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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY,
LIMITED.

London, Ont., Thursday, May 6.

THE MUDDLE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa correspondents of Unionist news-
papers have long since run out of new phrases
for dealing with the matter of Sir Robert Bor-
den's possible return to Ottawa, and, as far as
actual information is concerned, a dispatch of
three months ago is quite as clear and definite
as a dispatch of Tuesday or Wednesday of this
week. The inability of the members of the Gov-
ernment to agree upon the man best suited for
the position is evidenced by the repeated rumor
that Sir George Foster will be successor to the
premier. Will any Government newspaper be
prepared to make the claim that such a choice
is dictated by other than the sordid idea of
holding on to office? Is there any Government
organ that will deny that the only reason why
Sir Robert Borden is premier in name alone
today is that in December last the cabinet was
divided into two warring camps and was quite
unable to agree upon a successor?

If Sir George Foster becomes head of the
Government it will be but one further chapter
added to a record of cabinet intrigue. Will the
Melfort faction, or the Calder faction, or the
Rowell faction (if there be one), rest content
with serving under a man whose age alone
makes it impossible that he can give vigor to
the Government? The Foster record in the
department of trade and commerce should be
enough, for there it has been a case of marking
time. Sir George Foster's debating abilities,
which have always made him an outstanding
figure in the House, have long covered up his
lack of administrative abilities. Indeed, it is
only a year ago that Government newspapers
were predicting his retirement, along with other
members of the Government, in order to make
way for some new men, who could put new life
into the administration. Since that time the
Government has been in deeper waters, and
men who were slated for retirement have been
brought back into the cabinet in order to avoid
the danger of by-elections. Hon. Martin Burrell
is an example of this. A year ago it was stated
that he would retire from office, and he was
talked of for the librarianship of Parliament.
Now he is back in an active post again, and
the Government is mighty glad to have him, too.

The best supporters of Unionist Government
have to admit that something is grievously
wrong. One dispatch to a friendly newspaper
says that the cabinet doesn't know whether it
is coming or going. That has been the situation
for a year past, more aggravated today, how-
ever, than ever before. With all the rumors and
inspired dispatches there are good reasons for
believing that Premier Borden will not appear
on the floor of the House this session, and
may not appear again at any subsequent ses-
sion. His resignation is still in the hands of
his lieutenants, and can be accepted at any
time that they think enough alike at one instant
to choose a leader. As for the country at large,
it probably cares little who is the new head
of the administration. Events are heading
directly towards a fall, and the longer the test
is delayed the harder will the fall be.

A NEWSPAPER SUSPENDS.

Owing to the great increase in the cost of
production, the St. Catharines Journal, which
has been published ever since 1769, has been
obliged to suspend publication. Commenting on
this, the Ottawa Journal says:

The high cost of newspaper and the big in-
crease in wages paid to all newspaper men
have forced up subscription and advertising
rates, but the newspaper is still the cheapest
"necessity" in the market. Frank A. Munsey
predicts before a congressional committee that
the time is not far distant when newspapers
will be selling for five and even ten cents.
Those concerned in the publication of news-
papers, watching costs jump with amazing
rapidity, must agree with him. Most news-
papers today are carrying a large volume of
advertising; but the returns of many of them
show that, despite higher advertising rates,
the total margin of profit grows steadily less.
The fact is, that increasing rates cannot be
made to keep pace with increasing costs.
Publishers, unlike most other business con-
cerns, are compelled to enter into twelve-
month contracts with their clients, both reader
and advertiser, and before the contracts expire
the profits on them have frequently been
eaten up by increased expenses.

MR. DRURY'S COURAGE.

Premier Drury's stand against increased in-
demnities was squarely in line with his party's
platform of economy. It will be admired by
the whole province for honesty and courage.

If ever there is to be a check in the twin
processes of cost-boasting and mad indulgence
in luxury, the Farmer-Labor Government should
give the nation a lead. The pleas that farms
are being neglected and labor men's jobs lost
during the ten or twelve weeks spent by mem-
bers at Toronto, that \$1,400 does not foot the
bill of loss and expense incurred, and that it
should be made possible for any one, however
humble his means, to represent a constituency,
will not hold water. Those whose farms would
go to ruin would not be compensated by the
proposed \$2,500, nor by \$5,000, nor by any
amount if they love their farms. Not those of
humble means, but those of larger financial
concerns would be specially encouraged by the
greater indemnity. The man who lost his job
because of attending Legislature, if there really
be such, would never go back to it if granted
\$2,500 a year. He would become the most eager
and possibly venal professional politician. But
was not the verdict of last election against pro-
fessional politics and wasteful expenditure?
Stick to it, Mr. Drury, the country is with

you. The very men who cry loudest for more
pay will respect you more if you continue to
stand by your platform.

GEDDES HAS IT RIGHT.

Work, says Sir Auckland Geddes, Great
Britain's new ambassador to the United States,
is the only way through which the old world
can be rescued from its present distressing con-
dition. Geddes' picture of the situation in the
old world, outside of the British Isles, was hor-
rifying, but he believes that with the aid and
sympathy of the American people, the stricken
nations of Europe will pull through—that help
and increased production.

Work, work, and more work, is the main
remedy, according to Sir Auckland, and it is
a truth that we in Canada, even in our pros-
perity, should take to heart. There is no spec-
tacular way out of the trouble. Stability, sanity,
safety, can only be won back and kept secure
by prolonged and steady effort. High wages is
not the remedy. The economic, industrial and
commercial world can only be steadied by pro-
duction. Prices will drop only when our labor
hard and concentrated, forces them from the
high levels. The cure is not to be found in
socialism, the red methods of the anarchists,
or the direct action and other schemes of the
various kinds of socialism. Salvation, as Geddes
says, is to be had through plain, every-day work
that is within the reach of every one of us.

THE NEW POLAND.

One of the largest visible consequences of
the European war is the rise or resurrection of
the Republic of Poland. The land, with its
brave, patriotic and republican people, was di-
vided by the tyrants of Russia, Prussia and Aus-
tria in the last quarter of the eighteenth cen-
tury and held down hard ever since. Now a
population of over 20 millions is Poland again.

New Poland reaches from Silesia to Vilna,
with Lithuania included, nearly 600 miles, and
north to south will average about 400 miles,
the total area being about that of Germany. Its
bonds of union are language, religion (Roman
Catholic) and historical tradition. It may be
that the new state is a little overdone by the
force of pedantic tradition, as territory now
largely Russian has been forcibly included on the
east, and territory now largely German is
being incorporated on the west and north. But
no one can much blame the Poles for solving
a little more than enough after centuries of
repression and injury, through Prussia indeed
did the same thing with Alsace-Lorraine in 1871.

The achievement of the Poles in so quickly
creating a powerful state out of districts long
severed and tyrannically governed is a tribute
to the brilliant talents of the nation. For long
the Poles have been leading industrial orga-
nizers, engineers, artists and professional men
of Russia and Ukraine, but they have had no
chance to learn the art of government, while
excelling in every other art. Many like Pader-
ewski have been making great sacrifices to give
their efforts to the construction of a Polish Gov-
ernment, and for amateurs have done wonders.
Especially consider their difficulties, two-thirds
of the country ravaged by the war, railways
formerly of three different national systems,
and depleted of all material, uncertainty yet as
to the frontiers and the ownership of Silesian
coal mines and Lithuanian forests, constant
warfare since 1918 with Germans, Bolsheviks
and for a time the Ukrainians. And yet the
state is going in good order, the enemies are
fleeing or keeping their distance with respect.

Poland stands between teeth-grashing Ger-
many and red Russia, a ticklish position and
very important to western civilization. France
has always been Poland's friend, and recognizes
in her now a natural ally. Great Britain must
see Poland as an advanced post of established
culture against barbarism, remembering also
how a Polish army once saved Vienna from the
Turks, and before that Tartar armies split
against the walls of Warsaw.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Europe's gaping wounds are gradually
healing.

WENT ONE BETTER.

The excuses offered by schoolboys are often
laughable, perhaps none more so than those of two
pupils of a country school for being late. Asked
why he didn't come when he heard the bell, one
boy said: "Please, sir, I was dreaming I was going
to California, and I thought the school bell was the
steamboat I was going on."

"You did, eh?" said the teacher. "And now, sir
(turning to the second boy), what have you to
say for yourself?"

"Please, sir, I was just waiting to see Tom
off," stammered the other.

OLDEST REMAINS OF MAN?

Dr. Ameghino, director of the Buenos Ayres
Museum, claims that he has just discovered the
oldest remains of man yet known.
Previous exploration of the ravines of Chapal-
mal and Miramar had revealed important deposits
of the Stone Age, such as polished stone balls, fire
stones, chipped bones, baked clay vessels, vessels
for fishing nets made of stone or of the bones of
huge mammals, flint knives, rapiers, fossilized bones
of enormous animals of the Tertiary Age, like the
mastodon, together with the quartzite arrow and
spear heads, curiously wrought, with which primi-
tive man hunted them; and these finds had encour-
aged the belief that one day the bones of the man
who fashioned them would also be found.

This, it is reported, has now been accomplished.
From a telegram sent by the naturalist in charge
of the excavations, Dr. Ameghino learned recently
that the base of the ravine well on which work was
proceeding, several bones and other objects had
been brought to light, and on his arrival at the site
he was able to establish the accuracy of his
conjectures.

The new finds consisted of a stone fireplace
of the Tertiary Age and a fragment of human jaw
with two molars. Study of the morphology and
fossilization of the remains proves, it is said, that
they belong to a type of man far older than the
oldest hitherto discovered.

WHAT I KNOW.

[Farmer's Son.]
I know that this day will never come again.
Therefore I will make it the best day in which I
have ever lived.
I know that happiness is a thing within, and
that it is always in the world and very near to me.
I know I have but to search for it, and that as soon
as I begin to hunt it out I have it. Also, I know
that as soon as I get happiness and begin to give
it away, it comes back doubled—and more—to me.
I know this.
I know that my work is a stimulus, and that it
keeps the world alive and moving. I know that the
people who work with love in their hearts and
interest in their brains are the real doers and
benefactors of mankind. I know that I can be a
doer and benefactor.
I know that life is exactly what I make it. I
know that other people and other forces can influ-
ence my life and work only as I follow it. I know
that I am young if I live youth; I know that I am
happy if I live happiness; I know that I am worth-
while if I attempt to accomplish worth-while things.
I know that the greatest thing I can ever do is
to do my best at all times and under every cir-
cumstance.

From Here and There

A GENTLE PRIESTLY HINT.

[Quebec Telegraph.]
That was a very neat and very delicate hint
that a French cure gave the other day to the ladies
of his congregation as to the impropriety of the
scanty clothing worn by them in obedience to the
dictates of the horrible modern fashions. This
particular priest, who, like all the French clergy,
are up in arms against the scant clothing worn by
women of fashion, is in charge of the Church of
Villeneuve St. George, near Paris, and has actually
provided a white woolen shawl for the use of brides
who appear before him for the marriage ceremony
with what he considers insufficient clothing. "I
quite understand the difficulties attached to the high
cost of living, and especially the increase in the
price of clothing material," says the ecclesiastic,
"according to our contemporary, the Montreal Herald."
I sympathize keenly with girls who can only afford
enough material for half a dress. I have, therefore,
bought a perfectly good white woolen shawl. It
will be the disposal of all lightly-dressed brides
during the marriage ceremony in my church, which
is very cold."

MY LADY SPRING.

[May Edith Nichols in the New York Times.]
When Gustav March had his day,
And April prophesied of May,
From out the Southland robins wing,
And this the message that they bring:
"Oh, fly, and to each bird you meet
This joyous message sing:
"She comes—sweet, sweet, oh, sweet!
"She comes, My Lady Spring!"

And far down the echoing dale,
The bluebird's twitter wakes the vale:
"See, with her skirts so much to fling,
And now leaves gently whispering,
With daisies dancing at her feet,
While violets 'neath them spring.
She comes—sweet, sweet, oh, sweet!
She comes, My Lady Spring!"

PRUSSIANISM STILL HEARTY.

[New York Times.]
What Germany asks is permission to retain the
skeleton organization into which her millions of
trained men can be fitted; to retain the officers'
corps, with its medieval traditions, and the general
staff, with its technical knowledge and aggressive
ambitions, which she promised to
disband. Does she need a general staff and an
officers' corps to maintain order at home? The
truth—the central truth which ought to be
remembered in our dealing with Germany—is ex-
pressed in the artless admission that the army will
not be disbanded. Germany has got rid of the Hohen-
zollerns, for the time; but she is still ruled by the
Prussian military aristocracy that made the Hohen-
zollerns great.

GRANT HALL.

[Montreal Gazette.]
The C. P. R. has a good fortune to be well and
ably served since its inception. Lord Shaughnessy
has served more than once as the big family reunion
that there were, doubtless, many men in the service
of the company who, in the highest positions, would
remember in our dealing with Germany—is ex-
pressed in the artless admission that the army will
not be disbanded. Germany has got rid of the Hohen-
zollerns, for the time; but she is still ruled by the
Prussian military aristocracy that made the Hohen-
zollerns great.

It has been the motto of the company to find
its men, and it wanted them in its own ranks. The
early training was the best that could be given.
The spur was the accessibility of the highest posi-
tion in the gift of the corporation. The man who
had the C. P. R. training back of him might well
hope to travel far. Many of the notable officers of
the company got their training under the watchful
eyes of Sir William Van Horne and Lord Shaughnessy.
Sir George Bury often said that he might
thank Lord Shaughnessy for the training he re-
ceived, under his direction, and which fitted him for
responsible positions.

Mr. Grant Hall, the operating vice-president, is
one of the notable men of the company. He is built
in proportion. He is the highest and most responsible
position. He has passed through all grades. He knows
every screw of the locomotive. He could take off
his coat and do mechanical work as competently as
him to fit and wash his hands, he could discuss politics
and general topics, and prove his
social qualities in an eminent degree.

First of all, the vice-president has a splendid
physique. He under six feet but he is built
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CANADIAN CAMPAIGN
TO BUY AT HOME IS
FELT ACROSS BORDER

United States Businessmen
Admit Effects Are Visible.

TEMPORARY, IS BELIEF
Feel That Adverse Exchange
Rate Will Not Be of
Long Duration.

New York, May 5. — (By Canadian
Press.)—Since Canada is the second best
customer of the United States, the
best being Great Britain, American
businessmen have been paying close
attention to the movement recently in-
augurated in the Dominion to increase
trade with the mother country with a
view to regulating exchange conditions
between Canada and the United States.
The movement has been in the direc-
tion of limiting Canadian purchases
from American business houses so that
the adverse balance of trade reflected
in the depreciation of the Canadian
dollar in exchange may be corrected.
Observers on this side of the inter-
national boundary line admit that
American business has already felt the
effects of the Canadian campaign, al-
though probably not to the extent its
promoters anticipated. In many lines
Canadian imports of American goods
have declined, but this is believed to
be due, at least in part, to the adverse
exchange rate itself, and not to the
movement to correct the rate.
American businessmen who have
given their views on the subject to
the Canadian Press, express the opin-
ion that the campaign in Canada, like
the adverse exchange rate itself, will
be a purely temporary affair. When
the causes that have operated to bring
about the exchange conditions are re-
moved, Canadian-American trade will,
they say, flow back into its normal
channels, which are too well estab-
lished and geographically inevitable to be
abandoned.
The possibility of a restoration of the
former business relations between Can-
ada and Great Britain, to the detri-
ment of American manufacturers, does
not appear to be seriously considered
here. It is argued, for one thing, that
Great Britain will be unable to supply
the Canadian demand for goods, as her
factories are unable to take care of
domestic imports. The increase in Cana-
dian imports from Great Britain is re-
garded here as normal trade readjust-
ment following war conditions.
The result of the adverse exchange
rate against Canada in the American
market is seen in statistics of Cana-
dian-American trade for the seven
months ending at the close of January,
which reveal a decline in purchases
from the United States. As an indi-
cation of the present trend it may be
expected that a substantial decrease
will be reflected in the next report with
a corresponding increase in Canadian
imports from Great Britain.
According to the Monthly Summary
of Foreign Commerce (Washington),
Canada bought goods to the value of
\$483,152,230 from the United States
during the seven months ending Janu-
ary, 1919, as against \$425,472,967
for the corresponding period ending
January, 1918. Canada's sales to the
United States for these periods were
\$219,016,730 and \$229,490,855 respec-
tively. Thus the excess of imports
from the United States over exports
representing Canada's adverse
balance of trade with the United States
in the seven months ending January,
1919, was \$164,135,500, as against \$249-
\$22,112 for the same period ending
January, 1918, a reduction of about
\$20,000,000.

In spite, however, of the shifting bal-
ance, Canada is shown as being still the
second greatest buyer in the United
States markets. Great Britain is first,
easy first, and France a close third. In
the seven months ending January, 1919,
Canada bought twice as much goods
from the United States as the whole of
South America.

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