

London Advertiser

The Advertiser was established in 1862, and is published four times daily by London Advertiser Company, Limited. The subscription rates are: London, 15 cents weekly; By mail: In Canada, \$5.00 yearly; in the United States, \$6.00 yearly.

The Advertiser is represented in Toronto at 55 King Street East, and in Montreal at 317 Transportation Building, by J. B. Rathbone; in New York at 247 Park Avenue, in Chicago at 122 South Michigan Avenue, and in Boston at 294 Washington Street, by C. H. Eddy Co.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1924.

Labor and the Senate.

A deputation appearing at Ottawa from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada urged a curbing of the power of the Senate to veto legislation passed by the Commons.

If it is the intention to have a Senate with its sting drawn, then why have a Senate at all?

Surely a body with no power would be worse than ever.

If it is necessary—and we doubt it—to have a second body to look over legislation passed by the elected representatives of the people of Canada, that body should be much smaller than at present constituted.

There are 95 senators at present, and there is no good reason for any such number. There is nothing for most of them to do.

The logical thing is to move to ward the abolition of the Senate in its entirety. It has been made the reward for political service and political contribution for years. Both of the political parties in Canada have made their appointments to the Senate according to political stripe.

At present we have a tremendous amount of governmental machinery of one kind and another in Canada, all the way from township, village, county, town and city councils to provincial and federal parliaments.

It is time we started to simplify matters and shake off some of the attendant cost, and the Senate seems to be the logical place to start in the process of elimination.

Hydro Efficient in 1923.

Looking back over 1923 it must be admitted that hydro service in London has been satisfactory from the viewpoint of continuity.

Power is something used some place or other for 24 hours a day. At any hour of the night a person turns on a switch and the light responds. All this means continuous care and effort on the part of the employees of the system.

In London the one chief interruption for the year was on the night of June 25, when the Ferguson government was elected. That eventful and awful night the power was off for 50 minutes. Considering the seriousness of the step the people of Ontario took on that date, hydro did very well indeed to recover its equilibrium in 50 minutes.

Of the other interruptions in 1923 only four were in London, the remainder being outside this zone, and their total was 40 minutes.

It is a remarkably good record, both for the public utilities end and for the system as a whole.

Never a Word.

T. L. Church, M.P., and John A. Currie, M.P.P., spoke on the same platform at a Tory session in Toronto, but neither one mentioned the majority race.

Mayor Hiltz trimmed Col. Currie much, and he trimmed Mr. Church to a lesser degree.

So really there was nothing much to be gained by a combat between the much-trimmed and the lesser-trimmed when they came on the mutual retreat of a Conservative platform.

A Baptist Incident.

The senate of McMaster University, Toronto, has broken its long-maintained silence in regard to the attacks on the school by Rev. T. T. Shields of Jarvis Street Baptist Church.

Mr. Shields has been the stormy petrel in the Baptist field in Toronto for several years. Possessed of a striking personality and tremendous dynamic force, he has struck out right and left, and his presence at conventions has been the signal for preparedness on the part of many delegates.

When he turned his guns on Chancellor Whidden, Dean Farmer and Prof. McCrimmon, formerly head of Woodstock College, and latterly of McMaster, the Baptist denomination in general felt that Mr. Shields had pulled rather a long bow.

The plain intimation of the senate of McMaster that they can get along better without Mr. Shields comes as no surprise.

Not Settled Yet.

A decision of some importance to municipalities in Ontario has been given out in the first divisional court of Ontario, when the appeal of the city of Peterboro against having to pay more for police protection than it put in its estimates for the year was sustained.

Peterboro City Council, at the first

of the year, reduced the police estimates to a point where they would not provide for the maintenance of a force considered necessary by the police commission.

The result was as expected—the funds ran out about the middle of October, and the chief of police sued for his salary and won. This decision has been reversed by the court at Toronto.

This latest court opinion does not clear the air; on the other hand it only tends to complicate the situation, and it does not even serve the good purpose of defining the powers of these two bodies, the police commission and the city council.

Both these organizations get their power from the Municipal Act, and as the thing stands today both can claim they have authority in the financing of a police force.

Court opinions based on the present law will not be of much benefit. The legislature should act quickly and make the statutes so plain that a dual interpretation will be out of the question.

The 1924 City Council.

Mayor Wenige's 1924 inaugural contains a number of items that were in the 1923 program; others are new and have a distinct bearing on 1924.

The setting up of 32 mills as the tax rate at which the civic artillery is to be trained gives something definite. The results of 1923 are not known yet, nor will they be until all the outstanding accounts are dealt with. If the city does not get the right to collect extra taxation from industries in the annexed area there is almost certain to be a shortage on the year's work. Taking of two mills, or to be exact 2-10 mills, is a big operation. Care must be taken, in making the effort, not to anticipate a deficit at the end of 1924, for such procedure is not allowed by the Municipal Act. It

the big chance will come in seeing to it that the increase in taxation over 1923 is not taken up with new expenditure. If the council of 1924 can go through on 32 mills, and still give the service citizens have a right to expect, they will indeed do well. The Advertiser is inclined to doubt the possibility of a 32 rate against 34.4 last year, but it will support any reasonable effort in that direction.

The elective police commission is labeled for another hearing. This is not a pressing issue, and not much time should be taken up with it. It is following an American idea, and the cities of United States cannot teach Canadian centers very much about good civic government. There are many questions of greater importance to London than an agitation to elect the police commissioners.

The fire department business should be settled at once. It was discussed all through 1923, and apparently the 1924 council is to have it handy where it can be debated again. Other cities rarely have such troubles. If they do they settle them in such a way that they stay settled. The mayor would be well advised were he to show his full hand in this at an early date. Let it all come out at once, so the next order of business can be proceeded with.

There are a number of matters, such as domestic relations, support of children born out of wedlock, wife desertion, etc., that Mayor Wenige believes could be handled by a corporation lawyer giving his full time. Many of these matters will soon come under the scope of the juvenile court, as the administration of the act governing these cases is generally handed over to that department.

Mayor Wenige does not consider that the present is the proper time to purchase the street railway. As a matter of fact 1923 council left little room in which to turn on this matter. They refused to allow the ratepayers to vote on the question in any form. On that account they have no way of knowing what the people think. There is less than two months in which to serve notice on the company of the city's intention to take over the system, and the 1924 council has no mandate from the people on the matter. The situation is the result of lack of decision and positive action. The 1923 council practically gave notice to the street railway company that its franchise would be extended for another five-year period.

Note and Comment.

The new auto plates are supposed to be bought and paid for by February 1. A new set of tires, etc., etc., are also in line. There are no dull moments.

Los Angeles jury gave one cent as damages where a citizen asked for \$85,000. Now he'll know what it feels like to be holding a sack of German marks.

Lynchings dropped off 50 per cent in United States in 1923. The high price of rope and the doing away with telephone poles take equal shares of the credit.

To the Editor

Many Not Interested.

Ailsa Craig Reader Thinks There Too Little Discussion About Church Union.

Editor of The Advertiser: Sir—Now that all those Bible experts have settled conclusively, each in a different way, "where are the dead resurrection from this it is time that this famous church union dispute was given a ride, and that an indulgent and disinterested public were given a chance to forget it.

No doubt both the Rev. Drs. Dickie and MacGregor are good meaning souls, but they don't seem to realize that every discussion between them is only widening the gulf that divides them, and after about 87 per cent of the people of this country don't give a hoot whether they unite or divide.

If they would devote their debating talent to some subject that real, red-blooded people would be interested in, I think they would be making a big move toward increasing the Advertiser's popularity as an "Everybody's Paper." Thanking you, Mr. Editor, I'll close.

M. McDONALD.

Ailsa Craig, Ont.

The Coming of Christ.

Reader Points Out That Scripture Teaches Plainly That There Are Two Distinct Comings.

Editor of The Advertiser: Sir—In tonight's Advertiser I was very sorry to see the mixture of sophistry and Scripture that Mr. Howlett, of the I. B. S. A., served up. In the last few lines of the second paragraph he says, "These theories make futile the Christian's hope of a resurrection from the dead."

Mr. Howlett and his brethren fail to see that there are two resurrections. John v. 29, speaks of a resurrection of life and the resurrection of judgment, and the time between these two is one thousand (1,000) years. (Rev. xx. 7). In Acts i. 1-2, "The Sadducees were grieved because Peter and John preached through Jesus, the resurrection which is from among the dead."

It is even stronger in Phil. iii. 11 (Greek rendering), the little word "and" is added here, which makes the verse read, "The out resurrection from among the dead (i.e., out from among the dead)."

"Where is Jesus now?" He says, "where I am there ye may be also." The Lord Jesus through His holy spirit, is bringing out a heavenly people who are watching and waiting for His coming again. He comes as a thief in the night. No man knows the time of His coming, but the Father only. Only the blood-bought waiting ones will see Him and go to meet Him in the air. This is the rapture. Some time elapses and He comes again, but this time every eye shall see Him, and they which pierced Him shall mourn over the cause of Him. This is called the revelation, also the glorious appearing. The first time He comes for His people. The next time He brings His people with Him to reign over the earth. The first time He comes to the air. The next time He comes right down to earth to Mount Olivet.

Trusting this may help some to study this subject for themselves, and thanking you in anticipation, I remain, yours sincerely, J. G. London, Jan. 14, 1924.

Old Member's Views.

Shows How Hard It Is For Him To Keep Up His Payments For Insurance Now.

Editor of The Advertiser: Sir—Will you please give space in your valuable paper for an old chattered member's views on the raised dues of the Canadian Order of Foresters. I well remember when our order was first organized in 1879, we members at that time thought that if we lived to be 70 years of age, we should be then exempt from any further dues. A good many joined with that thought in view.

We started the order with no funds in the treasury, and if my memory is correct we had no money to pay the first death claim, but we paid it, and we have paid all death claims since that time, without extra assessment, excepting through the great war. We have passed through an epidemic of flu, and still were adding money to the treasury. Then why the raise with us older ones? It seems to me that the order has had our marrow and the devil can have our bones.

I would like some one who had brains enough to see that we old members of the order were carrying it to ruin by our small dues to please advice me through The Advertiser how I am going to meet my payments in the future. I have a wife to support. One of us is 80 years of age, the other 77. With houses rent \$10 a month, \$10.50 a month for fuel, a couple of overalls and a smock once a year to cover up our nakedness, shoes, socks and groceries, and see cents for the children's school, 10 cents collection for church once a week, and other little things too numerous to mention, I am somewhat at sea trying to figure it out.

Sir, I join the order I have paid a solemn oath that I would not see a brother want, and I have tried to live up to my obligation in that respect, but I cannot see my way clear in that respect in the future. I shall have to give up singing. "We share each others woes, our mutual burdens bear, and often for each other flows the sympathizing tear," and begin to look after number one, but it is rather late in the day to start.

I am going to pay my dues if I possibly can. When I have paid them, I hope the society will not see me want, but live up to their obligations in that respect. Now suppose that I shall live long enough to pay \$1 a month as I have paid in the past, that would be paying three thousand for the privilege of receiving one thousand at my death. Will some one please enlighten me where this high court has been fair with me, for I fail to see anything fair about it, for if we old members had not built up the society in the past when the treasury was empty the order would have been no Canadian Order of Foresters today.

OLD MEMBER.

Brownsville, Jan. 14.

Japan aims in the reconstruction to make Tokyo one of the most beautiful capitals in the world. It plans to dredge Yedo Bay so that ocean-going vessels can steam directly up to Tokyo. Yokohama, the former seaport, is practically wiped out, and in all probability will never be rebuilt.

The Guide Post—By Henry van Dyke

THE SECRET OF TRUE LIBERTY.

The law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus made me free from the law of sin and of death—Romans viii. 2.

That which is obvious and self-evident is frequently false and generally superficial.

It is only by striking down into the hidden depths of our nature that we come to those paradoxes in which the essence of truth resides. "He that findeth his life shall lose it."

That is a contradiction in terms, but it is a reality in experience.

"He that is greatest among you shall be your servant." That is a falsehood to the senses, but it is a truth to the soul.

"He only is wise who knows himself to be a fool." To a little learning, that seems absurd, but to a profound philosophy it is the voice of wisdom.

What is liberty?

It is the recognition of voluntary allegiance to the highest law. And what is the highest law?

It is the law of gratitude and love. Who, then, is free?

He who sees and feels the obligations which bind him to serve the highest and the best.

The noblest, richest, fullest, purest life is that which has the deepest and strongest sense of indebtedness resting upon it always, and impelling it forward along the line of duty, which is also the line of joy.

So, then, true liberty is the highest kind of bondage.

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CAN EUROPE HOLD TOGETHER?

Chapter VII: "France's Problem."

This series of articles is a simple but accurate explanation of world conditions, from the point of view of a distinguished specialist. These articles are the result of his most recent tour of Europe, made especially for securing the data—a trip on which he visited sixteen countries, talked with the premiers of half of them and the finance ministers of twelve, and in field observations secured a mass of facts. Mr. Sinclair says finance and economics can be told so simply a child can grasp them. His articles prove his claim.

By JOHN F. SINCLAIR.

Frank Vanderlip once said that the French mind grows bewildered when the unit of a billion is reached. Even before the great war, her handling of the public debt problem was notoriously bad. The French debt, increased 48 fold from 1871 to 1913, compared this with the debt of Great Britain which increased during this time only two-fold.

The government of France in 1914 actually owned more money than the governments of Germany, Greece, Rumania, Serbia, Sweden, Norway, Great Britain and United States combined. With the population equal to one-third of that of the United States and covering a territory one-fifth as much, France entered the world war financially sick. She was already overburdened with debt, and which pierced her still more when she had to fight within her country. She had the largest government debt per capita in the world—twice that of Great Britain, five times that of Turkey, six times that of Russia, ten times that of Germany, and fifteen times that of the United States. Now this is a very significant fact. At the very time when the war broke out, Europe, France was making up a deficit in her running expenses by selling \$250,000,000 of bonds. She was constantly selling her bonds to pay her running expenses.

Spent Over Taxes.

From 1881 to 1890 she spent about 1,000 millions of dollars more than she raised in taxes. From 1871 to 1914 the public debt increased from 2,500 millions of dollars to 6,200 millions of dollars, which alone increased the interest charges from \$25,000 a day to \$80,000 per day. This was the situation just before the war came in a nation which territorially speaking could be swallowed up by the State of Texas with enough left over for Texas to carve out three new states as large as Maine, New Hampshire and New York combined. In 1914 France had outstanding 1,350 millions of dollars in banknotes and deposits, and 840 millions of dollars in gold to back up these obligations. In other words, for every dollar of bank notes and deposits outstanding, she had 62 cents in gold to pay them.

During the war and up to Dec. 31, 1920, she increased her bank notes and deposits to 8,400 millions of dollars, while her gold reserve actually decreased to 75 millions of dollars. To put it in another way, her circulating bank notes and deposits increased seven and one-half times, while the gold and silver reserve decreased 65 times. For every dollar of bank notes and deposits outstanding at the end of 1920, France had only 9.5 cents in gold to pay with. On July 21, 1914, the bank note circulation per capita was equal to \$22.49. On Oct. 15, 1919, it was \$178.89 per capita. What happened? The same thing that happened in England. With a far greater ratio in the increase of money than of goods produced within the country, the prices of the articles of living went up and the purchasing value of the franc went tumbling down. Taking the average wholesale prices in France during July, 1914, as 100, such as we did in the case of England, we find the prices for the same articles averaged 206 in July, 1918, and 373 in July, 1920. That is to say, and due chiefly to inflating its currency, an article which cost \$100 in 1914 cost \$373 in July, 1920.

Weak in 1914.

To get a true picture of France these figures alone quoted must be kept in mind. Few of us realize that the public financial picture was equal in a bad way when she entered the war. She owed too much money. Now, mark you, while France entered the war financially weak, she made no effort during the war to correct her weakness. The authorities, however, and they are the only ones we are using—show that France spent for war purposes 21,877 millions of dollars and raised in war taxes to pay for this huge expense, the pitiful sum of only 21 millions of dollars. For every dollar spent for war purposes she raised one cent in war taxes.

Compare this with 21 per cent raised by the United States and 22 per cent by Great Britain. I can put it in another way. France during the war raised each year in war taxes an average per individual of just twelve cents as against \$28.75 raised in the United States and \$35.94 raised in Great Britain. We can only conclude that France expected to be victorious in a short way. But she

France raised by taxes fifteen cents out of every dollar she spent for

Rarebits By Rex

ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

The theory is ended that we are descended From monkeys, for now it is said The view is respected that we are projected From animals long ago dead.

For instance, a fellow whose forelock is yellow Would naturally come beard a lion, While persons whose beard is a thing to be feared Show strains from the wild porcupine.

An obstinate flunkey is kin to the donkey And fellows best known as "ham," Who take great delight in depressing your night, Are close relatives to the clam.

So, tracing this force to its ultimate source, We find any slip of a girl Who boasts rather free of her long family tree Originally sprang from the squirrel.

We suppose spiritistic children behave so well because their parents apply the divining rod.

POLITICIANS' HANDBOOK. (How to Reply to Hecklers.)

Q.—What is the national debt? A.—I am appalled at the ignorance manifested by the gentleman who asks that question. I did not know there was a single citizen in the broad expanse of this wonderful country who took so little interest in the vital subject of national indebtedness. (Note: Ask someone on platform to tell you amount of national debt and repeat to heckler.)

Q.—What is your stand on immigration? A.—It thrills me when I realize that not only is the fertile west rich in agricultural products, but that the far west is becoming more potent every day through the development of irrigation.

Q.—What is your platform? A.—If possible, one made of imitation walnut. Even imitation is preferable to the aqueous carried by our political adversaries.

Q.—How about the Japanese menace? A.—When our illustrious forefathers blazed paths of progress, sold the till, and planted grapefruit trees on our expansive parks, it was in the knowledge that they were handing down to posterity the glorious heritage of emancipation, nourished in hardship and cradled in faith that our predecessors would apply those principles of liberty and righteousness which are the lifeblood of this splendid nation.

Q.—Do you believe in government ownership or control of hydro and the railroads? A.—We must help the farmer, we must help the manufacturer, we must all pull together to keep this, our own country, as glorious in the future as it has been in the past. Show me the man who says: "I am not proud of my country, and I will show you a coward, a traitor, a paid agitator, yes, a Russian Soviet."

Q.—Are you in favor of light wines and beers? A.—I have only this to say: Let us stand shoulder to shoulder with our faces to the sun, and when those first glorious rays illumine the eternal rocks of our native land, let us remember that it was for this grand country that our forefathers fought and died so that liberty and justice might not perish from the earth. (Note: This handbook is equipped with a special wire screen designed to afford ample protection against tomatoes or eggs.)

During the past year over 600,000 hunting licenses have been issued by the Pennsylvania Game Commission at \$1.25 apiece, and the money not only serves to replenish game animals in the state, but supports the expense of game law administration.

McMASTER SENATE CRITICIZES PASTOR

For Attack On University On Grounds of Alleged "Modernist" Trend.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—As a sequel to a series of attacks made by Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, upon McMaster University on the ground of its alleged "modernist" trend in teaching and of its having conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, whose views are held by Dr. Shields to be strongly opposed to those of the "fundamentalists," the senate of McMaster University tonight adopted a resolution condemning the conduct and methods of Dr. Shields and declaring that it was obviously impossible for the senate to co-operate with him longer with any hope of success.

Dr. Shields is himself a member of the senate of McMaster.

In a statement given out by the senate reference was made to Dr. Shields as having cast reflections on the good faith and qualifications of Chancellor Whidden and upon the

character and honor of Dean Farmer and Prof. McCrimmon, two members of the faculty. Allusion is also made to Jarvis Street Baptist Church having in March, 1923, served notice of the withdrawal of its financial support from McMaster.

EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF PULPWOOD FAVORED

Canadian Press Despatch.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Argument in favor of embargo on the exportation of pulpwood were advanced by D. G. Calvert of the Fort William Paper Company, and A. G. Poundsford of the provincial mills at the session of the royal commission considering the pulpwood situation.

Both witnesses declared the market price would not be altered by the removal of an outside competitor. It was also stated that the Canadian mills would be able to absorb the wood now being exported to the United States. The commission will be in session tomorrow, and will then go east to the sea and from there to Sudbury and other Northern Ontario points.

Post Arthur, Jan. 14.—Argument in favor of embargo on the exportation of pulpwood were advanced by D. G. Calvert of the Fort William Paper Company, and A. G. Poundsford of the provincial mills at the session of the royal commission considering the pulpwood situation.

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