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The London Advertiser Company, Limited.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

MORE POWER TO ROOSEVELT.

WHEN the announcement of war came, many Canadians sent up a silent prayer of thanks that Theodore Roosevelt was not the President of the United States. They had the impression that the ex-president would favor Germany, probably believing him to be of Teutonic rather than Dutch origin. They were thankful that such a man as watchfully waiting Woodrow Wilson ruled at the White House.

But Roosevelt has proven to those of us who doubted him that he is the most tremendously potent force against German duplicity in the United States. As President, he signed with European rulers the Hague Treaty, proposed by the German Emperor in 1907, by which the violation of neutral nations was forbidden. In his belief, calls for intervention by force on the part of the United States, and in the New York Independent, he has written a stinging hammer indictment of Wilson and Bryan, and of which follows:

If I had for a moment supposed that signing those Hague conventions meant literally nothing beyond the expression of a pious wish, which any power could ignore without incurring with impunity, in accordance with the dictation of self-interest, I would certainly not have permitted the United States to become a party to such a mischievous force. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, however, take the view that when the United States assumes obligations in order to secure small and unoffending neutral nations against hideous wrong, its action is not predicated on any intention to make the guarantee effective.

"They take the view that when we are asked to redeem in the concrete promises we have made in abstract, our duty is to disregard our obligations and to preserve ignominy for ourselves by regarding with cold-blooded and dim indifference the most frightful ravages of war committed at the expense of a peaceful and unoffending country. This is the cowardice of the United States. President Wilson and Mr. Bryan profess it, and put it in action, would be of small consequence if only they themselves were concerned. The importance of their actions is that it commits the United States.

The Advertiser is a sincere admirer of President Woodrow Wilson. But in the present state of affairs it believes his devoted interest in and service for humanity have been short-circuited and atrophied by an obsession for peace at any price. The obligation does not force itself upon him as a duty, because there is no penalty over his head in the event of violation. Britain might have found some conditional circumstances, and diplomatically refrained from entering the struggle. In fact, the statement has been made that the Hague convention held Sir Edward Grey to an uncompromising attitude toward Germany, when it was argued that the earlier treaty (1859), was weak in spots.

As the enormity of Germany's crime grows on the people of the United States, the sentiment for forcible intervention increases. The thoughtful men are beginning to wonder what sort of figure Uncle Sam will make when the history of this war is put together with all its details. Does he stand by the oppressed, as bound by his pledge, or does he hold aloof and say "Oh, let the other boys fix the—bully," with a doubt on the last word for fear of offending neutrality?

It is a glorious thing that the United States sees the righteousness of the anti-German cause, and that it is a more glorious thing that the line and fight between blood-brothers in this terrible combat between the world of eternal peace and pure democracy and the world of ugly force, and iron-belted despotism. It would be a magnificent climax to the great test to have Uncle Sam's influence stop the war.

Theodore Roosevelt is a man of action. Had he been President of the United States in last August his terrible force might have made a menacing mailed fist withdraw it from the blow that has made the world welter in a flood of carnage and cursed a race of the finest of God's creatures, and cursing them, set them as veritable fiends to play women and despoil houses and betray mankind in the name of Christianity.

More power to Roosevelt!

THEATRE WAR ENDS.

FROM New York comes word that Kluge & Erwin, after a struggle which has lasted for close to twenty years, have secured absolute control of the theatrical business of America. The shrews, owing to a disastrous season, have accepted the syndicate's terms. "These ends a sensational fight for the monopoly of running the highly-lucrative business of entertaining the American and Canadian people, as all bookings in Canada are made in New York from time to time some of the most noted actors, actresses and producers

have fought the syndicate, either in alliance with the Shuberts, or independently. Joseph Jefferson, Francis Wilson, David Belasco, the Flasks, Henrietta Crossman, William Brady, Maurice Campbell, James A. Horn, have all at different times defied the syndicate. There were seasons when, if they had united, they might have brought the enemy to terms, but they failed to do this, and sooner or later succumbed to superior organization. Besides, the syndicate never hesitated to deal handsomely with the big fellows. The Shuberts were the last to give in, and year after year they furnished a pretty fight. Indeed, there were frequent truces, to which the syndicate was only too glad to agree, but although the Shuberts in time built up a powerful circuit and booking agency, they never seemed to have had quite the strength of the other organization. As a consequence, between the inroads of the movies on the legitimate, and the most disastrous season in the history of the American stage, it was impossible to keep two great chains of theatres going with any profit. So the Shuberts "came in."

To the credit of the Shuberts, it must be said that in the last dozen years they have been behind more productions of truly artistic merit and worth than their rivals. To them we are indebted for the tours of Bernhardt, Forbes Irving, Martin Harvey, Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, to mention only a few of the more notable ones. While nobody pretends, not even the gentlemen themselves, that the Shuberts were cultivating art for art's sake, the fact remains that for some years they have been providing the very best and last thing in theatrical entertainment of every type. It is to be hoped that their future efforts will be along the old lines.

WESTERN ONTARIO, TOO.

WHEN the Advertiser's "See Canada First" movement is taken up by the railways, we intend to start a "See Western Ontario First" movement. There are thousands of Londoners who have never been into the rich counties and prosperous communities that form so impressive a part of the Ontario landscape. It is the fact that London rests in such a substantial setting as "usual" and not mean "Business As Usual" and not mean "Business As Usual." To build up Western Ontario means to build up London. If we can convince Western Ontario that we are rightfully the city that must act as her clearing house, we will not stop at 100,000 population.

More Western Ontario people are coming into London and more London people should see Western Ontario.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT.

LORD KITCHENER's report of the Allied operations, made before the House of Lords, is most encouraging. It does not record any sensational or spectacular victory, but tells of steady advance at practically all points. The forces of the Allies along all the fighting lines are being reinforced, and the morale and health of the troops is excellent. Naturally the greater part of the statement dealt with the operations in Flanders and Northern France. In December, the French made fine progress in Alsace, while the British, French and Belgians have been, trench by trench, pushing the enemy towards their own border. Lord Kitchener's words show clearly enough that the possibility of the Germans ever reaching Paris or Calais is now too remote to be a cause of anxiety. Turning to the Russian and Serbian campaigns, Lord Kitchener stated that the German offensive in Poland had been brought to a halt, while the Austrians had received a terrific beating from both the Russians and Serbians. In the Caucasus, the Turkish army of invasion had met with rout, while the British and French fleets were steadily hammering away at the Dardanelles, and these two facts would tend to upset any Turkish plans to invade Egypt. However, along the Iberian Peninsula the British were well prepared for an attack. A splendid body of Indian and Australian troops was there, which, with the Egyptian army, would be well able to keep out the Turk, while in Turkish Arabia a British-Indian expedition was steadily advancing north. Turning to Africa, he intimated that all the German possessions would soon be in the hands of the British. Finally, the report stated that the recruiting in the British Isles and in the Dominions was most satisfactory. Nothing but confidence and assurance as to the outcome of the war being favorable to the Allies can come from Lord Kitchener's report.

A DOUBLE STANDARD.

SHOULD the standard of morals for a community be different from that which is recognized as necessary for the individual? If the views of German apologists are to be accepted, there is a great difference. When the war commenced, the German Government claimed that it was forced, by the prospect of possible danger, to invade Belgium and attack France. That pretence did not last very long. In speeches by the Kaiser, in articles in newspapers, in manifestoes by university professors, were candidly told that the war was necessary in order to secure German expansion. Germany had a right to grow, and in order to grow force had to be used to overcome the rivalry of other nations. Mr. Maximilian Harden, in his paper, The Zukunft, is not more outspoken than many other Germans. This is what he says:

"Let us stop trying to justify ourselves. We have not been taken by surprise. It is not against our will that we have embarked on this great adventure. We wanted the war; we must carry it through. We do not appear before a tribunal. Germany is acting because she is immovably convinced that she is entitled by her achievements to a greater place in the world and to wider markets for her commercial activities."

Imagine an individual acting on this principle. A merchant thinks it im-

DAILY WAR PUZZLE



Executing a spy. Find another soldier and spy. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.—Left side down below hand. Right side down above hand.

VOLUNTEERS!

The German mask has been thrown down, the mailed fist revealed. And Belgium seared with battle scars that scarcely can be healed. The awful carnage that is wrought, beyond tongue's power to tell. Reminds the world that Sherman once declared that "War is hell." But England, as in days of yore, again unsheathed the sword. And aided by the Allies, now defies the German hordes. No despot forced them to the front, Choke back the rising rear. For underneath the British flag they fight who volunteer!

The sacred cause of freedom must, by free men, be maintained. And never surrendered be the rights our sires fought for and gained. "Thrice armed is he," the poet saith, "who hath his quarrel just." And mothers, wives and sisters, as they bid loved ones goodbye. With prayer commend them to the front, Choke back the rising rear. For underneath the British flag they fight who volunteer!

London, Jan. 7, 1915. FRED YOUNG, A Co., 15th Battalion.

SURE!

A New York woman who has been receiving \$5 a week salary has applied for an increase on the ground that she has grown so fat she is unable to secure employment as a saleswoman. If she thinks she will probably be heard of next in a side show.

TWENTY-ONE.

Before attaining twenty-one years of age that figure seems like a peak which would never be reached, and after that it's a toboggan slide all the way, by gosh!

THE FIRING LINE.

(Grand Rapids Press.) Have you been on the firing line? Where life tests all of us—common and fine—To see if we sing or worry and whine. To see if we stand in our place and fight Where the bullets sing and the bayonets bite. And the world is against us and dark and drear The wings of our destiny hover near, And down the shadows we dream of light. I tell you, each day there's a firing line, One in your life and one in mine. A line we must step on and take our chance. No matter how swiftly the bullets dance. No matter how desperate the foe may be, There is need on the line for you and me. Need for our manhood, our courage and might. To strive for our loved in the far-flung fight.

It tests the mettle of man so fine, This battle of the firing line. The zip and the ping of the bullets shows How brave we are in the face of foes. How brave, how true to our colors of creed. How close we may rise to the golden need. Of duty and faith and love and trust—We creatures of chance in the toil and dust!

TERSE.

(Kansas City Times.) Theodore Dreiser, the novelist, was talking of criticism. "I like pointed criticism," he said, "criticism such as I heard in the lobby of the theatre the other night at the end of the play."

MISCHIEVOUS MOTTOES.

"Never leave a stone unturned." Is an adage old, which lingers. Try it, though, and you will find. That you are apt to pinch your fingers.

HARD TO FIND.

(Kansas City Journal.) "I like pointed criticism," he said, "criticism such as I heard in the lobby of the theatre the other night at the end of the play."

DISTURBING THE PEACE.

If any man in mood forso Should lift a public wall, He that of any anno him, He'd surely land in jail.

SHYLOCK.

(Philadelphia Ledger.) "Can any one in the audience lend me a \$10 gold piece?" asked the prestidigitator. "On what?" queried the pawnbroker in the third row.

A LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

(Calgary News Telegram.) The army has suffered an awful rout in the terrible battle (name left out). But the enemy's hordes have been defeated. On the banks of the river (name deleted).

The Austrians, under General Danik, attacked the Russians at (name left blank). On the road near (cut) they they fled in fear. But they turned and fought at (blue pennant here).

In Asia, I hear, three thousand Japs Have taken—(consult the maps). Our men have had but little rest Since the fighting began at (name suppressed). But a funny thing happened—we had to laugh.

When (word gone) we (missing paragraph). We laughed and laughed, it was lots of fun.

In spite of the awful (sentence gone). If the Censor destroys this letter, well, I wish the Censor would go (the rest of the page was torn off by the Censor).

THE WEEK IN REVIEW

"The new year has opened up on a more favorable situation for the Allies than any they had known since the commencement of the campaign." This MOVING EAST statement from the British official observer at the front indicates, as he states, the fourth phase of the war in the western theatre. The Germans, who since August 1, have been on the offensive in Belgium and France, are now on the defensive. The tone of the British and French reports shows that the advance toward Berlin has begun and that it will be continued until the war is ended.

The weather has interfered with operations in Flanders, confining them chiefly to artillery duels. On other points along the front, notably in the Argonne and in Alsace, the Allies have pushed ahead through mud and water, at the point of the bayonet, in close warfare, capturing trenches and points of advantage. The success of these operations does not consist so much in the extent of ground gained as in the fact that they show the Allies working on a definite plan of aggression which is destined to break the German offensive. At the same time they show that the Germans must forever abandon their attempt to reach Calais or to force an invasion on the coast of England. The fact also must not be overlooked that the British and French have made important gains, the latter taking possession of the important petroleum fields in Hungary, advancing southeast through Galicia to the province of Bukovina and practically overrunning this with its territory of 4,000 square miles, and meeting the Germans with a new army in the Miawia region in Poland. At the same time they continued the siege of Przemyśl, the garrison of which is believed to be starving. For the time they have been obliged to relinquish their efforts to take Craiova.

If Russia succeeds in taking and holding Galicia she will be able to make good her promise to the Allies. This province which now has a population of about 8,000,000 became part of Austria-Hungary after the first division of Poland in 1772. Her occupation of Bukovina, which lies between Galicia and Roumania, must appear like the irony of fate to her enemy Germany. This province was taken from Turkey in 1875 and united with Austria.

Although the German submarines continue to be a menace about the coast of England they have caused no serious damage. The sinking of the coast of England they have caused no serious damage. The sinking of the coast of England they have caused no serious damage.

ALLIES MAINTAIN THE SINKING OF SEA SUPREMACY.

For a while ago. On the other hand the fleets of the Allies have been active and to such an extent that announcement was made in the British House of Lords on Thursday that only two German merchantmen remain to interfere with commerce. The most dangerous of those is the Karlsruhe, which is believed to be somewhere in the Atlantic. British men-of-war have bombarded Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of German East Africa on the east coast of the Dark Continent just north of the Union of South Africa. All the vessels in the harbor were damaged, but whether the town capitulated has not been announced. When this German possession is taken it will greatly relieve the danger of an invasion of the British possessions, although German South-West Africa must also be taken before the danger is finally eliminated. Germany has already lost Togoland, near Gold Coast, but has Kameroun, near the centre.

One hundred German families in the Bismarck archipelago, in the South Pacific, have agreed to their adopted country yesterday and started for the Fatherland, this being stipulated when those islands surrendered some weeks ago.

If the Allies have not succeeded in blowing up one of the enemy's warships this week, good work has been done by the Russians, who have seriously damaged the notorious German-Turkish cruiser Goeben, the most powerful vessel in the Black Sea.

This week has confirmed the fixed belief of the Anglo-Saxon world that the difficulties which were made an excuse for the war between Britain and the United States one hundred years ago will never be repeated. In 1812 the United States still "smattering under the hostilities of the war of the rebellion," decided that the former mother country had no business searching the high seas for contraband. The last gun in that war was fired near New Orleans, Louisiana, and today on that same spot a peace celebration is being held, while at Washington and London diplomats are considering how Britain may best uncover contraband on the high seas without disturbing the trade of neutral countries.

The American note of protest, couched in friendly terms, claimed that the empire's fleet interfered with American commerce. It contained no suggestion of hostility as did the note of one hundred years ago, and it was met in the same spirit. The British preliminary reply reached Washington yesterday, setting forth the difficulties under which the war of today is conducted and explaining the difficulty upon the empire was in unless her fleet was permitted check imports to the enemy. The final reply will be in due time and possibly Russia has had an opportunity to subscribe to it.

This question is one which interests, besides the belligerents, not only the United States. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Spain have suffered from interruption of traffic. Especially have the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands felt the restrictions imposed and their hearty good wishes were with the United States.

During the last two days it has been announced, however, that the difficulty so far as Italy, Scandinavia and Holland is concerned, is practically adjusted. Holland has organized a company, the personnel of which is satisfactory to Britain, to handle all imports, guaranteeing that no contraband shall reach Germany, Austria or Turkey. A similarly satisfactory arrangement is said to have been completed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Italy, so that the situation is narrowed down to the States. The admiralty at Washington has been asked to certify to all cargoes, but that does not dispose of the opportunity of adding to the cargo at short time satisfactorily to both nations as both are anxious to reach a speedy and amicable agreement.

One of the questions which has attracted considerable attention arose from the discovery of a conspiracy in the United States to furnish Germany with false passes.

PASSPORT FRAUD to furnish Germany with false passes. Some dozen persons were arrested, including a prominent lawyer and politician in New York who is now out on bail of \$5,000. Another German, who is a member of the centre of the conspiracy, is still held under a bond of \$20,000. In time connection it has been hinted that an attaché of the German legation at Washington might be handing his passports and this recalls a hearing held in San Francisco some two months ago when the German consul was accused by a merchant of furnishing funds for supplies for German warships. Although the accusation was made under oath it was never confirmed, and the German consul is still fulfilling his duties. The passport scandal can hardly be passed over so easily if any member of the diplomatic service is suspected. One good result of the incident has already developed in an arrangement for greater care in the issuing of American passports and in requiring them to be visé at the American embassy in London in case any of them are presented in that country.

This week has seen renewed activity on the part of Canada in connection with the war, in the issuing at Ottawa of orders for CANADA ENLISTS the third contingent. The third contingent of thirty thousand men has been ordered up for a second contingent which was ordered upon the return of General Hughes from Europe. This contingent has been gathered together in various parts of the country and is ready to go to England or Europe to complete training. The two contingents total forty-six thousand men and the third will add another 16,000. At the same time recruits are being enlisted to fill vacancies in the ranks of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The Canadian cavalry and infantry are reported to be finishing their training in Southern France where the mud is not so deep as at Salisbury Plain. It is probable that they will soon be ready to take their place at the front. An example of the way Canada is entering into the spirit of defence for the mother country is shown by the statement that when the third contingent is enlisted one-fourth of Alberta's entire population will have gone to the front. The judges at Osgoode Hall and the members of the Ontario Bar Association have set a good example by subscribing funds for machine guns to be used by the new contingent. It is expected that the other men or bodies of men of means will do likewise so that a complete battery may be provided.

Reports from the Canadian camp in England have shown that a number of the men are suffering from spinal meningitis. Somewhat over a dozen of them have died, but it is stated that competent bacteriologists are using their best efforts successfully to combat the disease. The trouble, it is said, started at the camp at Valenciennes.

The week has been an eventful one in the world of markets. London stock exchange opened and the effect has been a great WHEAT HIGHEST stimulator to trading in forty years in Canada and the United States.

The British treasury department has announced that "exchange" between the United States and the United Kingdom has come back to normal, and there is no longer any need for consideration by the two governments of a plan for adjusting balances. In New York financial circles this is taken as a sign that the foreign obligations of the United States, which amounted to \$250,000,000 at the outbreak of the war, have been practically cleared off. The price of wheat has risen in Chicago to the extraordinary figure of over \$1.36 a bushel for spot cash, and \$1.41 for May delivery. The cash price of wheat has not been so high since the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and the May option was never higher except in the gigantic purchasing that sent Joseph Letter to the wall in 1893. On Tuesday, when the climax in the grain market was reached, flour bounded fifty-five cents per barrel, and on the following day of the war, the four milling companies in Canada advanced their prices fifty cents a barrel. This followed a general advance in Canada of fifty cents a barrel. The war demand in Europe among the allied nations particularly, in providing for a sufficient wheat supply to carry them through the summer, has created a shortage in the European visible supply, an estimate that Russia's prospective crop had suffered extensively through drought and the difficulty and high cost of surplus and freight rates upon Argentine grain, are responsible for the rise.

The elections in Ontario, late returns show, resulted in six more municipalities carrying local option bylaws, with defeats in thirteen. In every place where LOCAL OPTION a plebiscite was taken upon the question of extending the local franchise to married women, the verdict was substantially favorable, and it can be anticipated that the legislature will be forced to consider making such a measure law at the coming session.

The unfortunate incident of the killing of a Buffalo duck hunter and the wounding of his companion on the Canadian side of the Niagara River near Fort Erie by Canadian guards, which gave rise to fears of international complications, appears to have passed beyond the apprehensive stage. Washington took the matter seriously and so did the Canadian authorities and the British ambassador to the United States.

The provincial authorities have caused the arrest of the three soldier guards who fired upon the duck hunter and also the provincial constable who called upon the guards to shoot and induce the American sportsmen to come ashore and submit to arrest for hunting ducks in Canadian territory out

of season. The four are charged with manslaughter and will have to stand trial. Ball has been refused. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice at the behest of the Canadian Government, has informed that ample reparation will be made to the family of the dead man, and to the man who was wounded. Canada has undertaken to do this without admitting liability.

After many years of controversy, dating back practically to Confederation, the question of ownership of the islands in Georgian Bay has been settled between the Federal and local Governments. The issue was between the crown lands department and the provincial office of lands, forests and mines. By an order-in-council the Dominion Government has ceded the ownership and disposal of all the islands north and west of Moose Deer Point to the province of Ontario, except Great Manitoulin, Cockburn, Fitzwilliam and Barrie Islands. These are to be held by the Dominion in trust for the Indians, and the proceeds of sales are to be applied to a trust fund and the interest paid to the Indians. The many islands north of the Manitoulin group massed would comprise an immense territory. On some of these the Dominion has sold or leased properties, and the terms of the agreement just reached between the two Governments stipulate that the ceding of these islands shall not affect the private rights of the Indians who bought or leased, or defect the revenue therefrom from the Dominion coffers. The settlement of ownership as between the Dominion and the provincial Governments does not affect the geographic status of the province. The Manitoulin group held by the Dominion, comes under the statutes of Ontario as a matter of Government and will remain a part of the provincial system of constituencies and retain the provincial organizations. The important question to be decided was the ownership of crown lands, and hinged upon the Bond Head treaty of 1825, under which the Indians surrendered their island hunting ground to the Canadian Government.

STOP. [Chicago News.] When a notorious criminal starts to confess it is awfully hard to stop him before he confesses things that never happened.

G. T. R. TRAIN CHANGES

New Time-Table To Go Into Effect on January 17.

Train No. 4, now leaving London at 3:45 a.m. daily for Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York, will leave at 6:11 a.m.
Train No. 7, now leaving London at 4:52 a.m. daily for Detroit and Chicago, will leave at 5:20 a.m.
Train No. 28, now leaving London at 6:00 a.m. daily for Stratford, Berlin, Guelph and Toronto, will leave at 6:15 a.m.
Train No. 166, now leaving London at 7:15 a.m. daily, except Sunday, for Stratford, will leave at 7:30 a.m.
Train No. 168, leaving London daily, except Sunday, at 10:00 a.m., for Stratford, will be discontinued.
Train No. 39, from Stratford, arriving London at 4:20 a.m., will be discontinued.
Passengers for points north of Stratford will leave at 8:05 a.m. instead of 7:15 a.m.

SOUTHERN RESORTS — FLORIDA.

FLORIDA EAST COAST
A garden of warring palms
in delightful contrast to the frost and snow of the north.
Enjoy your favorite out of doors sport amid summerlike surroundings.
ST. AUGUSTINE ORMOND ON THE HALIFAX
Ponce de Leon Alcazar Palm Beach
MIAMI Royal Palm Breakers and Royal Poinciana
NASSAU BAHAMAS An Ideal Fishing Camp
The Colonial
Via Key West and F. & O. R. S. Co.
FLORIDA EAST COAST, Flagler System
243 Fifth Ave. St. Augustine 109 W. Adams St.
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A garden of warring palms
in delightful contrast to the frost and snow of the north.
Enjoy your favorite out of doors sport amid summerlike surroundings.
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