators and newspapers who in the last election campaign were so indignant over the idea of greater commercial opportunities between Canada and the United States, and who protested so strongly that there should be "no truck nor trade" with the latter country, must be feeling very badly. They professedly were very anxious to keep all Canadian trade within the bounds of the Empire. It is true they had not been very enthusiastic when a Liberal government gave British goods a preferential tariff a few years before; in fact, some of them had opposed it. But when the election came on they were all good—very good—imperialists in trade and in everything else. They succeeded in defeating a proposition which if carried would have increased trade with the United States in natural products, the class of goods which we could not import from Britain; but they have done nothing to help British trade.

Canada bought from the United States \$400,887,500 worth of goods and from Great Britain only \$98,628,539 worth. In 1914 Great Britain purchased from Canada goods to the value of \$184,224,283, or about \$40,000,000 less than the year before. The purchasers from the United States amounted to \$202,753,630, or about \$30,000,000 more than in 1914. Trade with Great Britain is falling off; but with the United States is increasing.

Of course, it is undoubtedly true that the slackening of trade with Britain has been largely influenced by the war. But even before the war commenced, during the entire Conservative administration up to last summer, the same condition was apparent. Trade with the United States grew faster than trade with England. Now, one would think this would make the advocates of the "no truck nor trade" policy sad and sore. If they were sincere in their campaign speeches, and if their campaign theories were true, this would be a clear indication that Canada was becoming more and more disloyal, because one of the great arguments against reciprocity in natural products was that the desire to trade more with the United States was a clear indication of disloyalty.

There was the great national danger from which Conservation was to save the country. They attained power, and salvation, as far as trade is concerned, seems as far away as ever.

And they do seem to have lost faith in their parades. Trying to restrict trade with our neighbors and to encourage trade with Britain seems to have been a failure. And they have no more remedies to propose. Instead they accept the inevitable, and are now trying to help it along. Instead of doing anything to facilitate trade with Britain they are now hampering it by increasing the tariff on British goods. And the only excuse they make is that the tariff on American goods is also raised. But they know perfectly well that five per cent more on goods imported from the United States than on those from Great Britain does not affect the question. The point is that trade with the mother country is decreasing; and two or three per cent more customs charges on British goods will discourage that trade still more. Rather a pretty exhibition for the good loyal imperialists to make.

THE END OF THE TURK.

SOFAR as his European connection is concerned the Turk's finish is in sight. It was promised the moment the Sultan cast in his lot with the Kaiser, and the smashing defeat of the Turks in the Caucasus and the smashing of the outer forts of the Dardanelles have made it an assured thing. The Egyptian campaign has been abandoned and the Ottoman capital removed to the interior of Asia Minor. The turning of the Dardanelles and the capturing of Constantinople will split the Sultan's Empire beyond hope of repair. The Kaiser's military experts in command of the Turkish armies and fortifications can but postpone the absolute triumph of the Allies over Turkey. The part the Allies are playing in crushing the Kaiser's Moslem ally should be borne in mind by those who charge that Russia has had an unfair share of the fighting. In putting Turkey out of it, the Allies will be helping Russia to an extent that does not at all appear on the surface. When they persuaded Turkey to enter the war, the Kaiser and his advisers were not fighting on any great military triumph for the Ottoman arms. What they did expect was that the Moslem world would rise against the Christian and that the Balkan powers would be involved in a general mixup that would embarrass Russia and her allies. British arms in Egypt and Arabia, and the British and French fleets in the eastern Mediterranean, by their continued successes have prevented Bulgaria, and possibly one other Balkan power, from taking sides with Germany. Russia has been left free to concentrate her energies against Germany and Austria. With all her splendid vitality she could hardly have overcome the handicap of fighting five campaigns at once.

The rapid progress being made in the subjection of the Dardanelles forts, too, makes ridiculous the statement of a high American naval officer, just returned from Europe, that a few weeks would see Russia out of the fighting, having been ceded Constantinople by Germany as the price of quitting. The ceiling, if there is to be anything of that nature, is in the hands of Great Britain and France, not Germany. Without the aid of the allied fleets Russia has little chance of getting Constantinople and access to the ports and markets of Western Europe. At any time, Great Britain and France could seal up the entrance to the Dardanelles as easily as they have opened it. Russia is not playing a crooked game with her friends, and, anyway, is certainly not going to let slip the opportunity of securing the splendid prize she has coveted for centuries.

THE KAISER.

What makes the King unhappy? His lands are broad and fair, His princelings stand about him With golden, waving hair; And yet he sits lamenting, Sighing, "Alas! Alack!" "I'd give up half my kingdom 'Could yesterday come back!"

EDITORIAL NOTES.

March came in without roar or blast, How will she go out?

Russia, by the defeat of Turkey, will get her first warm port.

The Kaiser is reported to have declared that he doesn't want Calais. Sour grapes!

So far the Turks have been humane enough not to use their dum-dum cigarettes.

It may be depended upon that the British blockade of German Southwest Africa is not of the paper variety.

A Toronto boy has been given a medal for being the best boy in that city. It's awful to think what the other boys will do to him.

Roumania, too, has long wanted an outlet to the Mediterranean, and as Roumania's friendship just at present is important to Russia, Roumania will not be forgotten when Constantinople falls.

Author Frank Harris says that England is moribund. Well, if that be true, considering what a "dead one" has done to her to date, Germany should be grateful when she pictures what her arch enemy would have done to her if a "live one."

"REAL PROGRESS" NOW.

[Journal of Commerce.]

Hamilton, formerly known as the "Ambitious City," will now be known as the "Good Luck City." She has induced a horseshoe factory from the United States to locate under the shadow of her mountain, and henceforth we may expect to hear of real progress in that progressive burg.

IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

[Columbia Jester.]

Country Justice—I'll have to find ye a dollar, Jeff.

Jeff—I'll have to borrow it of ye, Judge.

Country Justice—Great snakes! It was only to git a dollar I was fining ye. Git out! Ye ain't guilty, anyway.

DAILY WAR PUZZLE



Russian Jew taken to be executed. Find two more victims. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.—Upside down in front of soldier. Upside down behind soldier.

Music and Musicians

"You cannot produce Art and leave Man out."

—Wagner

About Teachers. Teachers of music are hard-working people. That is, the good ones are. Any teacher of music who takes things easy is not a good one. The very nature of the work makes huge demands upon the teacher's mental and nervous forces. Fresh problems are presented with every new pupil. It is an undeniable fact that no two pupils can be successfully taught in exactly the same way. The teacher, therefore, has ample opportunity for the exercise of every intellectual faculty of which he, or she, is possessed. He must make it a point to discover the tortuous windings of the pupil's mind. He should encourage the pupil to talk, as many a clue to the working of the child's mind is got from stray remarks let fall in the most unconscious manner. The successful teacher, too, must have vast stores of nervous energy. He must give his entire soul to the pupil for the time during which he is under his supervision. This giving of oneself is hard, and especially hard when the best of which a teacher is capable is given to one who is mentally or musically deficient and cannot understand the sacrifice the teacher is making. Then, indeed, the teacher's lot is not a happy one. But his reward comes when the intelligent, earnest, musically-gifted student puts himself into his hands. To be able to watch the growth and development of a pupil of this kind is worth the exercise of all the powers which the teacher has at his command. He feels as if he is creating something, and experiences the joy of creating that all true artists feel.

It Certainly Was.

Professor Schreck was a famous teacher of counterpoint at the Leipzig Conservatorium, and a dry wit. One day a class of about a dozen male students were taking a lesson. The door was suddenly opened by a young lady, who upon seeing no one but men in the room as suddenly shut it again. The professor inquired who it was, and one of the students volunteered the information that it was a young lady from Australia.

An Idea.

Here's an idea for some enterprising musical genius to work out. You know almost anything that can be done personally can nowadays be done by correspondence almost as well—some things better—borrowing money, for instance. Languages are taught by mail and with the aid of a phonograph.

OUR POETS OF WESTERN ONTARIO

"What Do You Know About That?"

I certainly feel blue,
Now tell me wouldn't you?
If the girl you thought securely yours
Had just gone back on you,
I gave her every pleasure,
And spent my money free,
But oh, my poor heart aches today,
For she's so cool to me.

Life's too short to worry,
Cheerfully smile again,
Some other girl will love you,
And you'll forget your pain;
Some day she will be sorry
That she turned her back on you,
When she sees you do not worry,
But are Johnny brave and true.

Go at a slow pace, Johnny,
Always take your time;
Let her blue eyes tell you
All that's in her mind;
Then, when you are sure, Johnny,
There is plenty of time to speak,
It will save you many a heartache,
And you'll not lose any sleep.

I feel a great deal better,
And your advice I'll take;
No other girl will fool me,
Nor cause my heart to break,
First, I'll see the love-light
In her eyes of blue or brown,
And I'll wait until she asks one,
And then we'll settle down.

Glencoe, Ont.

CARRIE CAWTHORPE COLUMBUS.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE WAR

BRITAIN'S VOLUNTEERS.

Professor Harper, of Princeton, in a London letter to the New York Times: "Britain was not prepared for war. She has plenty of recruits, but curiously not enough uniforms to clothe them nor enough rifles to arm them. I see companies and battalions almost every day which for weeks have been drilling in civilian dress and without weapons. They are in splendid physical condition and know the manual arms, but are still as defenceless as flocks of sheep. As they march they sing our old battle hymn, 'Gloria, Gloria, Hallelujah!' and an American onlooker feels that they are not merely of the same blood as most of us, but related to us as no foreigners can be—by language, morals, manners, laws, and outlook on life. Indeed, they are

more like us than we are like ourselves, more like the 'typical American' whom we have idealized, the old-fashioned kind of long ago. They remind me of Cooper's heroes and the men of Valley Forge—quiet, undemonstrative, grimly resolved."

A NEW SECT.

[Toronto World.] A London Times correspondent in France writes to that paper the following eulogy of the Princess Patricia: "I have come into contact with a fine Canadian battalion now at the front, and they are surpassing all expectations; the way they have stood the very trying weather and many hardships is perfectly wonderful. I suppose really the fact of their all being seasoned men, who have lived

pretty hard all their lives has a lot to do with it."

"SCUM OF THE EARTH."

[Winnipeg Free Press.]

The Cologne Gazette, in a recent issue, gives great prominence to a long letter from Rochester, N. Y., describing the difficulties of the German propaganda in the United States. The writer uses violent language about all not-German-American opinion, and complains bitterly of the "aesthetically disposed old women," who will not share his views about the destruction of cathedrals. He writes: "In my opinion it would be hell upon earth for us Germans abroad if Germany were beaten. We should not be sure of our lives, and life would hardly be worth living here. The whole scum of Europe, which is collected here, and has absolutely no moral sense, is foaming with rage against our noble fatherland. It is a fight of the light against the darkness."

THE TRUTH PAYS.

[Hamilton Times.]

Petrograd was truthful enough to tell the world that it lost almost a whole army corps when Russians retreated from East Prussia. Now we cannot disbelieve it when it says that it accounted for 50,000 Germans in North Poland and 45,000 Germans in the Carpathians. It pays to tell the truth.

PIFFLE.

[Hamilton Herald.]

The latest sample of piffle emanating from German professors is that, after the war, Germany must have no intercourse whatever with English-speaking and even Americans. It is not hard to estimate whom this restriction would bear most heavily upon.



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bread and makes delicious sandwiches. Or—you can use it as a foundation for combination salad and many other tasty dishes. As for economy, a 10c tin of Paris Pate goes farther than any other food at the price. Paris Pate is pure, nourishing, and easily digested; it is a favorite in every home.

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