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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY,
COMPANY.

London, Ont., Wednesday, April 17.

FRIGHTFULNESS AND HATE.

IT HAS BEEN the fashion to regard Germany as the home of modern philosophy. She has given us Hegel and Kant, Schopenhauer and Nietzsche. In their works, curiously enough, we find a mixture of Platonic idealism and the deification of certain phases of brutishness. Kant and Hegel, however, kept from descending to the level of realism; but through the medium of a system of philosophical thought, often enough unintelligible, they seem to have succeeded in confusing the German mind. So much so does this mental confusion appear to be thorough that we do not find the German capable of forming even an elementary distinction between right and wrong. Schopenhauer's contempt for womanhood and Nietzsche's glorification of force have completed the work of soiling the German soul.

The result of this mental confusion and atrophy and of the disregard for the higher and more chivalrous human instincts, is frightfulness and hate. The very ends they desired to accomplish through frightening and hating their adversaries have been defeated by the means they adopted. Chivalry and France are synonymous. The German thought that by wounding the chivalry of France through the licentious exercise of barbarism France would cry out for mercy. The women and children of France have been violated and butchered; her old men have been led into slavery; those "epics in stone," her temples, have been shattered; the holiest of human emotions have been laughed at and the noblest deeds jeered. Having done all this, the savage beast expected the knightliest nation of Europe to throw up its hands and ask for mercy. The very opposite has happened. The chivalry of France was wounded to the quick, and she determined there and then to abolish from the world such a code of morality as that which the swinish hordes of Germany have been practising for the last three and a half years.

Whether any new forms of frightfulness can be evolved by the Germans we do not know, but Berlin makes the statement that 300 French prisoners taken in the fighting west of Moreuil were subsequently killed by shells from the French cannon.

A writer in the New York Times, says: "It could not have been with any notion that for such a reason the French would cease to bombard the German lines, and of anybody else than Germans it would naturally be expected, if they did disclose such a slaughter of prisoners, care would be taken to explain just why it was that the protection demanded by the laws of war could not be given to them in this particular instance."

The purpose is quite clear. This announcement of the slaughter "was simply to create for French minds an additional horror or pain."

Consistently and systematically have the Germans failed to understand the psychology of other peoples. They are mentally muddled and emotionally dead. Such announcements as this one of a slaughter of three hundred French soldiers

"would go well with the kaiser's congratulations to the inventor of a gun that kills people worshipping in church on Good Friday and is similarly effective against the mothers and babies and nurses in a maternity hospital."

Alas! the "blond beast!" of Nietzsche has a very dirty soul; and Schopenhauer's contempt for the veneration of all decent men for women and children has born very putrid fruit.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

THE ADVERTISER for many years has consistently urged upon London the wisdom of establishing more parks and playgrounds. An important meeting to deal with the subject was held last Friday in St. Andrew's Hall.

Springbank, Victoria and Queen's Parks are attractive and suitable as far as they go. To these could be added at various points much of the river front along the Thames. The suggestion of the late ex-Mayor Cowan may still in part be realized. He advised making the river front a park from Oxford street north to Becher's Island. This would form a fine recreation ground and the Parks flits with all the land west to the Wortley road would be another. On Ridout street north the Harris flats present another fine opportunity and other spots naturally adapted to rest and play will come to the minds of readers. Footpaths along the river bank should be constructed and the banks beautified wherever possible.

Playgrounds can yet be secured at many points in the heart of the city. As Friday's meeting was called in a church, why not have the question taken up by each church for its respective community? There is a striking precedent or example for this. The late A. B. Cox established St. John's Athletic Club in connection with the Church of St. John the Evangelist and much good resulted. The church had a gymnasium on the rear of Mr. Cox's property on Waterloo street and from time to time athletic grounds at some distance were added. This would be a subject for the Ministerial Association.

Playgrounds exist at Springbank Park and Queen's Park. Such an idle stretch as Tecumseh Park should belong to the city. Wherever school grounds are large enough the public should be permitted to use them. Many centres of blocks would be available, for instance the block north

of Central avenue between Colborne and Waterloo streets and the centre of each block north of it except one.

Believing that much good would come from realizing the dream of parks and playgrounds for every locality, The Advertiser offers these suggestions. Our boys at the front get an athletic training as part of their fitness to be at the front. To be physically fit is a great advantage in the ordinary battle of life, as in the greatest war of all the ages.

THE WILLARD-FULTON FIGHT.

READERS WILL recall with what contempt Leslie D'Arcy, the Australian prize-fighter, was hounded through the United States as a "slacker." During his ill-starred tour of the republic whither he had come from under the Southern Cross in search of a fortune with which he could endow the declining years of his aged mother, he was target for scornful epithets and cold-shouldered rejections. Finally he went to a hospital, and with a plea on his lips that he had intended to join the army after he had secured one big American purse he died. Then came the sob-squad that had previously damned him, and told everyone, as is the trick of human nature after a man is beyond the stabs of the dagger tongues, what a fine fellow D'Arcy was at heart. Everyone was very sorry. Obituary notices should speak no ill.

Having the fate of D'Arcy in mind, it is not out of place to call attention to the present negotiations which are under way for the Willard-Fulton fight. Here are two giants who have both gained fortunes in the prize ring. They could earn (?) enough money to live for the rest of their lives by a few months in vaudeville. But for months past they have been endeavoring to work up interest in a heavy weight battle, and finally they have signed articles. So far the location of the arena has not yet been decided. One state governor has forbidden the exhibition, but from other states offers have come from the sporting fraternity. There has been no outcry over the fight in the American press. The two big bruisers who might well take our Canadian Jack Munroe as an example have not been called slackers as D'Arcy was.

PUBLICITY FOR NEWSPAPERS.

THERE can be no more reason for withholding details as to the ownership of a newspaper than in connection with any other business concern. A newspaper is a quasi-public institution, and while ownership is frequently an established fact in the community it would be of assistance rather than injury to a newspaper to have the facts properly stated for public consideration.

So far as The Advertiser has observed there has been no objection raised by any newspaper to the proposal made by Hon. Mr. Lemieux in the House of Commons. But there are a few newspapers that might offer objections if the matter were carried further; if the publishers of a newspaper were required to make affidavit as to the amounts of money they have received from parties or individuals in connection with the shaping of their policy who are not known to have any connection with the newspaper. While the publisher who would accept assistance from outside sources naturally might be prepared to make a false oath, it would be interesting to have the form which the law may demand cover this particular point in order that a record of value would be on file.

Further than this, a newspaper should be made to reveal just how much it received each year in the way of political patronage. Advertising has been given out and is still being given out by the Government at Ottawa to certain papers which supported it. The same advertising is denied newspapers of another political stripe. If this is not securing rewards for the influence of a newspaper's columns, what may it be called?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Britain is sweeping the Cattagat clear of trawlers, but probably the fleet is out for bigger game.

Some folks are cursing because they have large incomes; most of us are cursing because we haven't.

"The five cent cigar is doomed," says a headline. Watch the stogie move out of the "two-for" class.

Somewhat or other there is calm in Vladivostok. Wonderful how a few Japs will take the fight out of the Russians.

Emperor Charles in his rage will take revenge on Italy. But treachery no longer lurks as an ally in the ranks of the Italians.

If men have a right to organize in any calling, why not the policemen of Ottawa? Isn't the chief constable a member of the Chiefs' Union, anyway?

A conscientious objector, such as the youth sent to prison for two years yesterday, shows how stern has military necessity become even in a democracy like Canada.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S TITLE.

[Ottawa Journal (U).]

"I accepted a title. Why I accepted it, holding the views I do hold, would be going into a matter of history."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Commons yesterday.

What was this "matter of history" which, as Sir Wilfrid implied, forced a title upon him against his will? Napoleon once said that all history was merely a lie agreed to, and while the following version of how the veteran Liberal chieftain came to be a knight was not given to the writer at first hand, there is considerable reason to believe that it has much more of merit than the great Frenchman attributed to history. This, at all events, is the version of how Sir Wilfrid got his title, as told to the writer by one who is in a position to know the truth.

After Sir Wilfrid attained the premiership in the summer of 1896, it seemed to be the natural thing for the country to expect that he would be almost immediately given a title, and there was considerable surprise when, following the announcement of the 1897 New Year's honors, his name was not included. The explanation was that the honor had been offered, but that the Liberal leader respectfully but firmly declined it.

Six months later, however, Sir Wilfrid (then plain Mr. Laurier) went to England to attend the jubilee of Queen Victoria. The reception accorded him by the British people was remarkable for its warmth. The handsome, distinguished young French-Canadian statesman took London by storm, the press and public acclaiming his talents and Queen Victoria bestowing upon him particular attention and respect. One evening the queen gave a dinner for the overseas prime ministers. When the young Canadian premier, who was again honored by being seated next her majesty, took his seat at the banquet table, he found a card upon which Queen Victoria herself had written: "R. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier." There was no way out of such a situation. The aged queen had taken this means of honoring him, and Sir Wilfrid's chivalry and gallantry, as well as his genuine affection for the great good monarch, triumphed over his democratic views.

Bits & Byplay

by Luke McLuke

Copyright, 1917.

Buy a Bond!

Do you want to help creation?

Buy a bond!

Buy a bond!

Buy a bond!

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Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Club

Opens Thursday Morning

A Carload of 1918 Models Received This Week,
Having New and Special Features.

The Hoosier Puts Any Kitchen On a War-Saving Basis

The kitchen is the *real* battleground in the war on waste, and the Hoosier Cabinet is the biggest factor in home defence. For Canada depends on her housewives to save their time and strength as well as food. Hoosier saves all three.

Wornout womanhood would be a national weakness.

Men Have Conveniences—Why Not Women?

Factories, offices and farms all have the most modern machines to save men work and time and do things better than in old-fashioned ways.

Then why not the home? Why should any woman do double the amount of kitchen work necessary?

The Hoosier cuts kitchen work nearly half.

It saves food by preventing waste in measuring and mixing and by keeping supplies in protected places.

By providing places for 400 articles within arm's reach it saves miles of steps.

It is scientifically arranged, with the most used articles nearest at hand.

40 Work-Reducing Features

The wide uncluttered cupboard provides ample work space above the sliding table top.

The Revolving Rack of Six Glass Jars keeps spices airtight and ever-ready.

The patented Shaker Flour Sifter shakes out flour light and fluffy instead of grinding flour and grit through a sieve.

The Hoosier Two-Way Sugar Bin holds twice the ordinary amount.

The Oversize Base has 25 per cent more space for pots and pans.

Hoosier experts have experimented thousands of times to perfect this "automatic servant."

Now Hoosier's Council of Kitchen Scientists pronounce it as efficient as can be made.

Accept One On Trial

We are the authorized Hoosier dealer in our city, and will deliver this cabinet on convenient terms.

Hoosier's famous guarantee amounts to a free trial—your money all back if you are not delighted.

To make sure of getting the model you admire most, come and pick it out without delay.

William Trafford Furniture Co.

129 DUNDAS STREET.

11 MARKET SQUARE.

TWO BRITISH MISSIONS TO U. S. HAVE LANDED

Gen. Bridges and Gen. Hutchinson Reach Canadian Port.

A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT, April 16.—The two British missions to the United States arriving here by steamer yesterday will proceed within a day or so to New York. Lieut.-General Bridges is head of one of the missions. Lieut.-General Bridges' work will be to co-ordinate British missions in the United States and co-operate with Lord Reading, General Hutchinson, in charge of the other mission arriving here. With him is Major Sir Graham. Major Graham said today he could not tell of the purpose of General Hutchinson's mission. Their plans, he said, were most important and not yet to be made public.

FIRST BATCH OF GERMAN PRISONERS REACH U. S.

About Twenty of Submarine Crew on Same Ship With Baker.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 16.—The first German prisoners of war to arrive in the United States, formerly members of the crew of the submarine U-53, which was sunk by an American destroyer and held here today on the same vessel on which Secretary of War Baker made his return trip from Europe, arrived here today. Their plans, he said, were most important and not yet to be made public.

WINE MANUFACTURERS MUST REPORT SALES

TORONTO, April 16.—The Ontario Wine Board is issuing regulations in regard to native wines. Every manufacturer shall, not later than the tenth of each month, furnish a sworn statement of the quantity of native wine sold, preceding month. No manufacturer or his servant shall canvass or solicit orders for such wines.

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES ASKED FOR TANK UNITS

QUEBEC, April 16.—Major Theo Paquet called today on the students of Laval University, during the morning session and asked for volunteers to form a tank unit. The proposal will be given consideration, although no one in the ranks of the students stepped up to en-

NEW ZEALAND RAISING LOAN.

WELLINGTON, April 16.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa agency.)—The New Zealand Government is raising another twenty million war loan. Persons able to subscribe, but failing to do so, will be fined double the amount through their income tax, and compelled to subscribe to the loan and receive only 3 per cent interest.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

MELBOURNE, April 16.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa agency.)—The Australian war loan has now reached £28,000,000.

MEN AND WOMEN TO EARN MORE MONEY

The most powerful single influence in greater production, and consequently in greater earning power, is the energy of the worker.

To work his or her best, the worker must be in possession of perfect health. So many who start the day's work with full vigor, tire as the day's work goes on and are forced to make frequent stops to relieve an aching back.

This backache is not due to the work, but to defective kidney action, and will disappear if treatment with Gin Pills is resorted to.

We have a number of testimonials on file from men who have had to give up work on account of