

The Free Press

Published by
The Free Press Publishing Co., Limited,
LONDON, ONTARIO.
Morning and Evening.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
5200—Private Branch Exchange—5200
Business Office, 3030; Editorial and
Reporters, 6420; Composing and Mailing
Rooms, 2227.

ADVERTISING BRANCH OFFICES:
E. L. McArthur, 222 St. James street,
Montreal, Que.
J. J. Randall, 341 Fifth Avenue, New
York, N. Y.

W. W. Wallis, 1248 First National
Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
City—Delivered
15 cents per week; \$3.00 for six months;
65 cents per month; \$1.50 for one year.
By Mail—Outside City
\$5.00 per year; \$2.75 for six months,
or 50 cents per month for short-term
subscriptions.

To the United States, \$8.00 per year;
\$5.00 for six months, or 85 cents
month.

Foreign subscriptions, \$13.00 a year.
All subscriptions are payable in
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scriptions are started only with current
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less requested. Receipt of remittance
is shown by your label being changed
inside six days.

ADVERTISERS NOTE:
Circulation audited by A. B. C.
Report furnished advertisers on re-
quest.

The Way of Christ

The people who have been trying to
look at life in the light of the teachings
of Jesus have often been filled with a
divine discontent over prevailing condi-
tions in community, national and inter-
national life. Men of high moral prin-
ciple and spiritual temper feel that the
customs and practices of to-day in in-
dustrial and political life will not lead
us out of the chaos in which we have
drifted. There are those who believe
that the only sane way of living is the
way of Christ, and that we ought to
turn a deaf ear to any suggestions intimat-
ing that the principles of Jesus can-
not be carried out in modern life.

It is only a few generations ago that
the people condemned slavery and felt
that any attempt to root it out of the
life of a nation would be futile. But
when the principles and teachings of
Jesus were applied to that condition,
slavery was doomed, and humanity
entered into a larger liberty. No sane
person to-day would vote for a return
of slavery. Other national and interna-
tional menaces can be removed, when
people come to know Christ's way and
will apply His teachings to national life.

If the conference to be held at Wash-
ington or London to discuss disarmament
will seek Christ's way, and instill
His teachings into the minds of the
people, disarmament will soon be a
glorious reality and people will learn to
live in peace without army or navy. If
peace can reign for over 100 years in
America, is it too much to expect the
belief that it can also be done in Europe
and Asia? We know the existence of
so many small nations in Europe in-
creases the problem, but who will claim
it is an impossible achievement if pur-
sued in Christ's way? The same prin-
ciples would also solve our social and
industrial ills.

To walk in Christ's way is not easy
for an individual, a church or a nation.
It means sacrifice, solitude and con-
stant struggle. It demands courage,
patient perseverance, daring and pur-
pose. It is no easy matter to train a
family in the right way, how much
more difficult to elevate the thinking
and acting of a nation? Other than
noble souls would become discouraged
in the struggle, feeling that the main
current of life was too strongly against
them. Charles Lamb felt the loneliness
of life in such efforts and wrote to his
friend, Coleridge, from the East India
Company: "Nobody reads the New Testa-
ment here; nobody cares for poetry. I
can only converse with you by letter
and with the dead in their books." It
takes a sublime courage at times not
to succumb to environment. We need
to-day a multitude of leaders, in the
varied spheres of life who possess that
sublime courage and who have the clear
vision that the way of Christ is best
and will ultimately succeed. "The
greatest need of this hour," says Dr.
Charles Brown, of Old London, "is the
need of men who will risk everything to
make things Christian."

If we are ever to produce leaders who
will not compromise with principles, or
accommodate themselves to the pagan
spirit of our times; if we are to have
leaders in politics and industry who will
conscientiously and scrupulously follow
the principle of "service, not self," in all
their dealings in private and public life,
the home and the church must produce
such leaders. It is the responsibility
that in almost every case, great
national leaders have had Christian
mothers, who in the days of youth
taught them the ways of Christ. It was
true of Gladstone, Wesley, Washington,
Lincoln, Lloyd George and hosts of
others. It is an old saying: "The hand
that rocks the cradle rules the world."
Is this generation of mothers going to
produce the type of character that will
solve the problems of the coming days?

The church also must instill into our
youth the ways of Christ with such
clearness and conviction as to produce
the type of character needed for the up-
lift of mankind. The church must make
it clear that a Christian civilization, no
matter how high it may seem to be,
will be an ultimate curse. The pulpit
has spent too much time expatiating on
the virtues and divinity of human
nature, and has been all too silent on
the heinousness of sin. It has magnified
love and minimized judgment. If the
church is to lead men in Christ's
way, it must reach the will as well as
the emotions.

The way of Christ is not merely a way
of sentiment but a path of obedience,
which enables a man to do justly and
to walk humbly before his God. Let the
church rebuke all easy and false notions
of religion and put to shame all com-
promises and give a clear call for
leaders who will have the moral cour-
age to apply the principles of Christ to
all phases of our modern life.

The Swiss Exchange Rate

Switzerland is faced by a peculiar
situation, on account of the very high
rate of exchange, which makes Swiss
money three times its normal value in
France and six to seven times its
ordinary value in Italy.

As a result of the favorable exchange,
those Swiss who generally make holiday
in their own country are going either
to French or Italian resorts, where the
coin of their republic, as it is by magis-

has trebled and quadrupled in value. On
the other hand, tourists who early in
the season planned to go to Switzerland
have cancelled their reservations in
many of the leading hotels, because the
high rate of exchange for Switzerland
has made it impossible for them to
undertake only after having reckoned
the cost with care and calculating if
the results tallied with one's bank
account.

Until the exchange rate went up af-
fairs looked dark for the delegates of
the second Assembly of the League of
Nations, which meets early in Septem-
ber, but as things have eventuated
they will not find it difficult to obtain
domiciles in Geneva, as was reported
they would.

At the present time, more than ever,
exchange rates have their own particu-
lar vagaries and often help exemplify
the saying: "One man's meat is another
man's poison."

A Parallel Political Situation

An interesting parallel can be drawn
between the political situation in Great
Britain and Canada. In the old land
Lloyd George heads a Coalition Govern-
ment consisting of Conservatives and
Liberals who united during the war for
patriotic purposes to carry on the strug-
gle against Germany. An element of the
Liberals, which remained outside the
fusion, led by ex-Premier Asquith, is
still in existence, but recent by-elections
show that as a political factor it
is impotent. The serious opposition to
Lloyd George comes from the Labor
party, of which the Socialist party is
endeavoring to obtain control.

In Canada there is also a Union
Government formed under Sir Robert
Borden of Conservatives and Liberals
for war purposes. These elements have
fused into one party under Rt. Hon.
Arthur Meighen, as have the Coalition-
ists under Lloyd George. The remnants
of the Liberal party under Hon. Mac-
kenzie King are endeavoring to revive
the old party, as is Asquith in England,
and with no greater signs of success.
The recent debate in Alberta shows
that the Liberal party politically is
being superseded by the new Farmers'
party. As the Labor party is the chief
opposition of Lloyd George, so the new
third party in Canada, the Agrarians,
are the serious opponents of the
Meighen Government. The Agrarians
are not Socialists, although they will
probably get Socialistic support, but
they are sincere, earnest and aggressive
free traders, and to Ontario, and Que-
bec, with their great industrial develop-
ment, such a policy carried into legisla-
tive effect would be as disastrous as the
dominance of the Socialist party in
England.

The Canadian Banking System Stands the Strain

Not so many years ago Western
Canadian reformers were demanding
that the banking system of the Domini-
on be legislated out of existence and
that the American system replace it. It
is not much heard from these reformers
to-day. The Canadian banking system
is not perfect and changes in the Bank-
ing Act will undoubtedly be made when
the denial revision of the statute
takes place in 1922, but Canadians have
cause for congratulation over the man-
ner in which the banking system has
stood the severest strains of war finan-
cing and business depression.

The efficiency of the Canadian bank-
ing system is in marked contrast to the
system in the United States, with its
small local banks and its record of sus-
pensions with every reaction in indus-
try. Especially have Canadians cause
to be thankful that in no part of Canada
is the banking situation anything but
sound and healthy, while in North Dakota,
with its state bank and small local
banks, is struggling to escape from the
muddle in which Nonpartisan League
policies have involved the whole finan-
cial organization. The Fargo Forum,
in a recent issue, said:

"If the present condition of the
Bank of North Dakota does not
amount to insolvency, the distinction
between the two banks is that the
ordinary citizen cannot see it. The
bank to-day is turning down
checks drawn by its depositors
against balances which are fully
adequate to cover those checks. It
is refusing to pay warrants for such
items as bills for the expenses of
the last Assembly, bills for the care
of the feeble-minded, bills for teach-
ing crippled soldiers, teachers'
salaries and hall insurance war-
rants. Yet it is asking innocent and
guileless depositors to put their
savings in its care. . . .
Before the summer is over we may
have to pass the hat to pay the bills
of our insane hospitals and peniten-
tiaries."

A Seattle dispatch says:
"Following an unsuccessful at-
tempt on the part of the Cana-
dian-American Bank to merge with
three other important institutions,
banking operations were suspended
and the bank placed in the hands of
the superintendent of banks at a
meeting of the board of directors
held recently. The statement said
insolvency was the result of ab-
normal declines in values following
the world war. Unofficial estimates
place the bank's deposits at
\$13,000,000 and the number of deposi-
tors at 13,000 to 15,000."
While a number of bank failures have
occurred in all parts of the United
States during the past year, the char-
tered banks of Canada have con-
tinued to operate with business con-
ditions without any suggestion of weak-
ness on the part of any of the banking
institutions.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The French press refers to the Leip-
zig tribunal as the "High Court of In-
justice."

Illogically enough when Hon. Mac-
kenzie King launches out on a sea of
words, he generally ends in beating
about the bush.

Of Mr. Mackenzie King's carping
against the Prime Minister it may be
said: "The true 'tis petty, and petty as
'tis, 'tis not true."

It seems reasonable that Pacific prob-
lems should be discussed in pacific
terms on the shore of the Pacific. If
so, why not British Columbia?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the author
of the witticism that while our Lord
turned water into wine, there are stock
companies who can turn it into gold.

It was a bright boy that excused the
misplaced words in his essay to the
influence of learning several dialects.
The crop of "dialecticians" of this kind
belong to the hardy perennials.

Now that this 12-year-old Columbia
student proclaims the theory of rela-
tivity to be "simple," Einstein must
be willing to make the amende cour-
teous. With Teutonic tact he called
the people of the United States intel-
lectual "bores" or whatever the Ger-
man is for his tactless Teutonism.

The Third Column

PA'S INSTRUCTIONS.

If it's a dinner or a dance, a wedding
or a small affair,
Ma tells Pa what to say an' do an' how
to get when they get there;
She wouldn't think of starting out to
mingle with the social swim
Unless she'd taken Pa aside an' prop-
erly instructed him.

"Remember, please," she says to him,
"the hostess has some claims on
you.
Do not stay in the smoking room the
way you very often do.
An' oh, I hope for goodness' sake to-
night you will not start to tell
Those very old an' silly jokes you some-
how seem to like so well."

"If Mrs. Pensonby is there, I hope to
hear you will be nice.
Pay her some slight attention, please,
although it is a sacrifice.
An' don't forget you're getting old an'
almost ready for the shelf.
Don't moon around the pretty girls an'
make a fool out of yourself."

"There'll be many strangers there,
be careful of your speech an' take
Good care to-night you don't commit
your customary foolish break;
Just one word more—if there should be
some woman there you think too
fat."

To dance with her you're duty-bound,
I want you to remember that!"

Pa says he hopes that Ma an' he will
die together, so that when
They start for heaven she'll be along
to properly instruct him then;
He says he must go along to mingle
with the angels throng.

In spite of all he's learned on earth,
what'er he does it will be wrong.
—Edgar A. Guest.

ON MAKING GOOD.

Most men make good because they
have to! It is not until one is driven to
dire necessity that the pride of winning
seems to assert itself in all its strength
and glory.

Early in his career in Chicago, the
elder Cudahy, the packer, failed for
nearly \$7,000,000. His creditors—not
knowing the man—offered to settle for
25 cents on the dollar. The offer was
refused.

A few years later, this Michael Cuda-
hy gave a big dinner to which these
same creditors were invited. Under each
plate was found a check for the amount
owed each man by Cudahy, with 6 per
cent. interest added.

Cudahy had done good with those
who early had faith in him. But in a
much larger sense he made good with
himself.

It is a very good thing not to know
how to fail. And there are those who
do not know how.

To-day I talked with a brilliant writer.
He told me that he had been living on
next to nothing for weeks while he
worked on a play which he hoped would
be the greatest thing he had ever done.
I offered my little help, for I have al-
ways believed in him. But he refused, he
saying: "No, I determined to put this
through at all costs—to drive myself to
any privation that it might be achieved."
I. When I was a boy in high school, I
went to hear a very inspiring lecture,
Prof. John B. De Motte. One sentence
took a seat in my memory and has re-
mained there. Here it is: "Success
means sacrifice."

As the soldier nears the decisive
battle, he throws away every part of
his equipment that he can. He strips
for annihilation.

He who wins squeezes every ounce of
pessimism from his make-up.
Also, if you would make good, you
cannot allow yourself to be a dependant
in any sense of the word. Winners
all too often have to walk alone a great
part of their route to victory.

And most warriors are battle scarred!
With that mystical, unafraid, deep-
seated look in their eyes.

You can make good—if you decide to
pay.
—George Matthew Adams.

WONDERING WHY.

Men send their autos roaring along
the midnight street, disturbing people
sleeping, destroying slumbers sweet,
with cutouts madly coughing and
platoons whanging loud, we hear them
in the offing, the foolish, fathead crowd.
There is no sense, beshrew it, in racket-
ing along; I wonder why they do it,
when they must know it's wrong. Speed
fends, in all the papers, read tales of
death and wrecks; because the speed fends
fiend capers, men carry broken necks,
to the boneyard, the bonny, the dead men
in hearse go, because the speed fends
gaily refuse to travel slow. Cops run
them down and pinch them, the while
sneering, and groaning, and justice which
should cinch them, just fines them seven
bones. Such leniency's a blunder—
they pay without a tear, then scorch
again like thunder, and kill an' maim
and wreck to pursue it, this vicious
course and vain; I wonder why they do
it—why not be safe and sane? I drive
my fiery auto, a thing of brutal power,
my ten and wheel and grog, at fifteen
miles an hour. And though for years
I've driven my bus along the pave, I've
sent no guy unsprung to fill a grave.
I've caused no sore confusion
with fender or with hood—but, haply,
in conclusion, I'd better knock on wood.

—Walt Mason.

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTEBOOK

THE PARK AVE. NEWS.
Weather. Daily.
Sports. A foot-
ing game was
played last Sat-
urday by the In-
visibles against the
Park Wonders, the
skitment, hap-
pening wen Ed.
Wernick ran cir-
cled the bases
times while the hole
Park Wonders
team was hunt-
ing for it and then
claiming 4 home runs.

Exter! Big Day! Little Holdup! Exter!
Percy Weaver was leeching against the
lam post eating a banana last Wednes-
day wen 2 berry fellows with hanker-
chiefs tied over their faces leaped on him
and took the rest of it away from him
and ran to beat the band. Percy
Weaver says he knows who the fellows
was and he's going to persecute them
by law but he hasn't so far.

Pome by Sidney Martin.

I Only Wrote It Once.

I have a bran new necktie
Bright green, bright pink and brittle red
And the reason why it's still brand new
Is because of the remarks that was
said.

Things You Awt to Know. The in-
trust on a hundred dollars a year at 10
per cent is 10 dollars, but first you haaf
to have the hundred. Some terties like
to be 20 years old but they don't know
enuff to enjoy it. Watter can run up
hill and never tires.

Cats fed wild you are away for the
summer. We will throw 10 cents worth
of the best cat meat over your back
fents every day for 85 cents a week.
The Ed Wernick and Lew Davis Cat
Feeding Co. (Advertisement).

A TIMELY TALE.

Old Sol Idvory, the simp, met me
the other day and sprung a new one.
Says the simp: "When a billiard ball
stops rolling, what does it do?" I had
to give up and the simp says — "It
looks round."

THE FREE PRESS LETTER BOX

BOARD FOR GIRLS.

Editor Free Press: I am writing to
express my views and also the views
of several of London's working people
who take exception to the statement of
the representative of the Y. W. C. A.
in last night's paper. First of all, she
claims that no private home can afford
to keep girls at less than \$7 per week
and make anything out of it. Now I
know of several homes where working
girls board, and the average board paid
is from \$3.50 to \$5 weekly, and these
homes give the girls real privileges
such as good food, dinners prepared
for them to take to work when neces-
sary meals at any reasonable time.

The doors are not locked at 10 o'clock
and sometimes their washing is done
for them. Many girls don't earn more
than \$2 a week. "Capital Punishment"
hard to pay out \$7 of this for board.
The Y. W. C. A. has about 46 boarders,
I understand, and many business peo-
ple have expressed the view that at \$7
per week they could make a good profit.

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ple have expressed the view that at \$7
per week they could make a good profit.

London, July 28, 1921.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AGAIN.

Editor Free Press: Mr. Dean in his
recent issue of "Capital Punishment"
told us that it is God's will that "Who-
so sheddeth man's blood, by man shall
his blood be shed." Mr. Stewart, in
his recent issue of "Capital Punishment,"
view, points out to Mr. Dean why
this is God's will. Verily it is a case of
the blind leading the blind. Both these
scoundrel select a certain passage of
Scripture, ignore all others that may
seem contradictory, and drawing their
own arbitrary conclusions therefrom ad-
vance them as proof their contention.
Such grounds may be Scriptural, but
they are not therefore necessarily
sound. By such means means we can
find support for almost any theory we
may hold. Why not base our argu-
ments on something more fun-
damental, something like the Fatherhood
of God or the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Stewart says that, the "basic
reason for despising law" (as the
above) is given in the latter half of
the same sentence, which runs, "for in
the image of God made He man," and
goes on to say, "man is the image of
God's creation was deemed
so exalted and holy, therefore, so
sacred"—that to deprive him of it the
murderer is guilty of the crime of de-
grading over the fact that these conclusions
that Mr. Stewart draws from the above
statement are presumably his own and
are not necessarily correct, let us ex-
amine the argument they are supposed
to contain.

In the first place I would ask Mr.
Stewart in what respect are we made
in the image of God? We are discussing
capital punishment, which involves the
death of the physical body, and nothing
more believed in him. But he re-
curses the image of God's creation was
deemed so exalted and holy, therefore, so
sacred—that to deprive him of it the
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to contain.

Mr. Stewart further says that without
capital punishment there is evidently no
explanation or legal satisfaction exacted
for the crime. What possible bearing
can this have on the question of the
justification of capital punishment? It
is the sacredness of man's physical life
I would ask him to consider the various
acts of nature, such as pestilence,
famine and other cataclysms which have
wiped millions of human beings out of
this life. Does such evidence bear out
his statement that the life of the
physical body is held in such sacred-
ness by the Almighty? Between man
and man this life is sacred, but Mr.
Stewart will hardly concede this point
since it would leave no grounds for his
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