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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.
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London, Ont., Tuesday, July 23.

EMPIRE RECONSTRUCTORS.

Writing in the Contemporary Review for July, Prof.
W. P. M. Kennedy of Toronto points out that since
Hon. Arthur Meighen became the leader of the Govern-
ment there has been a marked silence with respect
to constitutional changes. He argues from this that
the present rulers of the country have discovered that
there is no widespread demand for any constitutional
thinking; that, rather, there is a pretty general desire
to see no change at all in the present loose relations
with Great Britain other than a clearing up of some
of the responsibilities that are the result of the present
system.

Recalling the speeches that were delivered from
time to time by Sir Robert Borden before he left
office, and by Hon. Mr. Rowell at intervals since 1917,
Prof. Kennedy is of the opinion that these two men,
who could perhaps best appreciate the "irritating
irregularity of Canada's position within the Empire,"
were, after all, ahead of their time, and in no way
reflecting widespread public opinion. Indeed, he thinks
that the House of Commons was mistrustful of some
remarks that the Minister of Justice made during last
session on the question of Canada's place in the Empire.
The silence of the premier he explains as due to his
insecurity of power and his probable opinion that the
matter is one that it is wise to avoid.

"Mr. Meighen is none too secure in power.
His majority is unreliable, and a series of by-
elections has gone against him. There is a
rather wide feeling that there ought to have
been a general election when Sir Robert Borden
resigned office, and the present Government is
occupied in steering a difficult course in am-
biguous waters. Imperial issues have not fig-
ured largely."

The writer of the article thinks it would fare badly
with any Canadian political leader who attempted to lead
the Dominion into any closer bond. Quebec would be a
unit against it, and "the average English-speaking
Canadian seems to mistrust the side-issues raised
by every kind of suggested change—centralized control
or organization of the forces of the crown within the
Empire and taxation for them—even though the incen-
dence of the taxation might be under the control of
the federal executive." Sir Robert Borden's ministry,
in its talk of a rearrangement of imperial relations,
did not in any degree represent Canadian public
opinion, he concludes.

The present conference of overseas premiers in
London has been more or less innocuous, but it is a
pretty safe guess that if Hon. Arthur Meighen had
taken any steps to commit this country to change
his home-coming would not have been pleasant. It is
not that there is distrust of British statesmanship,
with the possible exception, as Mr. Kennedy points out,
of Winston Churchill in his new office. Rather it is
the conviction that the process of change is not going
to be brought about by round-table methods. As Prof.
Kennedy says:

"We have got to avoid the academic thinker
who hoists Canada on the horns of a dilemma
and mutters prophetically that the Empire is in
a violent process of disintegration, and is crash-
ing to its doom unless reconstructed by 'rule
and square.' Canada believes in the British
Empire. In that belief lies the living, vitaliz-
ing future, which must not be mortgaged by the
ephemeral triumph of a logical parchment
and a pretty seal."

RUSSIA'S DILEMMA.
Russia has been for some years dominated by a
small clique which terms itself the Bolshevik party.
Although the population of Russia is estimated at
about 150,000,000 people, the numerical strength of
the Bolshevik party, according to a calculation given
by Lenin himself, amounts approximately to only half
a million. This figures out at less than one-half of
one per cent of the entire Russian nation. Only a
small minority of this half-million are sincere com-
munists, and the heads and brains who direct this
movement in Russia number no more than, roughly,
twenty.

The form of government thus set up was supposed
to be a "dictatorship of the proletariat," but the Rus-
sian workers and the Russian peasants have discovered
that it is really a dictatorship over the proletariat.

The question arises as to how this small group
has continued to exercise supreme power over the
whole Russian nation, and the answer is that Lenin
established a body known as the Extraordinary Com-
mission for the suppression of the counter-revolution,
and this simply meant that anything not in accord-
ance with the ideas of the ruling class would be rigidly
suppressed. This institution has at its beck and call
an army of well-paid and well-fed spies and agents, and
the people of Russia have discovered that they have
exchanged one form of tyranny for another more
insidious and more terrible in its results. Centers
of industry and commerce have become depopulated,
the land has lost its fertility and productivity, and
grim famine stalks abroad.

Owing to the Government having followed the
policy of seizing all their produce beyond that which
was required for their actual sustenance, the peasantry

have curtailed their agricultural activities to such an
extent that, apart from having any surplus, they have
barely sufficient to support their selves. This has
brought about a most deplorable state of matters, be-
cause in the famine area, which involves over 25,000,
000 people, no relief is forthcoming from the other
parts of the country, for the peasants have nothing to
spare.

So serious has become the situation that the anti-
Bolshevik elements are uniting with the Bolsheviks
in a desperate effort to meet the danger. A conference
has been held at the headquarters of the Moscow
Soviet, which was attended, among others, by Maxim
Gorky, the author, Alexandra Tolstoy, Leonid Krassin,
Soviet minister of trade and commerce, and Maxim
Litvinov, assistant commissar for foreign affairs. Cast-
ing politics to the winds, they agreed to concentrate
on doing what they could to fight the famine, but find
themselves in the position of having little or nothing
to fight it with.

This bringing together of the two opposing elements
in Russia through the wave of misery that is sweep-
ing over the land is fraught with significance, and adds
another and perhaps the most important sign to the
indications of seeking some sane passage to more
normal conditions, which have been evident for some
time. Krassin's mission to foreign countries in an
effort to enlist capital to come to the rescue of the
ruined industries of Russia made it plain to all the
world that the Bolshevik dream of creating a new
heaven for the workers had turned out a terrible night-
mare, and that they were imploring outside help to
pull them out of the quagmire into which their own
ignorance and folly had plunged them. Starvation and
death are now following in the footsteps of folly, and
an "S. O. S." has been sent out to both hemispheres.

As Leo Kamenoff, president of the Moscow Soviet,
said at the meeting, it was necessary to procure aid
from Europe and America, which they should be urged
to give, regardless of social differences with Russia.
The wreckers of Russia at last realize where they
stand.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN!

Were Fenimore Cooper to rise from his grave today
and contemplate the changes which have overtaken
the "noble redman," he would find himself obliged to
drastically remodel his books and to recast all his
notions regarding this ancient race. One could
scarcely imagine the Deerslayer of today consorting
with the last of the Mohicans, the former arrayed in
an up-to-date hunting suit, and the latter in all the
glory of a plug hat and Prince Albert coat. And yet
this is how these characters of Cooper's thrilling
romances might appear at the present moment, only
the thrill would be absent, and the romance would have
vanished.

We would be loth to see the remnants of this
noble race disappearing from the land, and that they
are not likely to do so is evident from the vigor
which they display on all occasions of public rejoicing
and demonstration in which they participate. Accord-
ing to Dr. Elmer E. Higley of Des Moines there are
now more than one-third of a million Indians in the
United States and 57 distinct languages are spoken.

The Canadian Indians are also in a healthy condi-
tion, with the exception of those at the outposts of
the Dominion who have not yet been brought under
the influences that make for progress. Despite the
census man, the representatives of the Six Nations
Indians have recently declared that they are not Cana-
dians, but loyal allies of the British crown; but this is
only a manifestation of that independence and freedom
of spirit which writers of fiction have used to such
advantage. "Lo, the poor Indian!" is now an obsolete
phrase.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
Carpenter has arrived in France a sadder and a
richer man.

Krupps are building lots of locomotives. This means
full steam ahead.

On the authority of Sir Adam Beck there is still
some knight working on the big ditch.

Britain does not want Heligoland now that the
first syllable has been knocked out of it.

While the red and white factions are discuss-
ing the famine in Russia the inhabitants in general are look-
ing blue.

All political parties are in favor of protection
in the case of pickpockets coming from the other side
of the line.

It is stated that Lord Northcliffe is looking over
the world with the idea of getting an option on it on
behalf of the Times.

Hamilton was bombarded on Sunday by a shower
of smoke bombs. Following the excitement the inhabi-
tants are well fagged.

Out in Saskatchewan you may not only see a saw-
fly, but you may see a fly saw. These insects are
busy cutting down the wheat just now.

In these strenuous post-war days Canadian agri-
cultivators are doing all they can to save their bacon.
During 1920, \$20,000,000 worth was exported from this
Dominion.

A French-Canadian skipper threw overboard 1,000
cases of liquor when his vessel sprung a leak. This
settles the question of how much liquor it takes to
float a ship.

A man has been arrested in Detroit for tearing up
\$50 bills on the street. He could have got far more
amusement at this sort of thing in Russia and at much
less expense.

PIECE-WORK.
[Manchester Guardian.]

The action of the audience of a Vienna theatre in pel-
ting the stage with orange peel because the artists refused
an encore, raises a nice point in trade union ethics. In
these days, when trade unionism has invaded the pro-
fession, an artist may feel that in giving free encores he
is coming within Jack London's definition of a blackleg as
"one who gives more value for the same price as another."
One singer writes the correspondent, make a rule never
to sing extra songs, no matter how enthusiastic the ap-
plause. Why should an audience expect by complimentary
applause to get more than they have paid for—any more
than a football crowd expects to see a quarter of an hour's
longer play at a good match?

A HOOD MEMORIAL.

To pay birthday homage to the memory of Tom Hood,
a number of the poet's admirers made a pilgrimage to
Rochester recently to an antique dealer's premises, in which
stands a memorial to Hood in the form of a representation
in marble of the "Song of the Shirt." At the base of the
statue the complete words of the poem are inscribed. The
figure of the fearful woman sewing the shirt is a fine
piece of sculpture.

The memorial was executed to the order of the late Sir
Tollmache Sinclair, who intended to present it to the
British nation. For some reason this was not done, and
the statue, which stands seven feet high, is now for sale.

LETTERS

COSMIC CONSCIOUSNESS.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The advocates of cosmic conscious-
ness claim that cosmic consciousness is
the next higher grade of consciousness
to self-consciousness. Self-conscious-
ness implies a consciousness (knowl-
edge) of self and of something other
than self, whether of existences materi-
al or spiritual. Cosmic consciousness
is a term which no one has, so far,
clearly and intelligently defined. It
may mean: 1. A consciousness of the
cosmos or universe. According to this
signification, a child engaged in a natu-
ral study is cosmically conscious, for he
has a knowledge of the universe as far
as it goes. The most exalted personal
intelligence, the philosopher or arch-
angel, differs from him with regard to
cosmic consciousness only in degree, and
not in kind. Mary, who had the little
lamb whose fleece was white as
snow, was cosmically conscious. So
also was Dante, who conversed with
spirits in the after-world. Mary's ex-
periences are confined to the earth.
Dante's knowledge of the universe is
much wider, and extends to two
worlds; but the mental agency by which
the experiences take place is the same
in both cases. It is self-consciousness,
and cosmic consciousness may also
signify that the cosmos (universe) is
a conscious entity. This is a panthe-
istic conception, and ranges all the way
from the absorption of all mental life
into God, or the idea of the idea of
H. G. Wells, for example, in which
God himself rises to self-consciousness
in humanity.

2. Again, cosmic consciousness is in-
terpreted as a kind of religious mysti-
cism analogous to religious mysti-
cism. Personal consciousness is sur-
rendered to the spirit of the universe;
by obeying wholly nature's laws and by
being in tune with infinite one attains
to the most efficient life. By far the
strongest and most intelligent modern
philosopher who holds this view is
Eucken. He calls his theory activism.
The individual retains his own self-
consciousness and never transcends it.
This is only religious mysticism put into
philosophical dress.

3. A learned writer gives marks or notes
for determining the state or condition
of cosmic consciousness. Every one of
them is interpreted through individual
self-consciousness, and not by any form
of consciousness beyond it. No psy-
chologist of standing, as far as I know,
regards cosmic consciousness as being
a stage higher than self-consciousness.
If those who hold this view are serious
theory wish to be taken seriously,
they will be obliged to do at least two
things: They must give an intelligible
statement as to what cosmic conscious-
ness is, and show why it will be how
and to what extent certain intelligences
have entered into it. G. B. SAGE.

OTHERS' VIEWS

A CRIMINAL STRIKE.

[London Spectator.]

Mr. Frank Hodges, the miners' leader,
has admitted in the Western Mail that
the miners' strike was wholly unsuccess-
ful. He says that his own colleagues
wanted in March to drop the demand
for a "pool," because they fore-
saw, rightly enough, that it was bound
to fail. He denounces the wild men,
and especially Mr. Noah Ablett of South
Wales, as "responsible for prolonging
the stoppage and for much of the mis-
ery which has been and is yet to be en-
dured by our people."

"Everything goes to prove that we
could have secured a better wage set-
tlement then (in March) than we have
got now. What stood in the way? The
Ablett type. They exploited the doc-
trine of leadership and the union's
freedom to negotiate was freedom to
sell your people; initiative and adapta-
bility were cowardice; leaders were
merely paid servants whose job was to
be led by the man who had the right
of resigning and striking. It began
with grasping wages in both hands."

Mr. Hodges cannot evade his own re-
sponsibility by passing on to Mr.
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of line with the national policy of con-
serving natural resources, what in the
country wants a tariff which will be construc-
tive and helpful, not one which excludes
needed commodities merely for the sake
of excluding them.

THE WORLD SOBERING OFF.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The summer of 1921 may easily loom
large in the history of the twentieth
century. If things go smoothly it may
conceivably be remembered as the time
when the Irish question was finally set-
tled, when a reorganization of the Brit-
ish Empire was begun, when naval dis-
armament was first seriously under-
taken, when the Japanese question was
adjusted and thus straightening out of
the Pacific question commenced. It may
stand out as the period in which the
English-speaking world entered upon a
new period of rapprochement and the
foundation for a real peace association
was laid in Washington. All these things
and others of scarcely less importance
are in the wind. Where the wind will
blow some of them is a big question, but
today among those who are steering the
ships of state there is fortunately a new
understanding of the needs of the world
and of what is practical and desirable.
The world is sobering down also. The
hysteria that was part of the aftermath
of the war is disappearing. There is far
less visionary idealism and far less
uncontrolled passion and a great deal
more practical common sense than there
was in 1918, and the prospect for real
achievement is correspondingly brighter.

Besides this there is a deep brooding
realization of the necessity that sober men
and urges them to the great work of
reconstruction.

DAILY SHORT STORY

(Copyrighted by Public Ledger Ser-
vice and The London Advertiser.)

PARTNER TO CUPID

Sonny-Bunny and Little Mother were
looking in at the milliner's window.
They were almost laughably alike, with
their curly brown hair, blue eyes and
trim slowness, and the expression on
the two faces was much the same as
Sonny-Bunny's in front of the candy-
shop display. Their eyes were riveted
upon a dainty creation of white straw
and pink roses. Even the little boy
knew it just to be the thing for Little
Mother.

"Go in an' buy it, moth'," he begged.
"Can't, Sonny," said Little Mother,
her cheery tone belying her longing
eyes. "There haven't been enough
weddings this spring."

"Weddings?" queried the child.
"Yes, you know daddy gives me the
wedding fees for my own. This year
there haven't been enough so I can af-
ford a new hat."

At this moment the minister drove
up in his shiny Ford and took his wife
and little son for the homeward drive.
The new Ford had been necessary, but
almost too expensive. This had some-
times to do with the lack of money
for a new hat for Little Mother.

When Sonny-Bunny got home he
changed into his blue overall suit and
went out in the parsonage orchard to
reflect. He did it in the croch on the
August sweet trees, which grew low
and was a capital nest for a small boy.

Little Mother needed some wedding;
he knew a little about weddings,
for mother had explained something
about them when young couples had
come to the house. As far as he could
see, though, weddings came unsolicit-
ed. Sonny-Bunny was positive he could
father a new hat to attract custom.

At this moment Silas Lovejoy
chanced to drive by. The sight of him
started the child's mind upon a new
track. He remembered his father's
overheard only the other day
and was a capital nest for a small boy.

"How long has Silas Lovejoy been
going with Abbie Dunn?" mother had
asked him. "Seven or eight years," had
been the minister's reply.

"Well, I should think they would get
married now," mother had said. "Since
Mrs. Lovejoy died there's nothing to
prevent."

"Silas is a man of habit," responded
the minister. "He's got into a rut, and
he'll stick there till somebody or some-
thing jolts him out of it."

The mental processes of a child may
be as direct as light, or as circuitous
—well, as a country road. After mull-
ing it over for a while Sonny-Bunny
concluded that it would be a good idea
to mention the subject of weddings to
Mr. Lovejoy.

That afternoon Sonny-Bunny went
fishing in the brook. There was a
trout living in this brook, and Sonny
and Sonny had spells of trying to
catch him. On the other side of the
brook was Mr. Lovejoy's potato patch,
and in the patch the trout holed.
Sonny had thought he might be there.
By-and-by, the trout declining to ap-
pear, the small boy went over to visit
Mr. Lovejoy.

"Hello," responded the child. He
sat down beside the green rows, in the
shade, and watched the man work.
By-and-by Mr. Lovejoy came and
drank from the water jug hidden in the
bushes near the child, and sat down to
rest a bit.

"Mr. Lovejoy," said Sonny-Bunny
seriously, did you ever think about
gettin' married?"
"Eey, what? Git married? What
for?" cried the man.

"Why, lots of folks do—you know—
and then you'd have somebody to do
the housework," stammered Sonny, a
truth frightened.

Silas had not only common-sense,
but a sense of humor. Seeing that the
child meant no harm he answered jok-
ingly:
"Well, I never seemed to go 'round
to it."

"It says on one of the motto cards
at school, 'Never put off till tomorrow
what you can do today,'" said Sonny.
"And now it says today is all the time
anybody has ever to do anything. Yes-
terday's gone and tomorrow never gets
here."

"That's a wise woman," said Silas.
"Daddy says a man without a wife
is a poor, miserable thing," remarked
Sonny. "He says moth' has been the
makin' of him."

"Mr. Lovejoy," timidly, "are you a
poor, miserable thing 'cause you ain't
married?"
A pause. "Yes, I be!" was the re-
ply.

"Then don't you think you better get
married right off?" suggested Sonny.
"Yes, I do!" came the answer with
emphasis.

A week later the minister almost had
heart-failure when Silas and Abbie
Dunn appeared at the parsonage to get
married. Unfortunately Sonny-Bunny
was in bed and knew nothing about it
till next morning. He saw the bill
which his father gave to his mother,
however, the same that Mr. Lovejoy
had handed him with the license. It
was big enough to cover the new hat
and the white pumps Little Mother
wanted.

Sonny-Bunny feels sure that he en-
gineered that wedding—and so he did—
but somehow he has never felt just
like telling even Little Mother any-
thing about his connection with it.

Superb
Quality



10 for 18¢
20 for 35¢

Enjoy them to-day