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ADVERTISERS, NOTE.

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London, Ont., Wednesday, July 20.

ALBERTA'S CHOICE.

So far as the Conservative party in the new Legislature of Alberta is concerned it is as extinct as the dodo, the farmers putting forth all their strength, having cleaned up the field, and harvested at least 35 out of the 61 constituencies. The Liberals, having secured less than half of this number, will have to give place to the U. F. A., and the latter will now have an opportunity of shaping the political destinies of the province, just as the U. F. O. had in Ontario in 1919. The banding of the farmers of Alberta together, however, may be taken not so much as an act of hostility towards the Stewart Government, but as a further sign of the determination of the agriculturists to see things through for themselves.

Alberta is first and foremost an agricultural province; its predominant interests lie in this direction, and the farmer feels that he would like to have a turn at driving his own team. He is doubtless quite entitled to do this so long as the route selected is for the good of the province as a whole. It is not conducive to the welfare of any province nor any country as a whole, when a party, reveling in its strength, strikes a hard and fast line of policy and becomes dictatorial. Alberta is at heart Liberal, and has been so throughout the whole sixteen years of its existence as a province, and the attitude of the farmers is not from any lack of sympathy with Liberal ideals, but is a declaration of independence at a time when the destinies of the Dominion as a whole are passing through a period of post-war readjustment. The spirit of reform is in the air, and what is wanted is steady hands and level heads for its wise direction.

The group system of government is being pitted against the party system, but the whole movement is essentially democratic. The death-knell of Toryism has been sounded throughout Canada, and well may Mr. Meighen hasten home to rescue the remnants of his house built upon sand from the wave of progressiveness that is breaking it down on every side.

LOOKING ABROAD.

"We cannot afford to be caught with the short end of the stick whenever the United States Congress deems it expedient to deny admittance to our produce," says the Agricultural Gazette. This means that for Canada to place too much reliance on the market to the south weakens her position. What Canada has to do is in order to meet the changed conditions is to seek fresh markets abroad and to develop those to which she has already found an entry. Within the British Empire itself there is much room for the products of this country, and Britain especially is eager to secure all that Canada can supply.

The principal problem is not the securing of orders for these products, but their collection, transportation and distribution. One would imagine that these difficulties could be by a little management and initiative be readily overcome, but the great stumbling-block to the success of any movement of the kind is lack of co-operation. Britain wants Canada's apples, she wants her butter and cheese, she wants her eggs and poultry; she has room for her wheat and all the beef that can be sent over under the present restrictions; but the farmers do not organize as they should, and place their surplus of all these commodities where they are wanted and where good prices can be secured.

Through its agents and commissioners the federal and provincial governments have made spasmodic efforts along certain lines, but it is to be feared that too much reliance has in the past been placed on Government assistance in this direction, to the detriment of the energy and enterprise of the farmer himself. It seems strange that when Canadian manufacturers can place their goods, not only all over the British Isles, but all over the world, that the Canadian farmer cannot do the same. He must persevere with his vision if he is going to shake off the parochialism which he has been bound in the past. He must wake up to the fact that he has passed the pioneer stage, and that he must look to the wide world, and not to the other side of his boundary fence for an outlet for his produce and a reward for his toil.

THE AFTERMATH OF PEACE.

A good many of the troubles that Mr. Keynes predicted would follow the peace treaty are coming in due course. The victors in the war are finding that national calls for vengeance are not easily reconciled with economic facts, and the surrendered German shipping is an example of this at the present time. When the peace was concluded Germany had to turn over a large tonnage of shipping as compensation for the shipping belonging to Great Britain and other countries that her submarines had destroyed. This was eminently right and proper, and would have been of great advantage to the victor countries had they been able to use it, but the dislocated condition of world trade has made the surrendered shipping a regular white elephant, and we have the curious spectacle today of Germany buying back at very moderate rates the same ships that she surrendered a year and a half ago. During that time they have clogged British harbors, discouraged shipbuilding, and have been nuisances generally. Now they are to be put into service in competition with British shipping, and for the carriage of German goods that are to pay

the indemnity that has been exacted from the defeated nation.

Paying off an indemnity has a sort of imposing sound about it, but after all does not differ materially from paying off any other debt. Great Britain has debts owing to her all over the world, and the last thing she wants is to have them repaid. What she does want is to have the interest on them paid regularly and at a profitable rate. From her point of view it would probably be a good deal better if the Germans never paid off a cent of their debt, but simply continued for all time to pay the interest charges. Paying off a debt owed by one country to another implies that the receiving country must have less exports than the paying country. Here is the rub in the German reparations which make it necessary that Germany should have a great export trade over her competitors. That is, in punishing the culprit, you restore trade supremacy at your own expense.

The Manchester Guardian quotes Mr. Churchill's recent warning that the countries which had done best during the war and now held much of the world's present and future wealth in pawn might find that pawnbroking had put them out of regular business. The United States is experiencing that at the present time, its export trade during April and May being less than half the amount in April and May of 1920. The excess of American exports over imports declined from about \$850,000,000 in December to a tenth of that amount in April. British official reports, on the other hand, indicate that Germany is working with feverish energy, and has less acute industrial depression than other countries. Her technical efficiency is probably as high as that of any other country, and her standard of living is lower than in either Great Britain or the United States. With these conditions she has an advantage in neutral markets, while back behind all is the tremendous driving force of having to meet the reparation requirements.

These are the facts that are being made known in all kinds of official reports and semi-official bulletins. They indicate how hard it is to reconcile economics with hysteria. We still believe that Germany ought to pay to the last farthing, and we believe in exacting it from her forthwith, but just how we are going to escape the consequences of victory we are less and less certain all the time.

CITIZENS OF THE WORLD.

Although officially as a city London hasn't any foreign population, there resides within its bounds thousands of people who do not belong to the Anglo-Celtic race. All these, according to the Dominion census, are Canadians, and as such they are entitled to all the rights and privileges pertaining to the people of this country. It is quite the fashion to impute to the so-called foreigner all the vices and defects which mingle with the scum that rises to the surface of the world's melting pot, but such an assumption is not only uncharitable and un-Christian, but apparently it is unjust as well, for, according to information supplied by city officials, their homes and their manner of living are as a rule just as cleanly as those of other Canadians.

In these foreigners, as they are commonly called, we find, on a limited scale, an embodiment of the League of Nations, for, although they belong to widely differing races of mankind, they are akin in their aims and sympathies. It appears that there are residing in this city representatives of almost all the great races of the world—Greeks, Latins, Slavs, Assyrians and other representatives of the Semitic division, negroes, Mongolians and Red Indians.

It is gratifying to learn that so far as can be ascertained all of these different races are contented with their lot, and that their presence here does not constitute a "problem." There is no doubt that many of them are drawn to this country, not alone with the idea of acquiring wealth, but with the notion that under British rule they will be breathing an atmosphere of greater freedom—using the word in its truest sense—that that which they enjoyed in the land of their birth. Differences in color and religion do not seem to deter these various peoples from dwelling together in an amicable and neighborly fashion, and on one street in the city representatives of almost all the great divisions of mankind can talk to one another from their front doorsteps.

Racial rivalry frequently begets racial jealousy and ill-feeling, and this is the bane not only of nations, but of mankind as a whole. This racial feeling is accountable for much of the blood that has been spilled in the world throughout the centuries, and will doubtless be responsible for the loss of much more if a more sane view of the right of any man to sit under his own vine and fig tree be not conceded in the spirit of generosity and goodwill. We need not hug the Ethiopian to our bosom, nor invite the Mongolian or the Assyrian to preside at our breakfast tables, but, aided by the blessings which we as Celts and Saxons enjoy, we can allow them to work out their own destinies in their own way, so long as they conform to the laws of the land.

It is hard to say what time may bring forth, but the evolution of the human race goes steadily on. Understandings of one nation with another are increasing, and in due season the peace and concord for which the world has been dreaming may come to pass.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Notwithstanding the result in Alberta, Charles Stewart will not on this occasion lose his head.

Little Boy Blue is no longer satisfied with a toy automobile; he must have a real one belonging to someone else.

The Ontario cabinet has decided on the purchase of a cement plant. They have apparently decided to stick together.

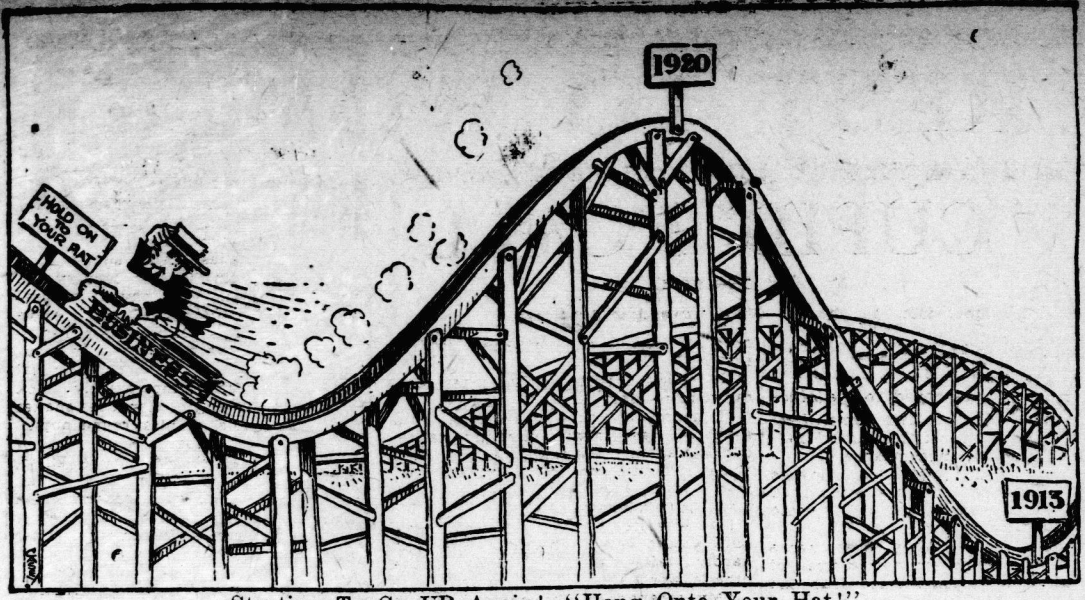
A French airman has climbed to the record altitude of 24,768 feet. Cheap trips to the moon are not beyond the bounds of possibility.

It is hard to understand how anyone can be drowned while "swimming," but the papers are continually announcing this peculiar circumstance.

One hundred women went to the House of Representatives at Washington to hear one woman talk. Are the majority of the women in the United States deaf and dumb?

Hamilton is threatened with an ice famine as the result of a big fire. But there is nothing strange in this. London was threatened with a coal famine as the result of a severe frost.

The last rites have now been performed over the grave of John Barleycorn. The worst of it is that the mourners will not be able to "drown their sorrows in the flowing bowl" without digging him up again.



Starting To Go UP Again! "Hang Onto Your Hat!"

OTHERS' VIEWS

SOME CORRESPONDENTS.

[Toronto Star.]

Queer things happen in newspaper offices, and to the uninitiated there was a certain air of mystery about a number of items which appeared in a contemporary on the Twelfth. They were on this pattern:

"Eastern district will form up on Alexander street. Get parade state from W. M.'s, and fill in on slip given you. Rush to office and hand them to Mr. Muir when completed."

Of course it was just the Telegram's instructions to its reporters which thus crept into the columns as Orange notes. It is not usual to print these little billets d'outrage from the city editor, but in the rush of getting out a newspaper on an exciting occasion like the Twelfth of July almost anything may happen.

THE UNEARTHLY PARADISE.

[London Daily Mail.]

To Communists rendered anxious by the drying up of the golden stream from Russia, we commend the news that that country which flies through as the more fortunate inhabitants make their escape from their native land. Such a country which flies through as the more fortunate inhabitants make their escape from their native land. Such a country which flies through as the more fortunate inhabitants make their escape from their native land.

THE GAMBLING CURSE.

[London Daily Mail.]

Professional baseball as a sport will suffer in public esteem if the baseball pool mania is not suppressed. In pool-rooms and in many soft drink establishments, drug stores, and even in restaurants and other places, baseball pools are sold. This is contrary to law in most states, but little effort has been made, apparently to stop it. Men and boys with their money up will go to the game, and they will be there to see the home team win, but the one on which they are betting. What kind of athletic sport is this? One that as well suit itself up in a poolroom and try to guess the names of the "ponies" that the gamblers will name as winners.

A COMPOSITE NAME.

[Kincardine Review.]

After church union what shall we call them? Presbyterians? How would Presbyterians do? Or would Methodists do? It seems to us that Congregationalists are too cumbersome.

YOUR LUXURIES.

[Vancouver Sun.]

During the single year 1919 the people of Canada spent \$300,000,000 more for luxuries than was spent in the country for education since confederation, according to a statistician employed by the Government at Ottawa.

CANADA HONORED BY FRANCE.

[Toronto Mail and Empire.]

Canada will hold as one of its treasured national possessions, to be guarded as are the most cherished memorials of its people's devotion to it, Rodin's bust presented on Wednesday afternoon to the Dominion Government. Precious as the work of a great sculptor, and as the gift of the government of a great nation, this work of art, Rodin's bust, is more precious still as a token of the friendship between the two countries. It is a tribute of France's gratitude to Canada, and a reminder of the debt of honor which France owes to Canada for its aid in the war. It is a noble offering of France's remembrance to the army of imperishable fame that this country sent to fight for the freedom of France, and the defenders of France. The soul of France had to be reckoned with in the great war as perhaps the most important factor in the victory. It is a noble offering of France's remembrance to the army of imperishable fame that this country sent to fight for the freedom of France, and the defenders of France. The soul of France had to be reckoned with in the great war as perhaps the most important factor in the victory. It is a noble offering of France's remembrance to the army of imperishable fame that this country sent to fight for the freedom of France, and the defenders of France. The soul of France had to be reckoned with in the great war as perhaps the most important factor in the victory.

WASTED MAN POWER.

[Christian Science Monitor.]

Those accustomed to the good old ways are always insistent in their declaration that the claims of efficiency experts have been greatly exaggerated. New methods, whatever their virtue, are not always popular. It is observed that it still requires the services of two willing adult workers to display the wonders of a three-ring circus satisfactorily to one youngster.

WHAT DO YOU READ?

[Fred Kelly, in the Nation's Business.]

For some time I have been asking big successful businessmen what they read. And the astonishing thing is that, aside from the daily papers, stock reports and trade journals, comparatively few of them read anything. When it comes to psychology, philosophy, sociology or any kind of literature which stirs the imaginations, the average businessman isn't in the picture. And yet a half an hour a night, after crawling into bed, would in a few weeks make a person appear to be an authority on almost any subject. I say one would appear to be an authority, by comparison with others, for you know anything at all about a subject, aside from the most current events, you know so much more about it than the average man does, that one might think you had devoted your life to it.

DANTE.

[British Whig.]

A few men there be, product of civilization, whose greatness far surpasses national borders and is the heritage of all peoples. Such was Dante Alighieri, who, though Italy's greatest poet, is none the less a treasured possession of the whole world. In preparing to commemorate the six

hundredth anniversary of his death, this comes passing and how rich the sentimentality—if you please," said the widow, who was asked what kind of an epitaph she desired for her late husband. "Let it be short and simple: something like this: 'William Johnston, aged 75 years, the echo of command.'"

I HEARD HER CLAMOROUS ENGINE [Edmund Clarence Steadman.]

Crowned with trailing plumes of sable, right astir my standing-place, Moved a swarthy ocean-steam, in her storm-resisting grace.

Prophecy-like, she clove the water toward the ancient mother-land, And I heard her clamorous engine and the echo of command.

While the long Atlantic billows to my feet came rolling on, With the multitudinous music of a thousand ages gone.

PERFORMING ANIMALS [Lucio in Manchester Guardian.]

The seal must be very unhappy when free. For it cannot be healthy or nice To have to swim round in a nasty cold sea.

With nothing to sit on but ice, So, of course, he prefers to reside in a cage. To dive in a tank and do stunts on a stage.

The dog, though a noble, intelligent beast, Is privately troubled and sore—His legs, he considers, need halving at least.

He hates to run round upon four legs; He is vastly obliged to the gentleman who, Compels him to dance like a human on two.

The elephant's life in his jungle Is lacking in manners and grace—He never sits down at a table to eat, With a napkin tucked under his face. He knows how the sensitive beast must admire

The trainer who guides and refines The beasts an incompetent Providence planned. On wholly nature's misfits in lightest of thrills.

To their height of ambition, a life in the halls. "I saw the cutest little hat this afternoon."

SEA LONGING.

[Harold Vinal in Contemporary Verse.]

You who are inland born know not the pain Of one who longs for grey dunes and the sea, And sound of ebbing tide and windy rain.

And sea-mews crying down immensities, You who are inland born know not the urge Of rapt tides beating passionate and wild.

Nor have you thrilled with wonder at the surge Of drifting water, wayward as a child. Impetuous I seek the eager sea, Imperious for joy and wind-blown spray.

You who are city beaten every day, What do you know of mirth and ecstasy? No thirsty wind has journeyed from the south—And laid a cool, wet finger on your mouth!

FISH.

[D. B. McRae.]

I met a man who wore a smile, He tramped and light upon his lane, I marked the light upon his dial, And called upon him to explain.

"I've been out fishing in the park, I tell the world it was excitin'—Take one look here, but keep it dark—The fish are bitin'."

I met a man who wore a smile, He tramped and light upon his lane, I marked the light upon his dial, And called upon him to explain.

"I'm selling old stocks—what a lark! The stock 'em tell 'em is excitin'—Pipe this roll here, but keep it dark—The fish are bitin'."

THE SILVER LINING

By Fullerton Waldo.

THE MAN IN THE SHOP. Charles M. Schwab in an address to the graduating class of Stevens Institute said: "I've been down on the man in the shop. The best things I have learned often have come to me from the workman."

The workman is accustomed to making things work for him. It may be true that a poor workman quarrels with his tools; but a good workman, is ready to point out a flaw and suggest an improvement.

Dr. Arthur Hadley, who lately retired from the presidency of Yale, knows a lot about railroads, and he knows about them because he has talked with railwaymen. He is fond of telling how a freshman once asked him a question, which he promptly answered. "The just shows that what my mother said is true," said the admiring freshman. "What did she say?" asked Dr. Hadley. "She said that you can learn something from anybody."

I was with Mr. Schwab at the launching of the Tuckahoe, in May, 1918, at Camden, N. J. That was the steel ship that slid down the ways in the record time of twenty-seven days, two hours and forty-five minutes after the laying of the keel.

He grasped the muscled hand of a workman who clambered to the platform, and the two were engaged in earnest conversation for three minutes. "You believe in getting to the man on the job, don't you?" I said to Mr. Schwab afterward.

"I do," he answered. "The big wigs at the top aren't all. You must give the worker an individual pride in his work if you want to get production. The man on the job—the man in the shop—is the man that you must reach." (Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Co.)

PRACTICAL. [Exchange.]

"I don't want any rubbish—no fine

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HOPEFUL SIGNS SEEN BY GIBBS

Finds Reason and Realism Replacing Passion in World Affairs.

BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

LONDON, July 19.—In my dispatch last week I ventured to say that reason and realism were beginning to replace passion and illusion in the settlement of world affairs. Optimism would be carried too far if one prophesied an unexpected career of common sense which is a most uncommon quality, but events the last few days and the trend of thought among European statesmen are in favor of my cheerful forecast.

By settlement of the coal strike and the agreement for wage reductions in the engineering, cotton, shipbuilding and bricklaying industries, Great Britain has passed through the worst crisis in the history of her trade and her credit. A revival of work and business. This cannot be rapid because of permanent damage done foreign markets by all the fatal strife and because even now intensive industry and efficiency are not yet organized by a national spirit of service as they are needed to compete with foreign labor and energy. But factories are getting busy again and orders are coming in.

The British foreign office is occupied mainly at the present moment with two dominant anxieties. First, the situation in Constantinople, and second, the French policy in Germany.

Regarding Constantinople, it cannot be said all is well. The recent setback to the Greek army and the Turkish advance on Ismid is much more serious than a local episode. It challenges the whole allied policy or lack of policy in the near east.

If the Turks were to secure this strip of Asiatic coast overlooking the Dardanelles, the position of the British fleet in the Bosphorus and the Black Sea would be untenable and the allied troops almost certainly would be compelled to evacuate Constantinople.

Or Else Greeks Lose.

The British and French forces either must be strengthened and the Greek army reinforced with allied assistance or the Turkish nationalists must be satisfied by a complete revision of the treaty of peace, which would result in our abandonment of Greek rights which we solemnly guarantee.

France and Italy are both pro-Turk and anti-Greek. They are pro-Turk because they want to establish trading rights in Asia Minor. Italy is pro-Turk because she bitterly resents the rise of Greek power on the Mediterranean Sea and the return of King Constantine.

Public sentiment in England also is rather anti-Greek despite historical sentiment, mainly because there is resolute opposition to any financial or military support for a Greek war. But certain British statesmen are strongly influenced by Levantine trading interests, and apart altogether from that it is impossible to disregard possibility of a Turkish-Russian alliance, which would menace Constantinople and set fire to the Balkans again.

Turning now to Germany, whose problem will continue to dominate European conditions, certain things are happening behind the scenes that are not reassuring. I have trustworthy information that there is a very powerful movement afoot to restore a monarchy in Bavaria under Prince Rupprecht. This is favored to some extent by certain allied diplomats both in England and France who do not believe in permanency of the German republic and would not be dissatisfied to see the power of

Prussia weakened by a strong Catholic kingdom in south Germany.

After the armistice the French were favorable to the idea of a German autocrat named Doctor Drotten, whom I met, and who wished to establish a separate Rhineland republic under the city.

"Free from Prussia!" That scheme failed utterly owing to sentiment for German unity among the Rhineland people, but French officials are now endeavoring to gain by economic means what they failed to achieve by political methods. Owing to the tariff wall they have put up between Germany and the Rhineland they have secured a large quantity of raw materials from Germany in a commercial way and have compelled them to look westward to France for supplies of raw materials.

Here's Another Trouble.

Financial pressure also obliged them to exchange their own products for French luxuries, like wines and perfumes, leading inevitably to German unemployment. This policy is causing a bitter bitterness in Berlin, where there also are loud complaints against continued occupation of towns and villages and against increasing cost of the French army of occupation which the Germans have to pay, although these sanctions, as they have been called, no longer are justified according to the German viewpoint now.

British officials, to my own knowledge, are inclined to sympathize with Germany on that score, which has been very cordial with their French colleagues.

Against those differences, however, a much closer understanding between the French and German ministers on general economic problems now under discussion at Paris. The advice of certain American bankers and financial experts attending the international conference here has been very helpful in this matter, and is likely to influence the cause of economic peace in Europe.

EIFFEL SAYS TOWER WILL LAST FOREVER

Its Only Enemy Is Rust, Says Builder of Engineering Marvel.

PARIS, July 19.—"The Eiffel Tower will last forever. Its only enemy is rust, and we are taking all precautions against it," declares Gustav Eiffel, the builder, in an interview in which he gives a few hitherto unknown details regarding the great structure, which this week was the scene of a luncheon for American engineers.

M. Eiffel is now 83 years old, but in his small apartment on the highest platform of his tower he gets the freshest air in Paris and is confident he has found the secret of long life.

"I feel strong enough to live more than a hundred years," he said, "but this tower will be good for a thousand years, and it will show perhaps hundreds of generations the details of nineteenth century engineering clearer than any text book. Think of it! For only a bare 8,000,000 francs in twenty-five months modern engineering put up a structure weighing 15,000,000 pounds."

Eiffel estimated that there are more than 15,000 separate pieces in the tower, held together by 2,500,000 rivets, and it is to these riveted joints that the greatest care must be directed to prevent a terrible catastrophe some day.

Besides anti-rust paint scores of preparations have been experimented with, all guaranteed to prevent corrosion, but the field is still open to some inventor to produce a real protection that will be unaffected by wind, water or summer heat.

Drink Coca-Cola

DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

DEPOT SODA FALLOV

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