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London, Ont., Tuesday, March 29.

THE PACT WITH RUSSIA.

The Anglo-Russian trade treaty may prove the first step to political recognition of the Lenine-Trotzky regime. Armed intervention and non-intercourse having both failed to affect the standing of the Bolshevik rulers, the new agreement may be taken as indicating that they are firmly seated in power.

There was a lot of protest in the British Commons when the trade treaty was presented. It is hard, no doubt, to think of having trade relations with such a treacherous pair as Lenine and Trotzky. However, the trade treaty includes an agreement on each side to cease propaganda against the other party.

Lloyd George, no doubt, recognizes that whatever some of his followers may think of Russia, the country remains there, a great mass of people, stagnant in their trade since no one would trade with them, and needing almost every article of manufacture since their own manufacturing plants have been closed. They, on the other hand, have considerable stores of some raw materials that Britain needs. May there not be real gain in resuming trade? A famished man is not brought to saner mind by being denied food, yet that is what some of Lloyd George's critics urged.

GREEKS VS. TURKS.

When one looks into the Greek-Turco question it is readily seen that Greece could take no other course than the present drive against Kemal and his Nationalist army. Greece stood to lose Smyrna, and a large part of Thrace, had she remained quiescent under the proposed settlement of the question by the Allies. Had this gone through, much of what Greece had won in Asia Minor would have been lost. The great offensive which is now under way takes the form of a double-barreled advance. From the shores of the Sea of Marmora the Greeks are pushing on toward Eski-Shehr, junction of the Bagdad Railroad with the branch line leading to Angora; from Smyrna another army is attacking toward Afjun-Kara Hissar, where the railroad from Smyrna meets the main line to Bagdad.

This operation, if successful, will cut off the Turkish troops in Cicilia from co-operating with Kemal's main forces. It is estimated that the Greek forces number 160,000 to the Turks' 90,000, but as it is likely that Kemal will resort to guerilla fighting, to which the country is admirably suited, the Greek commander will require every man he can get. The sympathy of the world generally will be with the Greeks. The attempt of Constantine to turn Greece into the kaiser's ranks is, of course, not forgotten, but it is felt that this will be atoned for if the Turk can once for all be driven from Europe and so cooped up into Asia Minor as to be helpless for further crimes. Greece in warring on the Turk is fighting not only for its own safety, but in the interests of Christian humanity.

THE RETIREMENT OF JUDGE COULTER.

Sir William Blackstone said of the British navy: "The royal navy of England has ever been its greatest defence and ornament—it is its ancient and natural strength—the floating bulwark of our island." How well the navy verified these words in the great war.

An American statesman returning from England some years ago, when asked what impressed him most, replied: "The stability of its government."

England is strong at every point. It has more than one bulwark. It is not alone in its navy or its government or its army. "Justice is the great interest of man on earth," and Burke tells us, "The march of the human mind is slow," and Browning adds, "Progress is the law of life, man is not man as yet." The administration of justice as it is in England has attained nearer perfection than in any other country. Canada has always been proud of its judges. There has never been a doubt of their integrity. The county court judges have shared with the superior court judges the confidence and respect of the people.

Middlesex has had judges like Judge William Elliot, Judge Davis, and Judge Edward Elliott. We hear of justice tempered with mercy, but Judge William Elliot tempered it with humor. Elgin had Judge Hughes, Blake-like in appearance, for many years, a big man, mentally and physically.

Judge Coulter, the senior judge of the county of Elgin, is retiring, and was tendered a banquet, at which the bar, the municipal officers and the people testified their esteem.

Judge Coulter's life has been an honorable and useful one throughout. He practiced his profession successfully for many years in Cayuga, and represented Haldimand in Parliament for some years. He proved both as a lawyer and member of Parliament that he possessed more than ordinary ability, coupled with industry and the highest character. He brought these with him to the county of Elgin, and made an ideal judge, taking rank with the best. Increasing years brought the decision to retire, and there is general regret. It is men like Judge Coulter who have preserved and increased in Canada the respect for the administration of justice. A good natural disposition, a good general and legal education, to which was added the experience gained in legal practice and public life in Parliament. These rounded out the qualities necessary to make a good judge, and these the county of Elgin has had the benefit of since his appointment.

It is hoped that he will live for many years, and yet give to the administration of justice in Elgin the benefit of his experienced judgment and kindly heart.

A MARTYR OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Adolphe Leray has died, a victim of his X-ray researches. Great was his work for humanity in wartime, and he had the satisfaction of dying a hero.

It is not only the prophets and reformers who have suffered for truth. They have to contend for the most part only with man's own prejudice and cruelty. The scientific pioneers meet the dangers also of the materials and circumstances of their work. As Dr. Leray put it laughingly, "the hidden God strikes at the scientists who would unravel his secrets." Perhaps he was thinking of the Greek myth of Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven and brought it down as a gift to men. The chief god punished him most cruelly for this. Or the X-ray martyr may have had in mind the general "cussedness of inanimate things," "the rages of the ages," and "darts" of circumstance, as Hardy phrases it with more literary pessimism.

But it seems that the man who once gets possessed with the thirst for truth will never give over the pursuit of it for either god or man. The inventor has been stoned as often as the prophet, but he kept on. Even ridicule and persecution had no effect. Sir Walter Scott called the inventor of gas-lighting a madman. Jenner, who fought smallpox to a standstill, was bitterly opposed. Sir James Simpson, the discoverer of chloroform, was denounced as an infidel. William Harvey, who worked out the system of the circulation of the blood, was persecuted. Of course, one reason why people attack an inventor is that nine-tenths of the propagators of new ideas are fakes and prove so. The majority is far more often right than the various minorities of one or a few.

But probably it is more often their material to which scientists fall victims than to persecutors. Poor Bacon caught his death o' cold from stuffing a chicken with snow, pioneering in cold storage. Many a brave medical researcher has died of blood-poisoning or the disease he fought. Most of the early aeronauts fell like Daedalus. When early chemists blew themselves up, people said the devil flew off with them, and you could smell the sulphur. An interesting thing about the researcher is that he becomes so absorbed in his work for its own sake, let alone for humanity's sake, that life is only a secondary concern.

LETTERS

MR. MARSH TO MR. CUNLIFFE.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

I am in receipt of a copy of the London Free Press of Thursday last, March 17, 1921, under the heading "G. W. V. A. to keep its identity. No amalgamation unless allowed to dictate terms." This statement is credited to J. W. Cunliffe, secretary of the London G. W. V. A., during an interview with the reporter, who stated that the G. A. U. V. had commenced negotiations for amalgamation with the G. W. V. A., Dominion Command at Ottawa.

Replying to this statement I wish to inform Mr. J. W. Cunliffe that the G. A. U. V. have never at any time been in negotiation for amalgamation with the G. W. V. A. What the G. A. U. V. actually did was to communicate with C. G. MacNeil of the Dominion Command in Ottawa, also R. Crystal Irving, secretary of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association, at Winnipeg and his board, other soldier organizations, with a view to the presentation of a united front before the Parliamentary Committee at Ottawa on pensions, and re-establishment for the rank and file of the returned men and women and not for the paid officials of any soldier organization.

The G. A. U. V. have always favored unity of action and this stand has been indorsed by 90 per cent of the returned men and women of Canada only being opposed by a few individual officials whose statement is a detriment to the good work that is being done for ex-service men and women by those who have no ulterior motive for their actions.

Some paid officials like Mr. Cunliffe probably do not require any re-establishment, but who ought to be big enough to sink in oblivion and to devote the time they are wasting in knocking the welfare of the tens of thousands of veterans who are not re-established, especially those who have suffered during the past winter through unemployment.

I am glad to state that all the officials of the G. W. V. A. are not like Mr. Cunliffe, as I am in receipt of a letter from C. G. MacNeil to the effect that our plans submitted to him are excellent and that he will be glad to co-operate with us in this fight for proper re-establishment; the same reply has been received from the Dominion Secretary of the Army and Navy Veterans.

Mr. Cunliffe refers to the right of the G. W. V. A. to retain the name G. W. V. A. What is in a name? When the time is opportune for amalgamation the name G. W. V. A. will not be appropriate, seeing that the G. W. V. A. at their last convention followed the lead given by the G. A. U. V. and opened their doors for membership of veterans of other wars. The question for Mr. Cunliffe to answer therefore must be: How can a veteran of other past wars be a Great War Veteran? Therefore we must admit that Mr. Cunliffe's argument is ridiculous to say the least.

Although under these circumstances the name G. A. U. V. embraces all veterans, both military and naval, our ideals are too broad for us to foolishly state that the amalgamated association in the future must be called the G. A. U. V. as the name will be of no consequence, seeing that it is only unity of action and purpose in the interests of all ex-service men and women and dependents of those who paid the supreme sacrifice.

The G. A. U. V. will be prepared to talk amalgamation when every official of the G. W. V. A. will be prepared, as are the officials of the G. A. U. V., to call a joint convention of the two, and resign their positions and let the rank and file appoint new officials to carry on the good work. In conclusion I would suggest to my comrades of the London G. W. V. A. that while they remain G. W. V. A. to have only in offices officials who will work untiringly for the rank and file and not only for their general gain.

Trusting you will find space in your valuable paper to insert this statement and wishing your paper and all veterans in London every success, I am

Yours very truly,
J. T. MARSH,
Secretary.
Grand Army of United Veterans,

OTHERS' VIEWS

THE DUTY OF THE CITIZENS.

[La Patrie.]

The proposal for proportional representation did not meet much sympathy when the city bill was before the Legislature. The prime minister and his colleagues did not display any inclination to attempt an experience in that direction, and we believe the reason they did not eliminate the propoal was because they are confident the electors themselves will outvote it at the referendum. On thing is to be desired: It is that the taxpayers will interest themselves in the coming campaign and inform themselves of the nature of the two proposals that will be submitted to their choice. For the past ten years the citizens have energetically claimed the city's autonomy. It now remains for them to show that they deserve it by being in a position to give an intelligent vote on May 16, and making it a duty to go to the polls on that date.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

[La Presse.]

While Montreal pays $18 a ton for coal, it is sold much cheaper at Toronto. It is explained that this is because cost of transportation is so much more from the United States to Montreal. We are surprised the difference should be so great. The coal controller might inform the public exactly what it costs per ton to carry coal from the United States mines and deliver it at Montreal and at Toronto, for we have reason to believe that exaggerated profits are made.

QUEBEC AN EXAMPLE AGAIN.

[Le Soleil.]

The Canadian authors, English and French, have at last organized themselves as an association, with the object of protecting their literary interests. It is a good step taken. But many more are required. The Quebec Provincial Government has given an example of proper recognition of talent, and it would be well if it were followed throughout the Dominion.

"STAND TOGETHER."

[Montreal Gazette.]

"Whatever else may happen in this world, we two people must stand together," said Sir Phillip Gibbs the other evening in New York, at a farewell dinner tendered to the famous war correspondent upon his return to England. The next few years will, in his opinion, decide whether Europe goes forward to a richer civilization, or sinks back to a new age of darkness, and be run over again by fresh hordes with a cruder civilization. The references of Sir Phillip Gibbs to the urgent need for the United States and Britain to remain together under circumstances so menacing to the peace and progress of the world, were received with loud applause. And, indeed, the magnificent reception Sir Phillip received from the most outstanding people in the country more than atoned for the verbal attacks made upon him by pro-Germans and pro-Sinn Feiners in his lecture tour throughout the country.

Europe is not recovering, in the degree in which it was hoped it might recover, from the physical and moral devastations of the war. Orderly and increased production, guaranteeing bread for all, would have saved Europe from many of the ills which now oppress it, for the greatest fact in elemental life is the stomach; but that was denied by hectic elements which desired to make the world over in the new by starving it to death by way of preliminary. Morally and spiritually, Europe is staggering toward an abyss. Society is virtually disrupted. Ideals have been trampled under barbarian feet. The United States and Britain and France stand for the order that is impaired, the moral values which have been belittled, the idealism which would give wholesomeness and beauty to life, the sanctions lacking which Europe must go to pieces. Enemies from without and within would part the two nations upon which, in a special degree, the hope of the world rests; but the urgent need, the natural affinity, the mutual sympathies of the two great peoples will make for the binding cement which, in vital matters, will make the two one.

LENIN'S PERSONALITY.

[The Forum.]

Vladimir Ilyitch Ulianoff, whose nom de guerre is Lenine, is the son of a member of the lower order of the hereditary nobility. The father apparently held revolutionary theories which Lenine and his elder brother put into practice. The two boys were educated at the Kazan University, and here occurred a tragedy which was probably the turning point in Lenine's career. His elder brother was executed for complicity in a plot to assassinate the Czar Alexander III. It is not difficult to understand the effect of this distressing event upon an emotional and courageous youth already convinced that absolutism was the cause of all the troubles in his unhappy country. In his eyes his brother was a martyr, and he himself was ready for the same fate. But martyrdom was not his fate. If that is yet to come, if he is to meet his death by assassination, which is so frequently the end of revolutionaries, it will come, by a strange irony, not in the cause of liberty, but for exercising a despotic tyranny unknown in all the history of the czars. Lenine was expelled from the Kazan University for participating in a political demonstration. He studied law at the University of Petrograd, and in later years was exiled to Siberia for his connection with revolutionaries in Switzerland. Much of his life was spent abroad, and he married a woman who had been exiled for extreme opinions.

What Robespierre was to Gamelin Evariste, Karl Marx and Engels are to Lenine. From his own writings it is evident that he is a man with a narrow but acute intellect, and possesses the purely deductive type of mind. His tendency is to discard all complex and confusing facts, and for the sake of clearness and simplicity to consider life and men as abstractions.

To Lenine, Max and Engels are the prophets of a new religion, and Das Kapital a holy Koran, every word inspired. To criticise it is blasphemy; to differ from it the most damnable of heresies. It is the first word and the last, the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end of economic doctrine. The entire domination which these works exercise over his intellectual faculties is evident throughout his writings. To confute an adversary he quotes a text, and feels that the matter is settled.

EVERYTHING

MARCH.

[Kenneth Slade Alling.]

The earth is warm and yet; strange exhalations
Trouble the air now unappeasably.
Spells older than the ancientest of nations
Come as a wind that comes out of the sea.
Beauty is hunting; wild, invisible.
Her feet flash everywhere, like bright rain falling,
Her presence is a hidden miracle:
But oh, our hearts have heard her golden calling.

The earth was sown with song. This season brings
The song to blossom.
Unreturning springs,
The weary watchers of the winter, ghosts
Innumerable perceive the time has come:
On hills, in fields, even by barren coasts,
They danced to sounds of March's enchanted drum.

THE CAPTURE.

[Clara Platt Meadowcroft.]

Soaring, dipping, circling in the river-garden,
Swarms of dreams were hovering above the roses there.
Cunning was my dream-net, so curiously woven,
Wildest, shyest, dream-sprites could not escape the snare.

High above me poising, a dream-fay glanced and sparkled.
All day long I chased him, dazzled by the gleam.
Day-long he escaped me, but at misty evening,
Trobbing heart exultant, I snared the shining dream.

Dark the drooping branches, dark the river flowing
Here among the shadows I hold him closely yet:
Dream-light slowly waning, wing-beats growing fainter—
Dead within the meshes of my cunning net.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO SATURDAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—The Canada food board, created February 11, 1918, was dissolved by an order-in-council of March 19, 1919. All its functions related to license for Canadian exports and imports were transferred to the Canadian trade commission.

2—Canada ranks third of the countries of the world in silver production (21,383,979 ounces in 1918). The United States ranks first, Mexico second.

3—Canada's 1918 tobacco exports totalled $1,659,559.

4—The 1918 silver production of the British Empire was 35,128,479 ounces, or 18 per cent of the total world production.

5—Four dry docks constructed and owned by the Dominion Government are at Kingston, Ont.; Esquimalt, B. C.; Levis, Que., and Lauzon, Que.

6—John Galt is president of the Union Bank of Canada.

7—Quebec has the greatest available water supply power, 5,800,000 horsepower.

8—Canada is larger in area by 11,992 square miles than the United States and Alaska.

9—Prince Edward Island has 279 miles of railway.

10—The solicitor-general is called "honorable" while in office.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—What is the largest body of fresh water in the world?
2—Where is Canada's largest livestock market?
3—What was the beginning of the Canadian Government merchant marine?
4—How does Canada rank in the world's production of gold?
5—What close friend of La Salle had only one hand?
6—What was the value of Canada's 1918 imports of dried fruits?
7—What wireless stations carry on a Transatlantic service?
8—Who built the Quebec bridge?
9—How often is a census of Canadian manufactures made?
10—Who is president of the Standard Bank of Canada?

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Wonderfully Inspiring Are the Exquisite New Modes for Spring The fabrics and trimmings and prices which make their initial appearance.

The range in assortment, beauty of style and completeness of every detail are results of ceaseless efforts to serve our patrons in every regard. Prices this season makes a joyous event of the spring's display. The tension is past, and every woman may take a genuine interest in the modes of spring. Best values in Canadian, Scotch and English sheetings.

50c to $1.65

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WAISTS

Crepe de Chine Waists, made in over-blouse style, embroidered and beaded, in colors of taupe, pink, maise, sand and black. Very special **$3.95**

WHITE JAP SILK WAISTS
In square neck and high buttoning collars, tucked fronts, sizes 36 to 44. Only... **$2.98**

TEN DOZEN WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES
Excellent quality print, in medium and light shades, made with elastic and belted style waists; front, neck and sleeves trimmed **$1.49**

One bale of 36-inch Unbleached Cotton, very fine thread, free of specks. Per yard **25c**

Fine Pillow Cottons, in 40, 42 and 44 inches, circular,
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SERGE

The good old reliable fabric, fine weave and all wool, 40 inches wide, in shades of black, navy, copen, green and brown. Very special. Priced at **$1.98**

LOVELY SILKS

For frocks, linings, blouses and Hats. Smart woolens for the wrap or suit. Now is the time to buy while the stocks are complete. Shantung Silks, good heavy quality, for dress or separate skirt, 34 inches, in shades of black, navy and blue. Per yard **$1.59**

Habutai Silk, for lightweight dresses or underwear, a yard wide, in black, navy, copen, apricot, white and pink. Per yard **$1.19**

Black Paillette Silk, a good heavy quality, wears well, does not cut. Per yard **$1.98**

New Ginghams, in plain, fancy stripes, checks and plaids. Per yard,
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Bleached Cotton.. **19c 25c 39c**

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We accept Canadian money at par in payment of hotel accommodations.

The favorite hotel for Canadian visitors. Centrally located in the heart of the theatre and shopping district; well regulated and perfectly appointed. Large, airy, comfortable rooms at very moderate prices.

Famous Table D'hote luncheon at 50 cents, and dinner at $1.00, featuring first class hotel standards at moderate prices. Also a la carte.

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Brownatone Ends Grey, Streaky Hair

Ladies in society no more tolerate grey, streaky hair than they do unbecoming gowns. Neither can the business girl or person in any walk of life who would keep up-to-date.

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"Browntone." This one bottle, easy to apply tint, gives distinct shades from lightest golden to the deepest brown or black.

"Brownatone" tints instantly and will make you look ten years younger over night. No mussy, dirty pastes to bother with—no waiting for results.

Fifty cents and $1.50. Two colors—shading from "Golden to Medium Brown" and "Dark Brown to Black."

"Brownatone" is sold and recommended in London by Cairncross & Lawrence; Taylor Drug Store, 390 Richmond street; Standard Drug Company Stores, Limited, and Liggett Drug Company Stores, Limited.

Special Free Trial Offer.
For a free trial bottle with easy, complete directions, send 10 cents to pay postage and packing, to The Kenton Pharmacal Company, 601 Coppin Bldg., Covington, Ky.

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FROM the age of twelve a girl needs all the care the thoughtful mother can give. Many a woman has suffered years of pain and misery—the victim of thoughtlessness or ignorance of the mother who should have guided her during this time.

If she complains of headaches, pains in the back and lower limbs, or if you notice a slowness of thought, nervousness or irritability on the part of your daughter make life easier for her.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is especially adapted for such conditions. It can be taken in safety by any woman, young or old.

Read How These Mothers Helped Their Daughters

Cobourg, Ont.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me for my daughter. She had trouble every month which left her in a weak and nervous condition, with weak back and pain in her right side. She had these troubles for three years and frequently was unable to attend school. She has become regular and feels much better since she began taking the Vegetable Compound, and attends school regularly. She is gaining steadily and I have no hesitancy in recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine."—Mrs. JOHN TOMS, Ball St., Cobourg.

Toronto, Ont.—"I have suffered since I was a school girl with pain in my left side and with cramps, growing worse each year until I was all run down. Some of the doctors wanted to perform an operation, but my father objected. Finally I learned through my mother of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and how thankful I am that I tried it. I am relieved from pain and cramps, and feel as if it has saved my life. You may use my letter to help other women, as I am only too glad to recommend the medicine."—JEAN KENT, 42 Blamford Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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Robert's SYRUP OF Cod Liver Oil & Tar

is a scientific remedy in which the powerful curative properties of Cod Liver Oil and Tar are combined. The nauseous effect of the oil having been removed, the extractive principles remain to build up wasted strength and remove the irritation set up by Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and other affections of the respiratory organs. Try it, for it

does stop coughs

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Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to free the pores of impurities and follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. They are ideal for the toilet, as is also Cuticura Talcum for perfuming.

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