

TIGER STATES GERMANY IS MAKING READY

Ex-Premier of France Declares New War Now On Way.

APPEALS FOR ACTION

New York, Nov. 21.—The military in Germany already are preparing another war, Georges Clemenceau, war premier of France, declared tonight in the first address of his American tour.

"Don't you read the newspapers?" he demanded. "Don't you know what that means?"

The "Tiger" of France, speaking forcefully before a packed house, reviewed the situation in Europe, pointing to a rapprochement of the British and Soviet Russia as ominous clouds.

In the meantime, he declared, Clemenceau and other German military leaders were planning a coup against the democratic government there.

Describing the present as a time of greatest crisis, he urged that the United States should renew conversations with France and England, which without definitely committing this country to any set program, would present to Germany eyes a picture of the three unpleasant folks who faced her during the war.

He said that sooner or later the United States would have to intervene in the post-war affairs of Europe, because she could not continue to be comfortable and wealthy if Europe was covered with blood.

He suggested that the United States might establish a plan as to what was to be done in carrying out the terms of the peace treaty, and join with England and France in imposing it on Germany.

He was frank in his criticism of the United States' post-war attitude, declaring that America had had a large share in imposing the peace treaty and had a duty to see that it was enforced.

Challenging the worth of Germany's signature to a treaty, the "Tiger" declared that if France had known in 1918 that reparations would have been unpaid four years later she would have gone on to Berlin.

The Tiger received a great burst of applause for the assertion.

Hopes For Cooperation.
M. Clemenceau, who protested that he came to America on no official mission, but as a private citizen, to present the truth as he saw it, declared that reparations were an American idea because President Wilson had come forward with his famous "Fourteen Points" and the armistice represented essentially the American point of view.

At mention of Woodrow Wilson there was another great burst of applause.

Expressing the hope that the United States could find some way of renewing conversations with France and England looking toward enforcement of the peace treaty, Clemenceau said:

"I don't want to speak of the League of Nations; but I might, I might!"

The Tiger said he did not believe in the league as a means of preventing war, but that he believed in it as a means of arranging matters, deferring war, and giving the people time to think.

"You have seen one of the greatest dramas in the world," he said. "We are now in the greatest crisis. Nobody knows when it will end, and what effect European misery may have on American prosperity."

He asked what America had made war for, and what she gained. He said America had come to the last point where she was granted time to think. No sacrifice was demanded of her except the will to assert what is right as the people she had vanquished were unable to do anything just at the present moment.

Recognizing Ignace Jan Paderewski, famous musician and former premier of Poland, in a box, the Tiger called on him to witness to the suffering and martyrdom of Central Europe had been subjected by Germany and Austria. The people of those countries, he declared, extended their hands to the victors when they arrived, as a man that brings justice, that brings the right for man to live—"le jour de gloire est arrive."

America had freed herself in 1776, and now she rejected the whole of Europe, "all these people that had been put down under the scepters of Germany, Austria and Russia."

Came as Private Citizen.
America had brought the day of glory, he said, but added:

"A people may be great one day and small and mean the next. You left after the contract was finished, and you told us to execute as we might. You were wrong in that you left without any proposal whatever. When people have been mixing their blood they have no right to leave if there is a difference without trying to adjust that difference. You broke all the organs of economic solidarity."

Clemenceau began his address with an allegory, in which he contrasted himself with a Buddhist monk who called his disciples together in an Indian village a thousand years ago to hear him preach. But instead of a human voice, the disciples heard only the golden voice of a beautiful bird perched on a branch above the monk. That was the sermon.

The Tiger expressed regret that he could not thus convey his message without speaking, saying: "In fact you may have heard it; I came here on purpose for that."

He came to the United States, he said, with the "American spirit, and ready to find fault in different ways."

"I must confess that I did not find



This disguise proved too much for the best detectives of London. It was adopted by Albert Close, who had been forbidden to attend the meeting of the commission on awards to inventors. Close is an inventor, and detectives were stationed at the doors of the building to see that he did not appear. Disguised as above, he marched through the line of police. Then came the coup de theatre when he removed the whiskers and addressed the commission.

as many faults as I expected. And today, having been taught through independence, I am trying to find advice. I have no mission; I did not come with a mission from anybody."

Thus, he said, he left France "without really knowing whether I was going to plead against you or to defend you."

In a challenging rumble, the "Tiger" then dared "anyone to tell me that I have a personal end in this trip to America, and I pursue any design, political, personal, or of any kind."

Not To Ask Money.
In fact, he asserted, he had been here long enough to decide he was "not going to have much trouble in establishing a basis of common thought on a very important matter."

Of the opposition in France to his visit, he said: "When a man with his own nature tries to aim as high as he can, it is encouraging to hear the raging shrieks from below." He came provided with such encouragement, he declared.

Clemenceau assured his audience he was not about to ask them for money because they "have too much of it." He wanted "something much more than that, much more valuable."

He hoped, he said, to cause his hearers to "change their hearts" if they had been thinking ill of France. "France's heart has been changed toward America."

"And about reparations—I think we are entitled to damages. Certainly we are entitled to reparations for damages which the war brought on us and which we had no hand in making."

"We are not looking for trouble; we are merely seeking to put ourselves in a position where we can prevent another such terrible war as that we have just been through. I think we are entitled to that. 'Safety'."

"France has had," he continued, "a very bad frontier since the day of the Roman Empire." German invasions have been a threat overhanging constantly. And yet France's integrity, said M. Clemenceau, is such that if one were to ask one of the little European nations upon whom it would depend in case of danger, the answer would be: "Upon France."

"But I should say," M. Clemenceau declared the speaker, "These new powers in Europe—they have your thoughts and feelings. And if you really think that you can live among yourselves, get your own produce safe from the rest of the world and do just as you please, there is not a single one of you who is not done." You see where Germany is now. Germany began by not executing the conditions of the treaty. I am very sorry to say that the powers under the pressure of England accepted it and we gave up most of what we had gained by the treaty.

Is it very extraordinary that Germany took advantage of that? "That was the beginning. Then we were told we must use the mentality of victory and the German finance minister said: 'We are going to settle out the line reparations.' 'Do you know that they are manufacturing cannons by the hundreds; that they are making machinery everywhere?'"

The German taxpayer pays, let us say, \$14—the French \$43. There is a line in the treaty that says Germany will have to pay as high as the taxes and all the rest. "What are they preparing?" I tell

you plainly, as I told Lloyd George before the war—'They are preparing war again.' Don't you see what is going on? Don't you read the papers? Why, haven't you heard of the treaty between the Turks and the Germans and the Russians?"

"Now, I say that Gen. Ludendorff and Gen. Hindenburg are preparing war, civil war, to crush the German democracy, if they can. Have you forgotten what the Prussians did after Jena? How, with 50,000 men, they brought Napoleon down? Now, it is the same game. It is written. Nobody can deny it."

PROTECT GUELPH'S SUPPLY OF MILK
Special to The Advertiser.
Guelph, Nov. 21.—According to the provisions of a bylaw passed by Guelph city council last night, in six months' time all milk supplied to this city will have to be pasteurized or else produced by cows that have passed the tuberculin test. Ald. Dr. Grenside, father of the bylaw, has fought in council all year in an effort to have such a bylaw passed, but was not successful until last night. Guelph uses about 7,000 quarts of milk daily.

FRENCH SENATE AVOIDS WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL
Paris, Nov. 21.—The French Senate today avoided a direct vote on the women suffrage bill by technical use of the Senate regulations.

It first voted urgency for the measure which, under the regulations is the only procedure which allows the Senate to vote whether it will proceed to discussion of the articles. Then the senators voted 156 to 134 that they would not discuss the articles.

G. T. R. MAKES RECORD IN MOVING FREIGHT
Special to The Advertiser.
Montreal, Nov. 21.—A new record in the present heavy movement of freight has been made by the Grand Trunk, which in the past seven days has handled more than 124,000 loaded freight cars on its system. The record handling for one day was 19,342 loaded cars in the Toronto terminals alone. The company handled 26,711 cars, loaded and unloaded, in the course of the week, this establishing a new high figure in transportation.

STUDENTS VETO MOTION PROHIBITING DANCING
Special to The Advertiser.
Kingston, Nov. 21.—Queen's students last night defeated more decisively than their football team did Varsity a motion that would have prohibited any more dancing at the university this season.

The followers of Terpelchore had rallied to protect their rights, and would stand for no infringement upon them.

At present one dance a week is being held at the university.

POINTS OUT DANGER OF BRIGHT LIGHTS

E. Krumes Delivers Lecture On Defective Illumination To Toronto Businessmen.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Street lighting and the dangers of modern illumination were the subject of an intensely interesting address delivered by E. Krumes at a luncheon today of the Queen Street Businessmen's Association in the New London Cafe.

Mr. Krumes, in the course of his address, pointed out that during the past seven years a new era of illuminants had come into being. "Since 1865," he said, "when illuminating gas was first used in the city of London, England, until 1905 we used only illuminants of a comparatively low brilliance. Then the modern nitrogen lamps with their tantalum and tungsten filaments came into general use. These lamps are by comparison intensely brilliant, and people have up to the present utterly failed to realize the grave dangers attendant on their use. The increase in brilliance of these lamps can be gauged by comparing the number of units of brightness of gas, tungsten filament lamps, and the modern nitrogen lamps. The figures are as follows: Gas lamps, 18,000 to 25,000 units; tungsten lamps, 500,000 units; and the nitrogen lamp, 1,400,000 units.

"The danger of these intensely bright lamps without a proper shield between the eye and the filament was not realized," explained the speaker. "There is a defective vision wholly and solely because of defective lighting and too often because of lights not properly shielded by diffusing glassware."

Mr. Krumes explained that Dr. Hal Brown, an Ontario optician, had stated that in the course of his investigations into the light conditions of industrial plants that not only had he found that the eyesight of the operators was seriously impaired by defective lighting, but that various nervous disorders had become common, and that the direct cause of these disorders was the effect of defective lighting on the optic nerves.

"An investigation has also been made into the health conditions of the people who work in New York's skyscrapers," went on the speaker. "This has revealed an alarming state of affairs. More than 30 per cent of the people employed in them suffer in less than three years from defective eyesight, while 90 per cent of these people develop consumption in a more or less virulent form in this short period."

The diseases of the eye are almost invariably caused by the modern intensely bright lights, while the tubercular condition is also largely brought about by the nervous disorders which lower the health standard and render the body prone to the development of the tubercular condition.

To use the unshielded condenser nitrogen lamp in a store window was a great mistake, explained the lecturer, because the intensely bright light blinded the prospective customer and prevented him seeing the wares displayed for sale in the windows.

Mr. Krumes gave an interesting explanation also of why people frequently went to sleep in church during the sermon. The cause, he said, was not always the lack of eloquence of the minister. More often, it was because there was one bright light left burning in the vicinity of the pulpit and the eyes of the congregation being focussed upon it, they became tired and they fell asleep. A preacher who wished his flock to remain awake should have nothing more than a carefully-shaded light in the vicinity of the pulpit.

MANY BOATS ARRIVE AT UPPER LAKE PORTS
Port Arthur, Nov. 21.—Nineteen vessels reached this port during the night. Today 17 will clear for lower lake ports with 4,270,000 bushels of grain. Shipments today are in excess of any other day this season by nearly a million bushels. There is a boat at every terminal elevator. The cargoes, representing storage capacity of three fair-sized elevators, will be loaded in 18 hours.

STEAMER CAIRNDHU REPORTED AGROUND
Quebec, Nov. 21.—(By Canadian Press.)—The Cairndhu, a steamship, outward bound from Montreal with a heavy cargo, went ashore at Cape Rouge, above the Quebec bridge, early this evening, and is reported to be making water.

Shortly after the grounding of the vessel word of the accident was received by the Quebec and the wrecking steamer Lord Strathcona is being prepared to go to the rescue, and will reach the stranded vessel tomorrow with lighters.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.
New York, Nov. 21.—Saxonia, Hamburg.
Naples, Nov. 17.—King Edward, Montreal.



Prince Gelasio Caetana, who has been appointed Italian minister to the United States by the Fascist government.

FARMERS PLOW LARGE ACREAGE

Unusual Open Weather Favors Agriculturalists in Completing Fall Operations.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Following is a summary of reports made by the agricultural representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

The unusually open fall weather has enabled farmers to plow a large acreage than ordinarily, and also to do much more general farm work than usual. This, with the generous supply of fodder on hand, has here and there caused the farmers to take some extent of the discouragement caused by decreased prices for farm products.

Fall wheat on the whole is looking well, although some reports of injury by Hessian fly is reported, the most serious reports coming from Middlesex and the southern townships of Huron.

Kent says that but very little of this year's corn has been marketed. The best bred stock is selling at 65 cents per hundredweight. The threshing of beans is still under way. Elgin reports the yield at 30 bushels to the acre, and the quality good. Prices in that county and in Kent are around \$2 a bushel.

Many of the farmers in Huron will feed all their turnips, rather than take the offers of 8 cents to 10 cents a bushel that are being offered by shippers.

Seneca reports that alskike is yielding about nine bushels of seed to the acre, and is a first-class sample. Red clover is not so good in quality, and is yielding only about four bushels to the acre owing to a touch of frost in June.

Ontario farmers have not lost the old-time thoroughness and spirit. The old-time representative says: "I noticed on Thursday morning a plowing bee, in which there were nineteen teams plowing on the one farm. The man on whose farm the bee was held had been ill for some time."

Frontenac states that the marketing of livestock is made up of city of lambs, hogs, canners and store cattle.

Hogs are getting closer attention than for a year or two. Breeds and types are showing good values, and little pigs are selling in Peel for from \$10 to \$14 a pair, and in Lennox and Addington at from \$10 to \$18 a pair.

Bruce says: "According to Mr. Gavin Barbour of Ingersoll, 80 per cent of the hogs marketed from Port Elgin recently would have graded selects had they been marketed earlier. As they were graded 40 per cent selects, the balance were thick smooths and the rest heavies."

Waterloo reports: "During the past two weeks a large number of feeders have been put in the stables of this county. Probably more feeding cattle have been put in this year than for some years back."

Huron claims that more cattle are going into that county than are being sent out.

York states: "Holstein cows and heifers, which had been purchased on an average of \$800 two or three years ago averaged \$100 apiece. These cows were of a good type and had good records. A seven-year-old Clydesdale mare sold for \$150. A team of good working horses in good condition sold for \$85."

Grey says: "One feeder and drover whom I visited recently had 55 head of cattle, none of which weighed less than 1,000 pounds, and all of them less than two years of age. He feeds the best bred stock himself. Others purchased are disposed of to less experienced feeders. It is an object lesson in the value of the use of purebred sires."

Bruce reports sheep raisers as being well satisfied as a rule with the returns from sales through the Co-operative Wool Growers Organization, whose prices were from 18 to 20 cents a pound for wool, compared with from 11 to 14 cents offered by others.

Leeds points out that a number of farmers are making from \$11 to \$15 per day teaming stone on the provincial roads, and are tempted to let farm work slide while prices are so low for farm produce.

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SEES NO MENACE IN KU KLUX KLAN

Federal Government Will Not Intervene in States Where Organization Is Active.

Washington, Nov. 21.—(By Canadian Press.)—The federal government, for the time being at least, sees no great menace in the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, and will not intervene in the states where the klan has been most active.

This was the attitude taken in an official communication from the United States department of justice, issued last night following an interview between President Harding, Attorney-General Daugherty and Governor John Parker and Attorney-General Cocco of Louisiana.

Governor Parker, who came to Washington to acquaint federal authorities with the situation in Louisiana, reported to the president that the klan in its operations threatens to frustrate administration of the state laws in some localities, and asked that the federal government co-operate to curb certain alleged offenses which were of an interstate character. He denied that the state authorities had found it impossible to deal with the situation.

The official statement from the government read: "It appears that the state of Louisiana will be fully able to take care of the situation. There is nothing at this time for the federal government to do, except to give assurance to state authorities that whenever federal interests are involved the federal authorities are ready to extend full co-operation."

Ku Klux Klan activities have caused a great deal of comment in official circles here. It has been alleged that the mysterious association has become firmly entrenched in Congress, and that it commands the allegiance of at least 70 members of the lower house. It is impossible to verify this, although undoubtedly several of the newly-elected members were supported in their campaign by the klan.

ELECT OFFICER FOR HANOVER U. F. O. CLUB
Hanover, Nov. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Hanover U. F. O. Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry Metcalfe; vice-president, Henry Renner; secretary-treasurer, Dan Luesing; directors, George Francis, Jan Hudson, Dan Kober, shipper, Sam Schmidt; program committee, A. Derby, J. Hudson, E. G. Hopkins, William Dickinson, Dan Luesing.

The membership fee was reduced to \$1.50. The winter's program is expected to be an interesting one.

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Toronto, Nov. 21.—The cost of transferring the fund collected for the 20th Ontario fire relief from the old committee to the new committee, as directed by the court order, was settled today to be paid out of the fund. Solicitors for the committee are to have their costs taxed. The attorney-general's costs are fixed at \$100.

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GALT TAX TO BE SAME AS IN 1921

Court of Revision Lays Down Principle—Will Investigate Appeals.

Special to The Advertiser.
Galt, Nov. 21.—The court of revision on the 1922 assessment roll today laid down the principle that unless there are some cases of special circumstances, or where the assessor desired to be heard, they would revert the assessment to that of 1921, but they are incidentally taking up every one of the personal appeals entered.

Alderman A. E. Willard has won a victory on his general appeal, the court finding there was no justification for the general increase on land values. Interest in the court's sessions waned considerably today, there being plenty of room in the spectators' gallery which yesterday was taxed to capacity.

J. W. McVicar was sentenced by Magistrate J. R. Blake to a term of not less than six months or more than two years, less one day in the reformatory on a charge of perjury while Martha Scott, alias Martha McCullough, was also found guilty of perjury, but was remanded to the county jail until Thursday for sentence, so that she can be medically examined.

Perjury cases are rare in the local court, and those of today arose out of an assault case in which Martha Scott, charged McVicar with having assaulted her with a poker, causing actual bodily harm. Today she denied that she was injured, and both declared they had not seen or spoken to each other since the case was in court on November 16, when they were ordered by the magistrate to keep apart. Crown Attorney D. S. Bowley promptly charged them with perjury a policeman testifying that he had seen the woman go into McVicar's place on Monday afternoon, and she further admitted that to Chief Gorman. Both were found guilty.

Alderman A. E. Willard charged by Dr. J. H. Radford, M.O.H., some weeks ago, with a breach of the plumbing by-law, and whose case has been adjourned several times, was found guilty by Magistrate Blake this morning and remanded for sentence for two weeks, even though Alderman Willard gave notice at the council meeting Monday night of his intention to amend the plumbing by-law to curtail the powers of the M.O.H.

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