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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.

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London, Ont., Wednesday, June 22.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

"Friendly cooperation with the United States is for
us a cardinal principle dictated by instinct quite as
much as by reason and common-sense," said Mr. Lloyd
George at the first meeting of the conference of Brit-
ish premiers. The prime minister of Great Britain re-
joiced that the United States showed such a desire for
the limitation of the growth of armaments, and said
that any overtures from that direction would be most
willingly met. The British desire, he declared, is to
work with the great republic in all parts of the world
for stability and peace on the basis of liberty and
justice.

There is no doubt that these words of Mr. Lloyd
George are in the nature of a preamble to the dis-
cussion of the disarmament question. No one believes
that the people of the United States, taken as a people,
have any other desire but that of friendly co-operation
with the British in taking steps to safeguard the
peace of the world, but mixed with the pure gold of
this honest desire there is an alloy which invariably
makes its presence known when opportunity offers.
This alloy is not an integral part of the American
people, and can always be detected as a separate unit
which is in no way representative of the country. It
is there, and is a comparatively easy matter to assess it
at its true value.

We do not hesitate to assert that if any proposal
for the limitation of armaments were submitted to
popular vote in any part of the world, it would receive
unanimous approval, for the maintenance of powerful
fleets and standing armies places on the shoulders of
the people burdens which they could very well do
without. The greatest obstacle to be overcome is the
jealousy and distrust which one nation bears to an-
other. To eliminate this there is only one remedy,
and that is the freer intercourse of one country with
another. This can only be brought about by the sys-
tematic discussion and amicable adjustment of inter-
national problems.

We frequently speak in a more or less vague man-
ner about "the foreigner," forgetting that in the
eyes of "the foreigner" we ourselves are "foreigners."
It is also too much the custom to blame the alien for
all the ills that afflict a country, when quite fre-
quently it is the country itself which is at fault. If
nations would only cease to seek for scapegoats on
which to place the blame of their own crimes and
blunders, and set about removing the causes which led
up to these disasters, some real progress towards
permanent peace would be made.

One of those incidents which tend to a better
understanding between the nations is the dedication
at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, England, of Sulgrave
Manor, the ancestral home of the Washingtons. This
historic home has been restored to the state in which
it existed three centuries ago, and was opened with
due ceremony, the Marquis of Cambridge, brother of
Queen Mary, giving the principal address. The mem-
ory of Lincoln was recently honored in the mother
country, and now tribute has been paid to Washington.
These are outward and visible signs that the bonds
between the English-speaking nations of the world
are being drawn closer and closer, and it is in this
direction that the principal avenue of peace lies.

NORWAY AND PROHIBITION.

Although Norway is supposed to be a "dry" country,
no fewer than 23,795 persons were arrested last year
for being drunk, and 34,000 other arrests were made
for Sunday misdemeanors traceable to the effects of
intoxicants. This condition of affairs in Norway illus-
trates the fact that it is one thing to pass a law and
another thing to enforce it; but legislation that is
more honored in the breach than in the observance
brings any system of administration into contempt,
making it a byword and a reproach.

There was a time not so very many years ago when
the inhabitants of the "Land of the Midnight Sun" were
considered the most sober people in the world, whose
favorite beverage was sour milk, and who set an ex-
ample to other peoples by their industry and frugal-
ity. Now, it is said, in spite of the prohibition laws,
foreign brandies, whiskies and other alcoholic liquors
are being sold quite openly anywhere. The sale of
spirits in all towns is illegal, except on medical
grounds.

The topographical formation of Norway is pecu-
liarly favorable to the carrying on of an illegal traffic
in wines and spirits. Deep, dark and narrow fjords
indent the coast for miles; towering cliffs pierced by
tortuous caves are found on every hand. These wild
and rugged features make ideal places for the run-
ning of a cargo of French brandy or Scotch whiskey,
and the North Sea is at all times filled with fishing
vessels, which would furnish very convenient car-
riers for the smuggled stuff. Norwegian and Swedish
trawlers pursue their calling quite close to the British
and French coasts, and steam fishing boats from
Grimby, South Shields and Aberdeen lead down their
nets as near to the Norwegian shore as the law will
permit. Therefore the transfer of "wet goods" from one
country to another without the authorities being any
the wiser would be a matter of little difficulty.

But how is it that the people of Norway have an
illegal thirst of such magnitude? Is it one of the
effects of the great war? In days gone by, when the
hardy Viking carried on his piratical enterprises on

those northern waters, at all times finding a safe
harbor in the lonely fjords, he was a roving blade
who in season and out of season drank copious
draughts of ardent liquor out of horns about a yard
long, and it may be that the Norwegians have revived
the spirit of their Viking ancestors.

Another reason for this rapidly acquired taste for
strong waters may be traced to the circumstances
that enormous quantities of pickled herrings and ship-
loads of salted cod were sent to Norway during the
war, and it is well known that as thirst generators
these edibles cannot be beaten.

One can very well understand that in a country
so wild and rugged in its features, and so thinly popu-
lated as Norway, that the enforcement of the prohibi-
tion laws would be a matter of the greatest difficulty.
It would take an army of policemen and detectives out
of all proportion to the small size of the population,
and the people cannot all be policemen, as there
would then be no one to arrest unless they arrested
themselves, and in this case their occupation, like that
of Othello, would be gone.

This Gilbertian situation is not likely to arise, how-
ever, but unless some drastic measures be adopted
the population of Norway may soon consist of two main
classes: those who get drunk and those who arrest
people for being so.

A TREATY FOR PEACE.

Why did the Japanese Crown Prince come trav-
eling to England just now? It is pretty plain that
Japan, building a powerful navy and rich from war
gains, wants Britain's friendship. Probably we shall
soon know something of her terms.

The only proper basis for a renewal of alliance be-
tween Britain and Japan should be that the United
States come in, too, and that the first clause of their
contract be a resolve to disarm and to constitute a
Peace League in the Pacific. For Japan's own good, no
government should give a shadow of encouragement
to her fire-eaters to drag her on into the career pur-
sued lately by Germany. The world at large wants
no more war, and must protect itself against such folly.

With the Russian and German autocracies over-
thrown, the menace of a general war in Europe seems
to be pretty well disposed of. The Bolsheviks have no
railroad or factory or financial organization, nor any
chemical or other preparation to make modern war
on a great scale, especially so far from home as in the
Pacific. The best fleet that Russia ever sent out
was destroyed by the Japanese and has no successor
now. Only the Teutonized militarism of Japan looks
dangerous for the security of the world. All nations
look to Britain, Japan and the United States to disavow
further aggrandizement, to give strong guarantees of
their pacific intentions, and the one satisfactory guar-
antee is a steady reduction of armament.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Baron Edmond de Rothschild, administrator of the
Eastern Railway in France, has given a donation of
10,000,000 francs for the purpose of encouraging
students to devote their lives to scientific research,
and for the development of science in its application
to industry and agriculture.

For a number of years, but more particularly since
the war, the matter of scientific research has been
receiving the attention of the various civilized nations,
and the exigencies of the war itself brought out many
discoveries which are now being turned to economic
use. The United States has established research
bureaux and voted large sums towards this object, and
for some time efforts have been made to induce the
Canadian Government to take similar steps. The time
may not be opportune for the establishment of an
institute of scientific research in Canada on the scale
contemplated, but this does not prevent the subject
being pursued in some degree in every college labora-
tory in the Dominion.

The stipulation made in connection with Baron
Rothschild's gift, that a certain proportion of it is to
be devoted to the development of science in its ap-
plication to industry and agriculture, is particularly in-
teresting, and reminds us of what Dr. Saunders, the
discoverer of Marquis wheat, said in regard to applied
science at the graduation dinner recently held in this
city. Applied science, as he pointed out, is in reality
the employment of the best methods in agricultural
production and in the manufacture of commodities. It
is, in other words, the getting of the best results from
the latest methods.

When all is said and done, it is in the laboratory
that many of the greatest boons which mankind
enjoys today had their origin. Scientific research may
be called the art of finding out things, and no advance
can be made unless this is done. The march of pro-
gress stops when knowledge becomes exhausted.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A New Zealand visitor states that London is the
most beautiful city in the Dominion; but, of course, it
does not take a visitor from the antipodes to tell us
this.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued
a warning to farmers to fight the corn-borer. The
corn-borer is not a profiteer; it is another kind of an
insect, which, if it had its way, would abolish profits
of every description.

A Brantford man has got married on the eve of
serving three years in Kingston penitentiary. This
must be the bonds of matrimony, we sometimes hear
about. The judge extended his sympathy to the bride,
and in one sentence disposed of the groom.

In spite of happenings at Simcoe and Walkerton, it
is the opinion of those of us who can recall incidents
of their school-days that striking teachers are not so
common as they used to be. Sparing the rod was the
exception and not the rule a generation ago.

The inspector for the Board of Health seized some
meat the other day which was so putrid that he de-
clares if it had been eaten by anyone it might have
resulted in the death of the consumer. Apparently
the state of this meat was even higher than the price
they are charging nowadays.

"Do you speak English?" "No, I am deaf," is the
reply which was received—by one of the census
enumerators. This reminds one of the farmer who
was asked by a neighbor if he did not think his
pigsty had an offensive odor. He replied that he did
not think so. "Then you have no ear for music," was
the unexpected comment.

The housewives of Hamilton are up in arms against
the street railway company for smashing their dishes.
This, they allege, is owing to the shocking condition
of the car tracks in certain parts of the city. Those
family jars must be bad enough, but London has some-
thing just as bad when the cars are running on Wel-
lington from Horton street to Clark's bridge.

LETTERS

THE COSTS OF WAR.

Dear Mr. Editor—Let me express my
appreciation of your editorial, "A
Utopian Idea," in Friday's paper.
Too many seem to lose sight of the
fact that any movement towards the
abolition of war and the establishment
of a permanent world peace, must be
an international movement, the basis
of such a movement being a mutual con-
fidence growing out of a better under-
standing of each other by the peoples
of the world.

The error made by the American Fed-
eration of Labor seems to be that of
confusing cause and effect. War is
not "made or not made" by declaration.
The declaration is an act of war, one
act among many. It is the official rec-
ognition that war exists, but the war
itself is the result of a series of causes.
Conflicting purposes between nations,
distrust and fear, are among the causes
of war. There is no doubt that the
pitch, preparation of armaments begin,
and unless in the meantime something
occurs to remove wholly or partially the
cause actual warfare becomes unavoid-
able.

These considerations indicate in a
measure the line our activities toward a
permanent world peace should take. If
we would abolish war we must remove
the causes which lead to it, and not
simply reduce the causes as to make
them impotent. The magnitude of the
task is not to be wondered at, for it
is probably the greatest task ever set
before mankind. It is no small thing
to substitute mutual confidence for the
mutual distrust, fear, greed, and
now apparent in a degree among the
nations. Nevertheless, there is much to
be done. The peoples of the world
have seen war recently as history never
revealed it to them. It has been stripped
of its glamor and glory and shown as
the humblest, most sordid and most
barbarous of all human activities.
"Human Costs of the War," have re-
vealed to thinkers the true nature of
our civilization, and that fact that
our civilization does not stand another
war between first-class powers. The
cause of peace would be helped greatly
by a wise and careful publication of the
real costs of the last war, and the in-
evitable result of another great war.
The encouragement of education in all
lands, according to the needs and ca-
pacity of each people, especially of such
subjects as will lead to a better under-
standing of each other's problems. A
world-wide crusade against sickness and
disease, such as is already taken up by
the various governments, represented at
the league of nations, and aided by the
Red Cross and other agencies, for the
establishment of national integrity. A
great measure of this has been attained
politically. Nations to win a peace
is a "scrap of paper" will not be in-
dured today. Yet in financial and com-
mercial matters, nations have been slow
to improve. If the strong would win
the confidence of the weaker people, they
must cease to exploit them. Yours
truly,
J. W. SMITH,
Oil Springs, Ont.

OTHERS' VIEWS

LENIN TURNS TO CAPITAL.

[Toronto Star.]
The expensive toy balloon of commun-
ism is fast collapsing in Russia. The
Government organization leave little
wind in it. Krasin, the soviet
trade representative, is now acknow-
ledging that communism was never
accepted by the principal element in
Russia, and that it has been slowly
being abandoned where it was accepted.
"They never have been and they never
will become communists," Krasin says.
The soviet government has been known
before, but not acknowledged by the
soviet leaders. The Russian peas-
ants alone have been slow to accept
it. In anything like adequate quanti-
ties Lenin and Trotsky went to
Petrograd and the soviet government
opposed to regarding these possessions
in the communist spirit that they have
fought and killed soldiers of the Red
army, and they have been slow to
common cause. The cities, where com-
munism flourished, have been kept
supplied with food and other neces-
saries by purchases for gold. Lenin
and Trotsky began the regime of
communism by taking down the gold
treasures produced only for themselves.
The factories failed under the manage-
ment of the workers. The soviet gov-
ernment could not be ready for export
could not be sent abroad because of
the failure of the transportation system.
So as Krasin says, soviet Russia
to the present has paid for everything
in gold. But that cannot go on for-
ever. "Our gold is running out," he
says. "There therefore remains only
the granting of concessions." In other
words, the soviet government is to re-
vived capitalists. It has to be any
body who have never ceased to be cap-
italists, the peasants, are to live com-
munist near the end of its slender re-
sources.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

[Times of India.]
A means for the regular participation
of the dominions in the control of the
foreign policy of the British Empire
necessitated and to that the higher or-
ganization of imperial contributions
towards the defence of the empire.
There are many such problems,
and how an elaboration of the
British imperial system in accordance
with them, has been accomplished will
be for the conference and the constitu-
tional conference following to discover. Many
have tried to devise some paper, and
political life of Britain we can under-
stand only by Britain itself. They are
wrapped in mystery, and the conven-
ience and perhaps the progress of
constitutionalism in the Empire will
proceed on similar lines.

MODEST TINO.

[New York Tribune.]
Constantinople has gone to Asia Minor
to supervise the new Greek offensive
against the Turkish Nationalists. He
says, without any undue modesty, that
his immediate objective is to capture
Mustapha Kemal's capital. But before
leaving Athens he boasted in a procla-
mation that he was going to Asia Minor
to accomplish the "supreme national aspi-
rations" which the Greek people cherish,
which include the restoration of the
control of Constantinople, Thessalonica,
a large part of Asia Minor, Greece,
under the leadership of the most trou-
bled elements of the Allied war effort
with in the first three years of the war.
The pro-German inclinations of the royal
house contributed largely to wrecking
the Entente's Balkan policy. A very
modest Greek success might serve
British interests, and the Greeks, at
least, the Seres treaty utterly
failed to attain.

IN FAVOR OF SMOKE.

[Los Angeles Times.]
If this is to be made a smokeless
world, it will have to be accomplished
without the aid and consent of the
editors. A recent query on the sub-
ject was answered to 14,000 publishers
and newspapermen of the nation. Of
the nearly 8,000 answers thus far re-
ceived 7,392 were in the belief that the
smokeless world is a desirable thing.
If a man wants to smoke let him do
it. That is the opinion of 98 per cent
of the editors of America, according
to the returns thus far received. It
would seem that that ought to settle
it. But wait till we hear from the
sharp-nosed lady reformers. They
have made their minds up differently.

FEMININE FASHIONS.

[Boston Transcript.]
There is a large measure of congratu-
lation over what the world has escap-
ed because the idea of the fashion en-
gineers were not put into effect in the
days of the crinoline and the bustle.
Had men governed by technical minds
become the arbiters of fashion in the
mid-Victorian era, the girl of today

might have been debarred from leading
that active life which is a standard of
most efficient method of preventing
waste of health. America might still
be the land in which croquet was
familiar and tennis was unknown, be-
cause the styles which the grand-
mothers were young permitted the lan-
guid pursuit of the one and prevented
participation in the other. And all this
time, instead of the conservation of
dress goods, there would have been
feckless waste. Much valuable material
was needed for the construction of
frills and furbelows in the age of crino-
lines.

NOT ON THE RECORD.

[New York Times.]
The Hon. Edmund Burke O'Hara,
rising to a question of privilege, said:
"Mr. Speaker: The attitude of Irish-
Americans in this country has been mis-
represented. It is not true that they
have seized upon the unfortunate
speech of Admiral Sims in order to
show that they hold their allegiance to
Ireland above that to America. They
have no wish to defy public opinion or
to seek to intimidate Congress. The
charge that they would set themselves
up as a dictatorial and terrifying mi-
nority in American politics is false. They
are American citizens before they are
Irishmen, and they desire that the
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