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London, Ont., Thursday, April 28.

TAKING THEIR TIME.

The Ontario Legislature hopes to finish up its business by tomorrow evening and prorogue on Tuesday. The session has been a long one, and has been marked by a good deal of more or less unnecessary debate. From the point of view of achievement it cannot be said that a great deal has been accomplished. In order to finish up by tomorrow it will be necessary to lay over many bills until the next session. One thing in connection with the conduct of the Legislature stands out clearly, and that is that Premier Drury and his colleagues do not propose to be forced into any hurried decisions. Any action taken will be decided only after mature and careful consideration, and all interested parties having a fair chance to present their side of the case. There are many critics of the Farmers' Government, and yet, in all fairness to the Legislature, it may be said that the chief criticism centres more or less around their deliberateness. Speed should not reasonably be expected of men taking over duties in which they are wholly inexperienced. That will come with more familiarity in legislative requirements. There have been occasions, and not a few of them in the Government history of Ontario, and of Canada as well, when a little less speed and a little more careful consideration would have saved the people enormous sums of money and prevented serious mistakes. Premier Drury and his colleagues are apparently honestly trying to avoid costly mistakes and experiments, and to enact legislation that will be for the greatest good of all. If no worse criticism can be made than that they are taking considerable time to make up their minds, there is nothing very serious to worry about. In the rural districts, and it must always be remembered that Ontario is essentially a great farming province, general conversation would indicate that the farmers are pretty well satisfied with the showing that their representatives have made. In the past one of the criticisms most frequently heard in the rural sections was against heavy and reckless expenditures of public money. There is a noticeable absence of this sort of criticism at the present time, and it speaks rather well for the Government that it is getting credit for "going slow" in spending at a time when careful financing is needed, perhaps more than at any time in the history of Ontario.

PROGRESSIVE JAPAN.

Some time ago it was recorded in the columns of The Advertiser that an Ontario breeder of White Wyandottes had shipped a choice consignment of these birds to Count Benck, the distinguished host of the ex-kaiser, and furthermore, that the former emperor might possibly be dining on Canadian eggs. Not that this would be any great honor to the Dominion, but merely an outward and visible sign that Canadian poultrymen had found a prominent place on the map of the world. Now we hear that the Mikado of Japan will soon be in a position to test the virtues of Canadian mutton.

ADVANTAGE OF EXCHANGE.

Facts have disproved the argument that the exchange situation would not give any advantage in international trade to low exchange countries, because the purchasing power of their currencies would be depreciated by the amount of exchange. The contention, which was based on purely theoretical reasoning, and did not take account of all the factors, was followed by the view that while lower exchange perhaps would give some advantage in international trade, in respect of those commodities produced chiefly from raw materials obtained from home sources of supply, nevertheless such advantage to low exchange countries would not be great, and the general alarm over the exchange situation had no justification. This view fails to recognize adequately the advantage which exchange gives to low exchange countries in competing for foreign business. We were not surprised when German rock salt, produced from German sources, was offered in Montreal and district at prices much below the bare cost of supplying Canadian salt; but we were assured that the situation was only temporary, and that Germany would not have any advantage in respect of manufactured goods for which raw materials had to be imported. But this claim, also, is disproved utterly by the announcement that cheap German cotton stockings have recently been offered in Canada at prices as low as \$1.55 per dozen, which is much below the cost of producing even the cheapest grade of cotton stockings in the Dominion. German manufacturers have to import all their cotton, but they have the advantage of exchange on their labor, overhead expenses and profits—in fact, on every item of their cost except those raw materials which have to be brought into Germany from abroad.

During the ten months ended

January, 1921, German goods were

imported into Canada to the value of \$872,623, as compared with a value of only \$27,146 for the ten months ended January, 1920. Other low exchange countries have similar advantages, which vary only in degree in exporting to Canada.

LETTERS

THE GRECIAN SITUATION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The information in the London papers of last week, obtained by some pretending to be Greeks of this city, on different occasions, regarding the attitude of the Greeks of this city with respect to the present war of Greece against Turkey, was not correct.

There is also a misunderstanding arising from the political differences of Greece.

The fact that the Greeks of this city round mostly Venizelists, including myself, bearing democratic feelings, and extolling the great services of the father of our nation, Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, does not mean that we have no intention in helping our motherland and its present royal government at this critical period against the ancient enemy, the Turk.

The question may also be raised: What about the Venizelist Greeks, not only of this city, but of everywhere? We want to let the public know that the Hellenism is today founded united, carrying on a fight against the common enemy.

There is no doubt that there is even one Greek, not only in this city, but anywhere, who would not like to help his motherland in a critical moment.

If there are any here or elsewhere, these are not genuine sons of Greece, and therefore they must not call themselves Greeks.

The whole Hellenism today, as a whole, with one soul and one conscience, declared the holy war against the Turk, who must know that the Hellenism, when the question is about nation, was always found united and undivided.

The Venizelists have abandoned their political strings, and their looks are now turned over there. Funds are raised everywhere.

The National Herald, of New York, the National Herald, has raised for a period of two weeks only the sum of \$30,000 from the Greeks of the United States and Canada for the orphans and widows of the honored dead. The name of the honored dead, the sum of about \$6,000 from the Greek Liberals of America for the purchase of a present for the leader of our race, Mr. Venizelos, and which money will be sent for the same beneficial purpose, and there is no doubt that Mr. Venizelos would not appreciate such a valuable present.

A true voice was heard a few months ago in the chamber of Deputies in Athens, of the world, "Ehritaki," meaning that Mr. Venizelos is coming back, and which word has caused disturbances. The same word is now repeated by thousands of Greeks of both political opinions.

According also to the cables from Paris about four weeks ago news had circulated that Mr. Venizelos is returning to Athens.

We do not know when this desirable news will be realized, but what we begin to know is that the Greek rivals have begun to understand his great services. They have begun to struggle with conscience, aggravated by the insolent spirits of all the great men of Ancient Greece, for the ingratitude and tragedy for the great man of our time, who by his Salamis mind, a dictator to his interior political rivals, and a terror to his exterior political enemies, had crushed terrible obstacles, bringing alone great achievements to his country and the Allies.

The Greek royal government had replaced to the front a few days ago L. B. general officers, being in Constantinople, who had rendered great services to the country on the Macedonian front during the European war, and before the Venizelist Government.

All the above are signs of the time. The highest interests of our nation demand that the country be united and undivided toward the enemy, and toward our friends, and for this we will never give a chance to the Turk to take advantage of the opportunity of our political differences, as I have above mentioned, unless he is a light-house to the country stood as a lighthouse to the modern civilization, and of whom the Turk is trying to remove the glory of burning his glass of hate and war.

Yesterday's Liberty United we will hope for the last strike and downfall of the Turk, who for five centuries had been a hurricane, smashing down every great development and progress of our race.

CONSTANTINO A. ZAFERION,
278 Richmond Street, London, Ont.,
April 25, 1921.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CANADA?

ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—The strength of the permanent force of the Canadian militia before the great war was 2,000.

2—After 1867 the first Lieutenant-governor of Quebec was Sir N. F. Beliveau.

3—Stanley Baldwin is president of the British Board of Trade.

4—It is estimated that 30 million caribou range the barren lands reaching to the Arctic.

5—Salmon and herring constitute the greatest proportion of the annual catch in Canadian waters.

6—The title of "Honorable" is given to judges of the supreme court of British Columbia.

7—The name for Lake Winnipeg is derived from the Indian name for the great lake, "Ouinipigon."

8—The Duke of Devonshire assumed the office of governor-general, November 11, 1918.

9—Lord Stanley of Preston was the sixth governor-general of Canada.

10—The Cree Indians belonged to the Algonquin tribe.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS.

1—What is the total subsidy allowance granted by the Dominion government to Ontario since Confederation?

2—Who laid the cornerstone of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa?

3—Who is the principal of McMaster University, Toronto?

4—What is the area of Yukon?

5—Where is the largest elk herd in the world?

6—What administrative department has charge of the meteorological service of Canada?

7—Who were the coureurs des bois?

8—Who was Etienne Brule?

9—When did conscription come to an end in England?

10—What was Cape Breton called formerly?

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OTHERS' VIEWS

STRANGE ANIMAL FRIENDSHIPS.

[From the New York Herald.]

Strange friendships are formed between different members of the animal kingdom. Frequently these are between animals and birds, as was the case of the blind ox and the gander in Alabama.

The death of the ox, because of his removal to a new pasture where he did not have the gander, led to the belief that he had been accustomed to lead the way to the watering trough and to and from the pasture, and would have been enough to those who have had much to do with animals and have noted their tendency to fraternize with other species.

It is an old custom with breeders of thoroughbred horses to have a companion for nervous stallions and mares, while nearly every racing stable has a goat, dog, cat, cock or hen to allay the tension of a temperamental filly or high-strung horse. The habit probably came to us from England, where the thoroughbred had his origin. It is shown in the old pictures of racehorses and racing stables. A goat is considered the best remedy for stall walking, a nervous action, and the interferences with training operations, and most of the big stables have one as a part of their equipment.

JOHN'S DEAD, ALL RIGHT.

[Toronto Telegram, April 26.]

This morning Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, head of the registrar-general's department, received by mail the following certificate on the printed postcard issued to doctors and undertakers to be sent to the registrar-general in case of death:

County—Lincoln.
City—St. Catharines.

Name of deceased—John Barleycorn.
Age—2,000.

Sex—Both.
Date of death—April 18.

Date of burial—April 18.
Where interred—Ontario.

Cause of death—Women's votes.
Name and address of physician in attendance—Liberty League.

Name and address of person issuing burial certificate—Sons of Temperance.
Signature and address of undertaker—W. C. T. U.

THE USE OF TRANSPORTATION.

[Ottawa Journal.]

The use made of transportation by rail in Canada and the United States is prodigious. It far exceeds the record in Europe or any other part of the world.

American railways in 1920 moved 3,700 tons one mile for every man, woman and child in the country. Canadian railways moved 3,170 tons one mile for each inhabitant. The corresponding figures for European railways are as low as 600 tons for Australia, they are 700. It would be impossible to find any other factor which so positively and definitely illustrates the commercial ability of our people, the average of which is always the direct product of trade.

In Canada the Canadian Pacific moved 1,450 of the so-called ton miles per capita, the Canadian National system 950, and all other railways the average of 700. At the same time, the volume of traffic plays an important part.

We see in this marvelous use of transportation the vital relationship of our railways to the commerce of the country. On the maintenance and efficiency of what must be regarded as our marketing facilities turns to a large extent our growth and prosperity; for if what we would like to produce if we could not distribute our products? In the consideration of our railway problem this situation as to the availability of transportation becomes the very core of the matter.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

[Associated Advertising.]

We have had in recent years some excellent examples of the destructive effect of unwise meddling by the Government in private business.

First one and then another line of industry has been placed publicly upon the grill in a sort of political pastime. Hardly any branch of industry has been immune from the attacks of the Standard Oil Company, the packers, long would be the list of concerns placed on the defensive.

Assuming that any or all of the industries thus attacked are really operating contrary to public policy, and that, for the good of the country as a whole, changes were needed, certainly the methods employed to bring about those changes could be seriously doubted.

There can no longer be any question of the fact that you cannot direct suspicion toward one branch of industry in America without creating a certain amount of suspicion towards all industry.

Certainly success and growth in a business sense are not criminal. If they are, we should begin our reformation with the elementary classroom, where success in the business of business, big and small.

Unfair competition should be an unfair competition wherever it is met. But the interest of every businessman in America in the growth of our whole industry should be assumed until the contrary is proven.

If we can only apply the same business sense to governmental interference with business which has been applied to the building of bridges, we can make headway. If we can put governmental interference on a constructive rather than a destructive foundation, if we can call business in and correct its faults, we shall have a full measure of protection and ample opportunity to discriminate between the legitimate and the illegitimate in applying our remedy. Such course will permit the government to do what it ought to do—help instead of hurt industrial progress.

EVERYTHING

APRIL DAYS.

[Selected.]

When April days go dancing
Along the road to May,
With here a flower and there a shower,
And hither time to stay.

The brooks are full of little waves
That race and chase in glee,
And all the flooding rivers
Rush on to find the sea.

Then spring and brave green grasses
On every hill and plain,
A wealthy host in field and coast.
They laugh in sun and rain.

The morning wakes in melody
And mirth finds time to stay,
When April days go dancing
Along the road to May.

BRITISH COMMERCE BY AIR.

Foreign trade by air between the United Kingdom and the continent during the calendar year 1920 amounted to \$1,022,515, according to the figures of Commerce Monthly, published by the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

Of this \$477,047 represented imports, and \$545,468 were exports. Owing to the fact that Great Britain's commerce by air was not inaugurated until August 25, 1919, comparable data are available only for the last quarter of the year, the bulk explaining. These show that the value of such commerce for the last three months of 1920 was four times larger than for the corresponding period in 1919.

The bulk of the imports during 1920 (the bulk says, "consisted of women's outer clothing and fur goods from France, the value of which was \$235,000, hats, hosiery, feathers, jewelry and precious stones, moving picture films and perfumery were among the other articles carried. One of the largest items of export was men's woolen clothing, valued at \$27,700."

THE MIDDLE YEARS.

[Arthur Davidson Pickett, in the North American Review.]

This is the burden of the middle years. To know what things can be or not be known.

To find no sunset lovely unto tears.
To pass not with the swallow southward-bound
Toward his Hesperides where gold seas break
Beyond the last horizon round strange isles.

To have forgot Prometheus on his peak.
To know that pilgrim-miles are only miles
Then death seems not so dreadful with its night
That keeps unstirred the veil of mystery.

Then no acclaimed disaster can afflict
Him who is wise in human history
And finds no godhead there to earn his praise
And dreads no horror save his empty days.

Not all my will can change this casque of bone
That predestines what each thought must be:
And I have learned to bear with these my enforced defects and doomed futility,
And with reproach no longer rack a skull

Whose rigid plan, conditioned long ago,
Left such a margin for the beautiful
To push its summer light through. Now I know
Somewhat the measure of what may be done
And may not by this child of a dark race.

Who in the long processions of the sun
At last for a brief moment takes his place.
I bid him bear his banner with the rest,
Nor too much blame the dusk that haunts his breast.

MUSIC AND THE ANCIENT GAELIC WORLD.

[The North American Review.]

Oscar Wilde declared that the Irish are too poetical ever to be poets. It is a taking phrase, but no closer to the truth than Oscar ever cared to get. But if he had said that the Irish are too musical (using the word in its broadest sense) ever to be music-makers, he would have found himself in an amazing way.

It is the case with the Irish. It is one of the paradoxes of aesthetic history that the most lyrically sensitive of all peoples have produced no composer of the first rank, and no second-rank.

They came nearest to it when Ann McKim, who was born in Belfast four generations ago, became the great-grandmother of Edward MacDowell—the first Celtic voice to speak of an art out of musical art. But MacDowell was born on Clinton street, New York, and his Celticism was intermixed with the spiritual traits of nineteenth-century America.

We have lately been reminded of these curious truths by the performance in New York of one of the relatively few attempts at a projection of the Celtic imagination that musical art can show. The music came from a Scandinavian, and the Celticism was intermixed with the spiritual traits of nineteenth-century America.

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