

get rid of Germanism must stay united. There is no help for it. Diplomacy will be jostled off the stage. The union of the best part of the world against the worst is no affair of diplomacy. It is a business of unity. We must hang together. All nations that are mere opportunists, of whatever color they may be, must be classed as part of the disease. All nations that believe in a world of freedom and of ideas and of human betterment must constitute themselves the patient that is determined to get better.

It's not doctors of diplomacy we want. What we need is fresh air and work and free minds and hope for the future. All we have been that is worth while must be organized for the sake of what we hope to become. We can't live by tearing down. No one nation in the world holds the world's salvation in a bottle. That we have allowed Germany to think she had it is the worst crime of modern ages. We all used to worship at the shrine whose cloven-hoofed deities were at Potsdam. We all raved about the great and good Germany of scholarship and music and government and shining armor. Germany let us rave. Our wisest statesmen were bamboozled by the guileless visage of the monster that was planning the world's destruction for the rise of Germany. They purred like great kittens when the German Emperor shocked them. They admitted that Bismarck was the great master of statecraft. They blinked and said that the ills of autocracy would be cured by the German people working through social democracy.

Well! And now we know how it was done. When we quit crowing over the fact that Germany after all has been only a second-rate nation in the arts of modern invention, in science, in scholarship that means culture, we shall admit that Germany knew a thing or two far better for her purpose than all these. Let other nations devise all these things in the name of progress. Germany could very wisely steal them and make them over. And Germany was far too busy on something else to be bothered about things that must become world property anyhow.

The world is large. There must be exchange of ideas. In science, industry, art, letters, social service, medicine, law, history, research—the world was one. No nation admitted it so well as Germany.

And while admitting it, that Kaiser-country was working on a thing that under heaven no other country should possess. It was the deliberate organization of every man, every mark, every kilowatt, every pound, every bushel, every hoof, every laboratory, every idea, every hope of

humanity, every dream of childhood—everything that is in the human race and around it, for the sake of making Germany a unit of energy for the business that should come. To get this organization born of worse than the devil in absolute working order, every boy as he got into school was injected with a virus, and afterwards drilled into ideas of efficiency. He was taught that he had no rights of his own; that he was born to become the glorified slave of the State. Slavery was not abolished by Lincoln. It was only transferred to Germany. The year that saw the abolition of the slaves in America saw the battle of Koniggratz that gave Germany the right to make a slave of Austria. Children in Germany were so overwhelmed with this prospect of slavery that they committed suicide to escape it. That was Germany's great secret business. Along with world spy-craft, it made Germany the self-centred mad nation; the great maniac that arose in 1914 and said it was now big enough, organized enough, and bad enough to conquer the world; because the world was so full of kindness and benevolence and trust and hope that it never would suspect the death of all these things in Germany that the monster might survive.

And the monster is the world's disease. We are now fighting it. And unless the world of free nations can become as great a brotherhood now and after the war as Germany has become the consolidated assassin of all ordinary human qualities, we may as well admit that the disease has a right to kill the world if it wants to.

But the world will not die. The disease can be cured. It is for us in Canada, as part of the great world of the future, to see that we do our part in curing the disease.

Are we all to become slaves of the State? Must we abandon the right to individual lives, to freedom, to happy homes, to inspiring human effort? Must we admit that because Prussia has made 150,000,000 people slaves, she has also the right to make slaves of the rest of us? If so, in the name of heaven let us make the admission right away and stop the slaughter. If so, let us regret that we did not admit it in 1914.

If not—let us get ourselves together as never we have. Let us wish for our Government more wisdom than any we ever had. And being assured of the Government's wisdom, based upon the will of the people, let us submit ourselves as partners with the Government in working out this great business of making the world a fit place to bring children into.

PACKERS OWN OTHER INDUSTRIES

Says the New York Times: Not in Canada, However

COTTONSEED oil plants, Chicago real estate and cattle trade papers appeared in the records of the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into the packing industry as side lines into which the control of the big packers has extended. When the inquiry was adjourned over the holidays, Francis J. Heney, special counsel, announced that subsequent hearings, probably in New York or Boston, would deal with the packers' alleged control of grain, fertilizers, dairying, dairy feed, butter substitutes, leather, hides, poultry, and canned vegetables, none of which was touched on in the testimony here.

"Testimony already introduced has touched only one angle of the situation," said Mr. Heney. "We have had many investigators out all over the country for four months, and what has been introduced so far has been only a part of what was discovered in Boston."

Having introduced evidence designed to establish the control of the Chicago Stock Yards and Terminal Railways by the Chicago Stock Yards Company of Maine, promoted and owned principally by J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, and Frederick H. Prince, of Boston, Mr. Heney developed from witnesses to-day that Armour & Co. are interested also in eleven other stock yards. It had been testified previously that

the Morris group of packers owned most of the Kansas City yards and that Swift was interested in the St. Paul yard.

Mr. Heney charged that by controlling the principal cattle markets of the country the packers are in a position to manipulate the nation's meat supply as well as dictate prices to both producer and consumer. He said that the large profits of the stock yards and railway companies came chiefly from the producers who pay storage, feed, and haulage charges, which constitute the bulk of the companies' income.

Redistribution of share holdings of the Chicago Stock Yards Company was begun as soon as the managers got wind of the Federal Trade Commission's coming investigation, according to testimony before the commission to-day. It was said that, on the same day a Federal investigator appeared, 34,480 shares were divided into seventeen parts. The object of the sudden transfer, as it appeared from the testimony, was to conceal the real ownership, which is alleged to really be with the great meat packing concerns.

The day a Federal agent walked into the offices of F. H. Prince & Co., in Boston, the 34,480 shares were split into one warrant for 18,480 shares and sixteen warrants for 1,000 shares each. Records were introduced to-day to

show that other packers besides Armour are interested in the Chicago Stock Yards. Persons connected with the Swift and Morris interests appeared on the lists of Directors of the Chicago Junction Railways Company and the Chicago Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, operating the terminal railways and the stock yards. These companies are owned by the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company of New Jersey,

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