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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED.

London, Ont., Monday, March 1.

GERMANY AND THE REPARATIONS.

The very pertinent question as to the direction in which Germany's exports are to move in order that she may meet the indemnities imposed by the Allies is discussed by Professor Tausig of Harvard University, in the March Atlantic Monthly. He assumes that after the heat of the war feeling has died down somewhat that it will be recognized a little more clearly than at present that unless Germany can export goods she will never be able to meet the demands that are made upon her. At present three forces, if not more, are operating to defeat the export of German goods and the consequent payment of indemnities. These are the loss by Germany of her former markets, and especially of her colonies; the boycott of German goods that exists in some degree in almost all countries; and the lack of shipping. The trade programs of the Allied countries are, as might be expected, aimed at seizing the markets that were formerly in German control, and the countries that have tariffs will doubtless use them effectively against German goods. What course England will take is more problematic, in the opinion of Professor Tausig. Great Britain, in the past, was one of Germany's best customers, and replies to questions put recently by members of the British Commons show that a considerable trade with Germany in some lines is already under way. As far as the other allies are concerned, Germany can hope for little mercy. Where then will she turn for an outlet?

Professor Tausig holds that the only direction in which any considerable expansion of German trade can be looked for is in Eastern Europe, Russia in particular. Manufactured goods from Germany transported by the short haul into Russia, and paid for in the raw materials and foodstuffs with which that country abounds is likely to be the future course of trade. The writer points out that both countries are now the scene of experiments in the reconstruction of society, which will be watched with closest attention for a generation to come. Whatever their course and final outcome, the prospect is that they will be accompanied by trade developments of a most interesting character. Naturally the other nations will resent the entry into Russia on a large scale of German business, particularly as all are under the necessity of increasing their export trade in order to pay for the food and the raw materials which they must have. But in the opinion of Professor Tausig no nation will be so driven by force of absolute necessity to find new markets as will Germany, and he predicts that at the end of the reparation period she will be in a position commercially to hold. Professor Tausig's conclusion is of importance. He says:

"France and the other Allies need disposable means at once—ready funds. They must market the German bonds, or else their own securities based on these bonds, presumably with some sort of guaranty or indorsement. Market them they must in order to command the resources they need at this very moment. But once they have put the securities in the hands of investors they have given hostages to fortune. Thereafter they must permit, nay, facilitate, German arrangements for export."

Professor Tausig further quotes a distinguished French statesman—one whose name carries weight—remarking in the course of a conversation in which the inevitableness of Germany's expanding exports was pointed out: "If this proves to be the case—if Germany cannot pay without competing with us and displacing us in the export trade of Russia and Siberia—we will simply cancel the reparations."

CANADA'S ARMY.

A few days ago a distinguished Canadian general was reported to have said that Canadians who are against an "efficient military force" are "bolshhevistically inclined." If this gentleman thinks of an efficient military force along the lines of conscription or compulsory military training there is no doubt that such a scheme of national defence is not acceptable to the people of this country. There is no question but that anything that savors of a large army gathered by compulsion will be turned down by the average Canadian, and that from fear of militarism and engagement in imperial wars, not because of conversion to "Red" principles. A great military force in this country would mean that Canada would be in danger of being called upon to participate in imperial military expeditions in which we could have no interest, and to which at times it is possible we would be distinctly hostile. And once we became associated in these affairs there would be no end to it.

On the other hand there are few citizens, we believe, who will object to a small, highly-trained military force, expertly led and formed by voluntary enlistment. That we think will be considered by the average Canadian as an efficient force. Canada does not require an army of a size greater than is necessary to cope with any trouble within the country's borders. A large force in Canada would be looked upon with suspicion by our good friends across the border, and presently we would have both sides of the fortress frontier bristling with guns. That sort of thing would lead towards just such a situation as helped largely to bring on the world catastrophe. To destroy military

ism thousands of Canadians laid down their lives. Canadians will not approve of any military force except the small one required for its domestic affairs.

THE LONDON STREET RAILWAY.

A very clear letter to the press from Mr. Leonard Tait, secretary of the London Street Railway, has been published. It is time in the interest of the public that a settlement of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs should be found.

Mr. Tait says:

"Four plans suggest themselves. Private operation, city operation, hydro operation, or private operation under city supervision. As private operation in itself has been stated to be inadequate, and as city operation or hydro operation have not as yet been considered as the best solution, provision could be made for private operation under city supervision, until such time as the city or hydro operation was considered to be advisable, provision being made for the taking over of the railway at any time."

Mr. Tait points out that the actual cost of transportation for many years has exceeded the fares paid, and that any expert on street railway operation would verify this statement. He will be pleased to render any assistance he can to any authorized committee that will help to settle the street railway problem.

The street railway is a legitimate public utility, and one that serves every day in the year a large proportion of the people. The cost of maintaining proper service has been, particularly since the war began, increasing. Everything purchased in daily life either to eat or wear has increased. It is reasonable that the service rendered by the street railway should be adequately recompensed so that satisfactory service should be given.

Mr. Tait eliminates private operation, city and hydro operation, and suggests private operation under city supervision until either the city or hydro is ready to take it over. This is a common-sense suggestion and should be adopted. It is unfair to those who ride on the street railway and unfair to the street railway to refuse to recognize the difficulties created by the war, and the high cost of living. In every other direction cost has increased. In justice the fares should have been raised, but Mr. Tait suggests a plan by which the city could supervise the running of the street railway and before purchase, by actual experiment, ascertain the lowest amount reasonable to pay, either for fares or for the railway itself.

Mr. Tait's letter should be carefully read and considered by those whose duty it is to settle the questions involved. There is no reason why settlement should be delayed five years and the public receive inadequate service in the meantime. For some time past conditions in every way have been becoming worse. Injustice has resulted to the public and the railway. Common sense should be exercised and if it is the conditions now prevailing should come to an end to the best advantage of both the public and the company.

"INDUSTRY AND HUMANITY."

ARTICLE NO. 8.

Capital is transferable. Labor is not. Can this inequality be adjusted?

Mr. King says: "The capitalist and his capital may be separated; not so the laborer and his labor. They are inseparable. The laborer must go where his labor is wanted. His life and person are a part of his service. The power his labor represents cannot be transferred to another. Apart from himself it is meaningless. The power of control through capital can be transferred."

It was the realization of these facts that brought trades unions into being. The individual alone was powerless, but by uniting many wrongs were righted. Looking back not many years the lot of a working man was worse than it is today. In an industrial town in Scotland the assertion was made that no matter how industrious and sober a man might be, nor how economical his wife might be, they could not hope to bring up a family and in a lifetime own their own home, and that it depended entirely on the wife whether a man so circumstanced would have anything at all ahead or not.

That state of affairs has not up to the present time existed in Canada. London is a city of homes owned by those who occupy them, the majority of which are workmen's homes. It is harder today than formerly to secure a home, but up until the war came the opportunity was within the reach of all. Loan companies found no safer class of investment than workmen's homes. All modern homes were safe.

Changes, in no way attributable to capital, have occurred. The cost of building material is making building too expensive. Had it not been for the increased cost of building material there would likely have been a building boom all over Canada at the present time. These changes can fairly be attributed to the war, but there is no material reduction yet in sight. On top of this fact comes the high cost of living. Capital does not appear to be responsible for this in an agricultural country like Canada. For the present condition other considerations are responsible.

Mr. King says: "What is business and what philanthropy is sometimes difficult to decide. Justice as a criterion gives very often to prevailing practice and customary procedure. The distinction, 'Business is Business,' is sometimes cited in support of practices which, apart from business, would be regarded as immoral. Unfortunately, what to appearance may be regarded as successful business, may be, from the point of view of the well-being of society, the gravest of calamities. How often a good showing on the year's business becomes the all-important consideration. Where economies have to be effected, instead of regarding labor as the factor in production entitled to first consideration, the short-sighted and mistaken results not infrequently obtain of viewing labor as of less importance than organization and equipment. Where machines become impaired, their replacement becomes a direct charge upon the cost of production. How often competition makes possible the substitution of fresh workers for those whose energies have been exhausted."

The machine is part of the capital, but the used up worker is replaced by a younger and fresher worker. To remedy the difference between the fact that capital can be transferred and labor not, so far union is the only remedy. When there is an enlargement of the scope of jurisprudence, to take in every phase of justice capable of being determined in a court, some further remedy may be found. Of course, the application of the golden rule is always open to both sides and has been exercised in actual life more frequently than not.

From Here and There

MAN WANTED.

[Loyat Fraser in London Daily Mail.]

We want a big, fierce, ugly man as chancellor of the exchequer. We want a chancellor with a jaw of granite, a voice like the roar of Judgment, a mind as keen as the edge of a carving-knife, and a will like the Rock of Gibraltar. We want a man who will (temporarily) seize Mr. Winston Churchill and shake him as a terrier shakes a rat whenever he blows into the cabinet singing "Annie Laurie" and asked him if he'd seen any snakes and you know what Dave's do. He just looked at the storekeeper out of the corner of his eye and didn't say a word. I was dying to laugh, but Dave said, 'Just then along comes Jim Doherty from Wallingford's shanty.'

"Mr. Smythe was sitting down on a stump looking mighty used up. 'Slick,' asked Jim, 'Come over to the shanty and I'll give you some whiskey.' 'At the word 'whiskey' Mr. Smythe jumped up and pranced about like a wild man. 'I've drunk too much whiskey,' he yelled, 'I've drunk too much of that stuff that stings like an adder.' 'You act as though you had 'em,' said Jim. 'I have got 'em,' yelled the storekeeper. 'I've seen snakes, all kinds, all breeds, and colors of snakes. I'm a sick man. I want to get home where I can pray and pour all my whiskey through a knot-hole in the wall. I'll never drink it again, so help me, I won't.' 'Doherty looked at me and whistled and I don't say nothing. After the storekeeper left I told Jim all about the commotion, and he said he had 'em' and Jim tried to get a joke on me about men who drink whiskey seeing things as are not pleasant, to look at. He didn't do it, though. 'I'm mighty surprised, surprised and disturbed,' said the widow. 'I thought Mr. Smythe was everything' a man should be. Ain't it funny how one can be fooled by a man?'

Mr. Smythe looked up. 'Somehow Mr. Smythe didn't fool me,' she said, 'I knew he drank whiskey, because he smelled of it. I knew he swore by the way his tongue and eyes fought with each other. I knew he lied because he said he loved all men. There's nobody alive and natural built that way.' 'I'm mighty surprised, surprised and disturbed,' said the widow. 'I thought Mr. Smythe was everything' a man should be. Ain't it funny how one can be fooled by a man?'

MR. ASQUITH'S ELECTIONS. [English Paper.] While Mr. Asquith has had fewer electoral ups and downs than Mr. Gladstone, he has, perhaps, had to fight for the privilege of sitting in the House more frequently than his first leader in proportion to the number of his elections. The contest that closes today with the poll at Paisley is the eleventh in which the ex-premier has figured as a candidate, and the ninth in which he has had to await the result of the count. The only occasions in thirty-four years upon which his nomination has been unopposed were the formal re-elections required by the ancient statute upon his appointment as home secretary in 1892, and when he took over the war office after the Curragh incident in the spring of 1914.

"ARRANT OLD HUMBURG." [London Daily Express.] The statements at the Paris conference, I learn, did not spend their whole time discussing the affairs of Europe. On occasion they even strayed into history, as when Mr. George and Mr. Clemenceau were heard to be engaged in a vigorous discussion of Mr. Gladstone's character and claim to fame, with Mr. Bonar Law making a silent third. Mr. George was strong in his advocacy of the Liberal leader of the nineteenth century. With reiterated emphasis he kept on applying to him the epithet "Great."

AMERICA'S POPULATION. [London Daily News.] It is expected that the American census which is now proceeding will show an estimated population of 112,000,000, draws attention to the remarkable development of the United States in comparison with other countries. According to the 1910 census, the population was 91,572,265, which meant that it had grown nearly thirteenfold in a century. During the same period the population of the United Kingdom had barely trebled itself, the increase being from 17,000,000 to 45,000,000.

Sixty years ago the United States National Conservation Commission published an estimate of the probable growth of the American nation during each decade up to the year 2000. As the commission's estimate for the year 1910 was 98,000,000, below what is now thought will prove the actual figure, it will be seen that they have erred on the side of caution. They consider that at the beginning of the next century the States there have a population of 219,000,000.

A MESSAGE—NOT FROM MARS. [By A. St. Marys.] Marconi has had a message from away among the stars. But can't tell what it came from Venus or from Mars.

I wonder that I might aid him with my knowledge of the spheres. For I have made a study of the stars these many years.

Perhaps some starry messages have wandered far astray. From off the wireless stations up to Saturn just to fling.

Or fair Venus may have whispered o'er to Saturn just to fling. Across the intervening space his brightest golden ring.

The Dog Star, Sirius, may have bayed the silver silent moon. The Great Bear may have grumbled since the Dipper's not a spoon.

The Hunter may have chased the virgin Meladon about. And made the welkin echo with joyous laugh and shout.

Orion's belt may have come loose and fallen into space. And may have struck the moon man a slap across the face.

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Let's turn back to the wisdom of the Rhymes of Mother Goose—

The Cow in jumping o'er the Moon must have upset the pail.

Good explanation, surely, for Marconi's wondrous tale.

LOVE OF THE WILD

BY ARCHIE P. MCKISHNIE

"My gracious!" sighed the good woman, wiping material streaks from her face. "Are you sure he swore to any?"

"To one of the Brotherhood boys could swear worse or longer," asserted Tommy.

"And what did he do then?" laughed Mary Ann, tearing running down her cheek.

"Why then Mr. Smythe turned to Dave and asked him if he'd seen any snakes and you know what Dave's do. He just looked at the storekeeper out of the corner of his eye and didn't say a word. I was dying to laugh, but Dave said, 'Just then along comes Jim Doherty from Wallingford's shanty.'

"Mr. Smythe was sitting down on a stump looking mighty used up. 'Slick,' asked Jim, 'Come over to the shanty and I'll give you some whiskey.' 'At the word 'whiskey' Mr. Smythe jumped up and pranced about like a wild man. 'I've drunk too much whiskey,' he yelled, 'I've drunk too much of that stuff that stings like an adder.' 'You act as though you had 'em,' said Jim. 'I have got 'em,' yelled the storekeeper. 'I've seen snakes, all kinds, all breeds, and colors of snakes. I'm a sick man. I want to get home where I can pray and pour all my whiskey through a knot-hole in the wall. I'll never drink it again, so help me, I won't.' 'Doherty looked at me and whistled and I don't say nothing. After the storekeeper left I told Jim all about the commotion, and he said he had 'em' and Jim tried to get a joke on me about men who drink whiskey seeing things as are not pleasant, to look at. He didn't do it, though. 'I'm mighty surprised, surprised and disturbed,' said the widow. 'I thought Mr. Smythe was everything' a man should be. Ain't it funny how one can be fooled by a man?'

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Ann came into the house with two pails of foaming milk. Their mother was seated before the blazing log, puffing the smoke ceilingward. There was an atmosphere of homely tranquility about the place. Tommy sniffed the air. He had missed the scent of tobacco. Through the open door came draughtily a lazy day-breeze from off the Eau. It was sweet and soft with the smell of ripened water plants. "Can I go to the Point with 'em tomorrow, ma?" asked the boy. He had divined the proper moment to make an exceptional request was now.

"You kin," answered the mother. The lean yellow-eyed cat looked in the door, and Tommy patted his patched trouser leg. She came over to him trustingly and the boy lifted her up and stroked her scanty fur. Outside the whip-poor-will was alive, for the song of the mill was dead.

CHAPTER XXII. The Shot in the Dark. For the first night since the long nights had come Big McTavish's fiddle was silent. It hung on the wall and the man sat before the fire, his chin in his hands. Mrs. McTavish reclined on a couch of willows beside him, and her eyes rested on her husband's face sympathetically.

"You mustn't worry about it, Mac," she said. "They can't take our place from us, I know." "It's not that, Mary," replied the husband. "It's the thoughts of what might happen if they should try. They don't know the men here in Bushwhackers' Place. They don't know 'em like I know 'em. You know what the law of the wood is, Mary. Please God, they don't try to drive our boys out. I shudder to think of what might happen if they tried that. I fear trouble now that Halliart has sent his schooner around."

Boy entered the house as the father was speaking. He carried a double-barrelled fowling piece and across his back hung a string of wild ducks. Gloss, who sat beside the table knitting, glanced up at he entered, and a soft gleam stole into her eyes. Then, noting the lugard lines in Boy's face, she approached him with outstretched hands. He smiled, and, putting the gun on its rack, let his game fall to the floor. Then he took the girl's hands in his and stroked them caressingly. "Wild duck, Gloss," he laughed. "Big dinner tomorrow, girl."

She gazed at him with wide eyes, her hands unconsciously tightening on his, boy glanced toward the woman on the couch. Gloss turned to her work, and he went and sat beside his mother. "Was it rough, Boy?" she asked fondly, putting her arm about his neck. To be continued.

London & Port Stanley Railway

Time Table Effective September 5. To St. Thomas—10:00, 10:20, 10:40, 11:00, 11:20 a.m., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 p.m. To Port Stanley—10:20, 10:40, 11:00, 11:20, 11:40, 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 p.m. Daily except Sunday. Limited train, London to St. Thomas.

CUNARD ANCHOR DONALDSON

REGULAR SERVICES

To Glasgow

From—
Portland.....Saturia.....Mar. 6
Montreal.....Saturia.....Mar. 13
Montreal.....Saturia.....Mar. 20
Montreal.....Saturia.....Mar. 27
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To Liverpool.
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New York.....Columbia.....Mar. 27
New York.....Columbia.....Apr. 3
New York.....Columbia.....Apr. 10
New York.....Columbia.....Apr. 17
New York.....Columbia.....Apr. 24
New York.....Columbia.....May 1
New York.....Columbia.....May 8
New York.....Columbia.....May 15
New York.....Columbia.....May 22
New York.....Columbia.....May 29
New York.....Columbia.....Jun. 5
New York.....Columbia.....Jun. 12
New York.....Columbia.....Jun. 19
New York.....Columbia.....Jun. 26
New York.....Columbia.....Jul. 3
New York.....Columbia.....Jul. 10
New York.....Columbia.....Jul. 17
New York.....Columbia.....Jul. 24
New York.....Columbia.....Jul. 31
New York.....Columbia.....Aug. 7