

TWO

TOO MANY LEADING POSITIONS IN LONDON GIVEN TO OUTSIDERS

Musician Arraigns Policy Too Long Followed.

EMPLOY HOME TALENT

Agrees With Advertiser That Youths Should Be Kept at Home.

"How can London expect to hold her position in the gift of the city and the many of the leading organizations is always given to an outsider?" This question was asked by one of the city's foremost musicians after he had read an editorial in the columns of The Advertiser this morning, which was headed "Hold to the Home Town" and counselled that the city should make every effort to keep its young people within its gates by securing for them the opportunities they desired. The Advertiser has seen the effects of the constant exodus of the city's best blood, the removal of its educated youth, and has seen the results of the loss when they have been useful to the community.

An Old Story. "Almost back to the beginning of the city, London has sought outsiders and disregarded the capable home talent," said the musician. "In saying this I have no criticism to make of the men who were brought here, they are not to blame, but the city and its citizens who have no faith in their own."

"When we wanted a chief of police we went to Toronto for him. When we wanted a fire chief, after the death of Chief Roe, we went out of the city, although a London man, later proved to be a failure. When we wanted engineers for the city or hydro departments we always went away from the city."

Always Outsiders. "Our old medical officer of health was let go and we imported a man, although this is a medical matter, and had plenty of capable men. We have, perhaps out of necessity, added outside men to the medical faculty. We were away from the city to secure a collegiate institute principal, and we sent to England for a bandmaster when we had plenty of good home talent."

"Recently we required a new city auditor, and among the applicants was an old London man, but he had been blind to come back. But we turned him down and took a man from another city. The same thing applies to our industrial commissioner."

Not Criticizing Individuals. "Remember that I am not criticizing any of these men for their own sake, but the principle of employing local men cannot always be carried out. At the same time, London has pursued, both as a city and with individual companies, a policy based on the 'prophet without honor in his own country' theory. I recognize that many growing men, concerns have been brought to the city, but as a general rule the outsiders have been brought to the city, and some of them have been successful, but some have failed."

"You see our young men and women going across the line to the west, and to other Canadian cities. They have made good in a big way, as a rule, although I do not mean to say that everyone who leaves London is able to get hold of the world by the tail."

"The idea of keeping our people here most commendable, is it not rather foolish to be throwing a net out for industries that may bring in a few hundred foreigners, and let them go? Let us change our ways and with help of all who are in the city, and regarding the outsiders who have brought in as full-fledged Londoners who will want their children to get a fair chance, make it a definite policy to keep the young people in the city by showing that we appreciate home talent quite as much as the outside."

REMANDED TO JAIL TO REFRESH HIS MEMORY

Local Man Got Drunk Right After First Release.

A well known local character who appeared in police court yesterday charged with being intoxicated was remanded to jail for three months. He was charged with being intoxicated on the same charge, and on his refusal to divulge information as to where he obtained the liquor, he was remanded to jail until such time as he refuses to give out the information.

Acting Magistrate Mayor Stevenson and Henry Macklin, J. P., concluded that there was nothing else to do but enforce the provisions of the act in that respect. This is the first time under this new act that a person refusing to give out the information has been remanded to jail, and the effects will be awaited.

According to Sergt. Birrell the man was drunk within two hours of the time of his release on Wednesday. He had a sealed quart of beer in his possession at the time of his arrest.

PARENTS ASK DAMAGES FOR DEATH OF DAUGHTER

Claim Made Against City Over Burning of Eyre Baby.

On behalf of Russell Eyre, whose baby daughter died in Victoria Hospital as a result of burns from a steam radiator received a few hours after birth while in the hospital, Jarvis & Vining, solicitors, have written the city, claiming damages for the death. No specified amount is mentioned, the letter merely giving the city an opportunity to make a proposition of settlement.

"If the city does not make an offer, we will, of course, issue a writ," said Mr. Vining.

Superintendent T. H. Heard of the hospital states he has not heard of any letter being received by the hospital trust, and is unable to say whether any idea of making a settlement is entertained.

QUEBEC ORGANIZER FOR FEDERATION OF LABOR

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16.—At the convention of the American Federation of Labor today the executive council authorized the adoption of a resolution emanating from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to place an organizer in the Province of Quebec as soon as practicable. The resolution set forth that the majority of employees in a large number of unorganized districts in the province were of French-Canadian nationality, and that the Federation of Labor was so successful that it was in a position to undertake the work of organizing and retaining the growth and progress of the internal trade union movement.

British Navy Has Doubled in Strength Since War's Start

Continued From Page One.

naval forces which were outside the German harbors, of the German merchant ships which were not in neutral harbors, and of the German commerce raiders which were preying upon the merchant marine. The third, to provide the resources of troops, munitions and supplies, not only from the dominions to the mother country, but from the mother country to the various spheres where our armies were operating, whether in Europe, Asia or in Africa. The fourth, to insure an adequate food supply for Great Britain and her armies, and to provide the means for the transport of British industry. Fifth, to clear the sea of mines which Germany had sown, not only within the limits of a narrow operational zone, but also on the high seas, for the purpose of destroying commerce and preventing shipping from being continued. Later the naval authorities were required to guard against the submarine menace, and to provide the blockade which is now being maintained against Germany. A brief survey of these tasks shows how vital a part the navy plays in our national life, and how fundamental part it is playing in this war.

These tasks so quietly and so efficiently that we have not yet realized our debt, nor do the neutral nations realize the value of the invaluable services of the British Navy.

Keep Off Starvation. If it were not for the protection of the fleet, if it were not for the German blockade, the British Empire would have been starved out within three months. If it were not for the fleet, the British Empire would have been starved out within three months. If it were not for the fleet, the British Empire would have been starved out within three months.

The Blockade. One hears a good deal of criticism about the ineffectiveness of the blockade. It is easy to criticize, but to do so is to make the mistake of supposing that the blockade is not really very effective, for it is. The blockade is pinching Germany very severely, and independent information that comes from neutral sources shows the importance and also of its great efficiency.

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The Briton is generous; you may say sometimes that he is even soft-hearted; but when he makes up his mind to do a thing he finds a way to do it. That our blockade occasionally inconveniences to neutral nations is undoubtedly true, but all war does, and neutral nations should be grateful rather than complaining. We are fighting for our liberties as much as for our own. We are paying the price while they are reaping the benefits.

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will ever wish to see. And if the German fleet again ventures forth some of these new ships will take heavy toll of Germany.

Depends on Navy. Britain has made up her mind that her future depends upon her navy and upon the navy's continued ability to keep the seas free; and a visit to the British shipbuilding yards convinced me of this. It is not only going to maintain it now, but she has made up her mind to retain that position throughout all the days that she before.

I believe I am well within the mark when I say that the navy is over 50 per cent stronger today than when the war broke out. And in personnel, the navy is the most important of all—after allowing for all our losses, we are at least 100 per cent stronger than when the war broke out. If you add to the men of the navy the men of the merchant marine, the vessels and the men on our transports, on merchant ships transporting troops, munitions, food and other supplies essential to the prosecution of the war, while no official figures are available, I venture to say that we have over one million men engaged in this distinctly naval branch of Britain's war.

All these ships and men are needed; for Britain, assisted by her allies, must keep open the lines of communication over every sea, but for the ingenuity, skill and courage with which the British naval forces have dealt with the problem. And this skill and courage must be continued as long as the war lasts. The British naval forces must be continued as long as the war lasts. The British naval forces must be continued as long as the war lasts.

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New Ships. But you ask, what is the strength of our navy today? Have we not lost many ships? Certainly we have, but we have made up for the loss by new ships. I had an opportunity of visiting some of the shipbuilding plants in Great Britain. A great deal has been said about the Clyde workers, and Alfred Noyes has described that situation so well that I cannot do better than quote him. He says that the one man in a flat who makes a row and fires a chair through an upstairs window, secures more notice in the street and in the press than the one hundred other people in the street who do not do so with the working men on the Clyde. A few men who have been very unreasonable have received more publicity than the thousands of other workers who toil on to make possible what the fleet is doing upon the sea. All honor to the workmen of Great Britain for their share in accomplishing what the fleet is doing upon the sea. If anyone has any doubt as to Britain's capacity to retain her present naval position, that doubt will be removed on visiting the shipyards, where men by the hundreds of thousands are working night and day on new constructions and new ships. We are shocked at the losses in the fleet before we had the full news. Britain has added to her fleet since the war broke out at least from eight to ten new battleships, and she has added to her fleet since the war broke out at least from eight to ten new battleships, and she has added to her fleet since the war broke out at least from eight to ten new battleships.

The Submarine Menace. The war had been going on for about fifteen or sixteen months when the submarine menace was first felt. The submarine menace was first felt when the submarine menace was first felt. The submarine menace was first felt when the submarine menace was first felt.

Visit Shows Facts. Anyone who goes over to Great Britain and sees what has been accomplished in the past two years, either in connection with the army or the navy, will be struck by the effectiveness of the British war effort. The British war effort is the most effective of any war effort in the world. The British war effort is the most effective of any war effort in the world.

Reason For Secrecy. Why does not Britain publish the number of submarines captured, you ask? Not a submarine sails from a port that knows whether it will ever come back again. They do not know what has happened to any particular submarine that has gone forth. They do not know whether it has been captured, or whether some defect in machinery has developed and it has been sent back to the dock. But the crew lost their nerve on some critical occasion, and therefore the submarine had been lost. They know nothing about the submarine, and the submarine has gone forth and has come back to tell the tale. The net result has been that instead of striking terror into the hearts of the British people, the British merchant marine, so far as there is terror it is in the hearts of the German naval officers and crews who go down on these submarines. But they have caused important losses to our merchant marine by their barbarous methods of warfare we cannot deny.

Probably more than one thousand vessels have gone down already as a result of the German submarine campaign. This shows what might have been done, but for the ingenuity, skill and courage with which the British naval forces have dealt with the problem. And this skill and courage must be continued as long as the war lasts. The British naval forces must be continued as long as the war lasts. The British naval forces must be continued as long as the war lasts.

One hears a good deal of criticism about the ineffectiveness of the blockade. It is easy to criticize, but to do so is to make the mistake of supposing that the blockade is not really very effective, for it is. The blockade is pinching Germany very severely, and independent information that comes from neutral sources shows the importance and also of its great efficiency.

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