

The Free Press

LONDON, ONT.
Published by
The Free Press Publishing Co., Limited,
LONDON, ONTARIO.
Morning and Evening.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
5200—Private Branch Exchange—5300
Business Office, 5200, Editorial and
Reporters, 5300, Composing and Mailing
Rooms, 287.
ADVERTISING BRANCH OFFICES:
22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Subscription Rates:
City—Delivered
15 cents per week; \$3.00 for six months;
50 cents per month; \$7.50 for one year.
By Mail—Outside City
15.00 per week; \$3.00 for six months;
50 cents per month; \$7.50 for one year.
To the United States, \$8.00 per year;
\$1.00 for six months, or 65 cents a
month.
Foreign subscriptions, \$15.00 a year.
The Free Press will not be responsible
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All subscriptions are entered on a
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in advance. Our policy is to insure safety
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or money orders. Three days' notice is
required to make change of address. Be
sure to give both old and new address. Re-
newals and sign your name. Subscriptions
are not acknowledged unless accompanied
by a receipt. Receipt of remittance is
shown by your label being changed
inside six days.
ADVERTISERS NOTE:
Circulation under a B. C.
Report furnished advertisers on re-
quest.

Saturday, October 29, 1921.

Bearing Life's Burdens

Since modern science and invention have turned the world into a neighbor-
hood, and with the intimate and imme-
diate knowledge of the world's happen-
ings, we are getting to know the world's
sufferings, and are being called upon to
share its weights and woes as our an-
cestors were never called upon to share
them. It is good for us that we can
but it is all a drain on our strength.
Many a leader has gone down under the
strain during the past years, and multi-
tudes have been crushed in spirit as
crisis after crisis has fallen upon them
in these years of ceaseless catastrophes.
The greatest burdens of life are not
physical. The coalheaver carrying his
lashed sack is lifting no weight com-
pared with many light-hearted but
heavy-hearted people who pass nimbly
and who outwardly seem to bear no
burdens. Over a London gateway can
be found the words: "Burdens not al-
lowed to pass and yet some of the
heaviest burdens that ever bore down
upon the human heart pass through
every day. It is the terrible tonnage
which bears down upon the soul that
saps the spirit of buoyancy and power.
Millions during the past years have
known something of these experiences.
There are burdens, of course, which
man is called upon to carry, just as a
ship is created to carry cargo. They
act as ballast, steadying the soul
through stormy seas. There are the
burdens of sympathy, responsibility and
service which help one to see life's
deepest meaning, and without which life
is not truly complete. Selfishness and
frivolity are essentially superficial. But
there are burdens we have no business
to bear. Take the unnecessary social
pretensions, many of which are the out-
come of folly and pride. The people
who bear them are slaves to conven-
tion and are imprisoned by their own
foolish conceptions of life. The men
who seek wealth just for the sake of
having it are burdened men. They are
separated from some of life's finest
joys and emotions. Only as a man uses
his wealth as a trust and seeks to bear
the burdens of others will he find true
joy in life. Cleanse your mind of every
concealing accumulation for its own
sake when he says: "Can anything be
more absurd than in proportion as less
of our journey remains to seek a greater
supply of provisions?" What super-
fluous loads the pilgrim to the Ken-
dall sought to carry through the Chil-
cot pass! Most of these loads had to
be cast aside through the climb. In the
longer climb of life's journey many pil-
grims are weighed down by self-created
burdens not at all needful for life's
truest efficiency.

The burdens of sorrow and sin man
is not called upon to bear alone. It
was never meant that he should. These
are burdens that no man can bear
alone. We stoop, strain and struggle
with loads the Lord has never laid
upon us. Prayer itself is an indication of
our impotence in this regard. God has
provided a way that the load of sin, with
its guilt and power, can be lifted from
the human heart. When John the
Baptist saw Christ he exclaimed: "Behold
the Lamb of God that beareth away the
sins of the world." Endless thoughts have ex-
perienced the sweetness and strength of
these words as they have cast their
burdens of sin upon the Lord. Many
a weary soul has found rest and solace
in the arms of the Lord. The psalmist spoke out of a deep
experience as he said: "Cast thy bur-
den upon the Lord and He shall sustain
thee." Sorrows may come in the course
of life, but they will not crush the soul
who seeks that sustaining strength and
accepts such Divine reinforcement.

There are burdens in life we are called
upon to help bear. When Paul said:
"Bear ye one another's burdens and so
fulfill the law of Christ," he recognized
that man has a part to play in helping
to lift the loads of others. The law of
Christ is essentially the law of love and
service. It is absolutely opposed to the
spirit of selfishness and greed. When a
man by honest, legitimate methods cre-
ates a great industry and seeks through
that industry to give employment to
hundreds of workers, helping them to
establish happy, contented homes, he is
surely one of the noblest burden bear-
ers. In speaking of this subject, J. B.
Brierley said: "It will be by a combina-
tion of the world's best brains, its ac-
cumulated capital and the spirit of
service that we shall get rid of one of
the cruellest and most shameful burdens
—that of the poverty of the poor."
Charity alone is not a sufficient method
of helping the burdened class. It is a
temporary relief, of course, but it effec-
tively lifts this burden which is crush-
ing more lives out than the world to-
day realizes. It will take brains, good
will, a deeper sense of Christian
stewardship and a readiness for real
sacrificial service.

Still a New Liberal Platform

The chief lieutenant of Hon. Mac-
donald in Nova Scotia is H. M.
Macdonald, who was a Liberal member
of Parliament until 1917, and is again
a candidate in Pictou. Mr. Macdonald
is no inconsequential member of the
party Mr. King leads. He was slated
to be minister of militia if Laurier
won in 1911, and will certainly be in

The Cabinet if Mr. King should by any

chance head the polls.
Mr. Macdonald is advocating as the
chief plank in this platform the imposi-
tion of a duty on hard coal. At present
anthracite enters Canada duty free. Is
this the way the Liberal party proposes
to reduce the cost of the necessities of
life?
Mr. Macdonald's chief attack on the
Government in a recent speech at New
Glasgow before 2,000 people, was that
Ontario has been favored in framing the
tariff. He is quoted as saying:
"The steel industries of Nova Scotia
had reached a flourishing condition un-
der encouragement given them by the
Laurier Government, but now languish-
ing, and Nova Scotia steel workers
were idle because steel bonus had been
discontinued, and the present low tariff
of from 10 to 14 per cent. on steel prod-
ucts was so much lower than the pro-
tection given other Ontario industries."
Is this the way the Liberal party will
lower the cost of the implements of
production?

Recent Canadian history has a politi-
cal party played such a ridiculous role
as the Liberals under Hon. Mackenzie
King. The party has a platform drafted
at a great convention in 1919, which it
scarcely swears to put into effect.
Mr. King to-day is afraid to accept
the platform and take the moral courage
to repudiate it. As a result every
candidate has his own platform. They
range all the way from out and out
free trade, such as is espoused by Dr.
Michael Clark, to high protection, as
urged by E. M. MacDonald.
How can such a party give the coun-
try stable government or carry on ad-
ministration except by "log-rolling"?

Canned War Slang

For the first time in history slang is
to be put on record as a salient feature
of a great war.
With that end in view, the Secretary
of the Imperial War Museum addresses
a communication to ex-servicemen the
world over asking for notes on the sub-
ject, giving the slang terms used in the
British army, together with the mean-
ing of the terms, and, if possible, their
derivation.
It is quite understood, says the sec-
retary, that many of these terms are
"not entirely fit for polite conver-
sation." Nevertheless it is considered
that they will all be valuable for record
purposes, of interest and some
assistance to historical students of the
war.
In that inimitable drama, "Caesar and
Cleopatra," Bernard Shaw depicts a
group of Egyptian soldiers of the great
Nile queen sitting at dice, using slang
and telling naughty stories, "still cur-
rent," Mr. Shaw believes, in every bar-
room in England. "Caesar and Cleo-
patra" was written a full ten years be-
fore the war. In his imagination that
all soldiers, through all ages, use the
same expressions and tell the same
tales, the "Inexpressible Celt" had not
nor could he have had, any conception
of the great linguistic maelstrom which
would result from a world war the com-
bustants in which were drawn from more
than a score of nations.
In the influence exerted upon the
idol and the speech of British army
men by men out of all the nations they
encountered during more than four
years of fighting, the authorities of the
Imperial War Museum, it might be
thought, should certainly encounter if
not a new thing, then a new combina-
tion of things already under the sun.

Labor and the Tariff

In many ridings Labor candidates are
in the field endorsed by the U. P. O., and
running under the leadership of Hon. T.
A. Crerar. How do these candidates
stand on the question of protection? It
is difficult to see how any Labor candi-
dates in Ontario can support the plat-
form of Mr. Crerar, a policy which if
put into effect would ruin half the indus-
tries of this province.
The view of Labor on the tariff was
clearly enunciated by Tom Moore,
president of the Trades and Labor Con-
gress, before the tariff commission in
the following terms:
"The development of Canada and the
establishment of an ever-im-
proving standard of living are the
immediate objects of every citizen, and
we are convinced that this would be
impossible of accomplishment under a
system of free trade, and until the whole
world adopted free trade and an equal
standard of living, which is not yet
outside the realm of practical affairs.
"Canada is placed in the center of
the United States, with its huge and
fully-developed industries turning
out products in vast quantities for
great home markets fully protected
to supply to the east, the work-
shop of the world, Great Britain,
with a century of industrial de-
velopment behind her and num-
bers of workers who should be pro-
tected by a tariff, while to the west, the Orient,
with its host of cheap laborers able
to flood our market at any time, if
there were no bars against them."

If Mr. Moore speaks for organized
labor, and he should know the views of
labor, how can these candidates con-
sistently support Mr. Crerar and the
Agrarian platform?

NOTE AND COMMENT

Getting hot under the collar is ex-
cusable only in midsummer weather.

The hit-or-miss policy often is the
only one that solves the problem of two
suitors for one woman's hand.

The Prince of Wales has started out
on his Indian tour. Canadians, one and
all, wish him "Godspeed."

As the wisteria vine belongs to the
bean family, scattering the flowers of
that plant is another way of "spilling
the beans."

If fashion reformers succeeded in re-
introducing the hoop skirt the women
then would be accused of trying to
crowd men off the earth.

Charles Quick, the centenarian, of
Vancouver, who earns a good living
making horse racing saddles, may him-
self aptly be said to be a winner in
the race.

A news item says the C. P. R. man-
ager walked the ties for seven miles. A
hike like that includes as many diffi-
culties as walking a chalkline.

Queensland, Australia, is in favor of
a "one-house" legislature. Her idea is
original and progressive. Surely 72
well-chosen men ought to be able to
rule a province. The proposition is
worth consideration.

The first of the European delegates of
note has sailed for the Washington
conference—Monsieur Briand, premier
of France. These gentlemen will be
welcomed as the councilors of a more
permanent peace than the world has yet
known—through the serious study and
consideration of how best to limit world
armament.

The Third Column

MORNING BRIGANDS.
There may be happier times than this,
but if there are I've never known
them.
When younger jump in bed to kiss
And wake the pa's and ma's who own
them.
What if the sun be up or not,
Another perfect day is dawning.
And is it not a happy lot
With such delight to greet the morn-
ing?
Sometimes I hear them quit their bed
And catch their bare-foot pitter-
patter.
And other times they're at my head
Before I know what is the matter.
Brigands to rob us of our sleep
They come—their weapons love and
laughter.
And though we're locked in slumber
deep,
They always get the joy they're after.

Some days there are when we would lie
And dream our dreams a little longer.
Then "back to bed awhile," we cry—
But oh, our love for them is stronger.
Yet are stronger than our wish to sleep,
And so we countermand the order
And let that pair of brigands leap
With wild delight across love's
border.

There may be happier times than this,
but if there are I've never known
them.
When younger jump in bed to kiss
And wake the pa's and ma's who own
them.
What if the sun be up or not,
Another perfect day is dawning.
And is it not a happy lot
With such delight to greet the morn-
ing?
Sometimes I hear them quit their bed
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They come—their weapons love and
laughter.
And though we're locked in slumber
deep,
They always get the joy they're after.

—Edgar A. Guest.

THE READING HABIT.

Our habits are what determine us.
As we rise out of our youth, through
varied experiences, it's our habits that
remain as liabilities or assets.

Of all great habits few are com-
pared with that of reading. When I see
a boy or girl cultivating the reading
habit, I say to myself that success and
happiness is going to come sooner and
easier to such a one.

We are given two wonderful things
when we come into this world—a body
and a mind. Our mind has much to
do in making our body strong and
healthy. And it works the other way,
the stronger the body, the surer the
mind is able to handle itself.

The well stored mind from long read-
ing of useful books holds a man in line
so that even friends have become scarce.
Through reading you can bring
events to you anew—see the thrilling
enactments of centuries, and bring
the spirits of real actors in the human
drama before your eyes.

We can only measure the present by
what the past has taught us. And we
must go to books largely to get our in-
spirations and our visions.

The reading habit will keep you far
away from loneliness and make you
strong in faith and courage.

An idle mind is a much greater curse
than an idle body.

Reading is both a food and an excuse
for the mind. And the mind needs
and demands both.

Read history. Read biography. Read
good fiction. Read books that stimulate
and inspire your mind to think out ways
and means for itself.

Strive to become an independent
thinker. Nothing will accomplish this
result quicker or better than to get the
daily habit of reading.

—George Matthew Adams.

THE HOPEFUL VIEW.

Things are looking pretty black,
trouble everywhere we see, and we're
prone to cry, "Alack," and to murmur,
"Hully Chee!" But there's comfort in
the thought that they've looked that
way before, and the passing seasons
brought all things right side up once
more. Now we weep and wring our
hands, and denounce the doggone luck,
for the people of all lands seemingly
have run amuck. Statesmen do their
little stunt in a rattled, loosed way,
but the problems they confront will be
solved some pleasant day. Crime and
license seem to rule, seem to thrive in
every town; let us keep our foreheads
cool—everything will settle down. But
there's nothing new in sight, nothing
new in any clinic, everything comes out
all right if we only give it time. After
every three-ring war, every routine
thing expires, and the evils we abhor
were confronted by our sires, and our
fathers doubtless said, as their sons re-
mark to-day, that all righteousness was
dead, and the furies were at play. But
they lived to see the dawn of a good
and wholesome time, when the bogies
all were gone, with the seething wave
of crime. And our troubles too will
cease as the seasons run their course,
and we'll boast the dove of peace lit
our larynxes are hoarse.

—Walt Mason.

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTEBOOK.

THE PARK AVE.
NEWS.
Weather. Were
instead of better.
Eckert! Latest
Fud News! The
Hunts are seltzy
nated this week
in the big feud
between the Hunts
and the Jonsins,
on account of Sid
Hunt volunteering
to sharpen Maud
Jonsins new pencil when it break dur-
ing drawing lesson last Thibday, and
when he passed it back to her it was
hardly long enough for a stump.

Sports. Puds Simkins got a deer
last Saturday, he wanted to be a snike
charmer wen he grew up, so he went
out in the back yard and dug up two
worms to see wat he could make them
do, being nothing.

Poms by Skinny Martin.
Almost Perfect.
My new Sunday shoes are beautiful
As everybody admits both friends and
foes,
O I wouldn't have a single thing agenst
them.
If they only had more room around
the toes.

Sissisty. Miss Loretta Minogor is
thinking of writing a book about her
experiences in the country this summr
was she chased by a bull but not
cawi and pushed in a creek but
drowned and poisoned by poison ivy
but not wat it showed.

Intristing Facks About Intristing
People. Puds Simkins is still taking
piano lessons a week but his father and
mother are getting discouraged by the
absence of results and Puds hopes for
the best.

Coal carried up from the cellar 3
cents a skittle level. 4 cents heaping.
See Reddy Merly. (Advertisment).
—Leo Page.

HINTON MILLER DIES.

WINDSOR, Oct. 28.—Hinton Miller,
U. S. Civil War veteran, and former
owner of the famous race horse, Gold-
ring, known the continent over as "The
Guidoless Wonder," died this morn-
ing at his home at St. Clair Shores, near
Detroit, in his 76th year. Mr. Miller re-
sided for many years in St. Thomas,
and as a commercial traveler, was well
known throughout Western Ontario.

The Political Arena

The Government candidate in Red
Deer, Alberta, the seat formerly held
by Dr. Michael Clark, is John P. Day,
an old St. Thomas boy. His father,
the late Sam Day, was reeve and war-
den of Elgin County, Ontario, and
F. Day went West in 1882, settling at
Fleming, Sask., where he carried on
cattle farming. From 1902 to 1910 he
was cattle ranching near Moose Hat
and went to the Red Deer district in
1910. He has been particularly well
known as a breeder of Polled Angus
cattle and has been president of the
Alberta Fairs' Association for the past
four years. He has been one of the
fathers of the Red Deer fair and has
always taken a keen interest in the
progress of the pure-bred cattle indus-
try.

The correspondent of The Manitoba
Free Press, writing from Regina, on
the situation in that province says:
"There were two features of this
week's activity which may have some
bearing on the final result in the pro-
vince. Of these the most important by
far was the nomination of a candidate
to contest the Regina seat in the Pro-
gressive Conservative Party. Dr. McLean,
a strong candidate. He is a school trust-
ee and believed to be a strong force
in the Scottish organizations here. He
will certainly attract the heavy vote,
but the significance of his nomination
does not end with its bearing on this
constituency. It has been freely stated
in well-informed quarters that had the
Progressives decided not to oppose Mr.
Motherwell in Regina, no opposition
would have been put up by the Liberals in
the Saskatchewan seat, providing that either
Mr. Sutherland or Mr. Milliken were
chosen by the Progressives on the 26th.

A three-cornered seat in the provin-
ce now practically assured, which will
enormously enhance Hon. J. R. Wil-
son's chances. It is further stated that
an enraged Liberal executive here
here that word has been sent to the field
10 seats to put a Liberal in the fully
at all and that the Liberal party in
cases this candidate might just as
well stay home, but it will undoubtedly
improve the chances of the Govern-
ment nominee in some seats."

In discussing Mr. Crerar's manifesto
The Montreal Star, objects to the use
of the word "moral" in connection with
the tariff question. "There is no moral
issue at stake," The Star declares. "It
is strictly a question of which tariff
policy is the best for the country. In-
deed, if we had been seeking a place
to attach the epithet 'immoral,' we
would have been more inclined to con-
sider the policy which, under the guise
of an innocent plan for 'the lightening
of taxation' and 'the lowering of the
cost of living,' concealed a trap leading
to the quicksands of rejected reciprocity
and the 'ultimate elimination' of
British commerce."

The Nanaimo Herald has also been
struck by the use of the moral argu-
ment against protection by Mr. Crerar.
It comments: "There is one thing that
be said for the Hon. T. A. Crerar's
speech at Brandon, and that is that he
stood to his guns on the tariff question.
The farmers, he said, stand opposed
to the principle of protection as being
neither sound economically nor right
morally. If this is the policy of the
farmers' party, then, indeed, it must
be admitted that they have struck a
new note in public life. There is room
for question as to the economic sound-
ness of protection, but, up to the
present, there has not been very much
argument about its morality."

"The sudden and unexpected resig-
nation of Hon. George Langley from
the Saskatchewan Government is a
matter of absorbing political interest,"
says The Star, of Saskatchewan. "The
obvious explanation is that Mr. Lang-
ley, having previously announced his
intention of supporting the Progressive
party, he felt the decision of Premier
Martin to support the Liberals so
keenly that he decided to step out.
But the obvious explanation may not be
the correct one. It is only recently that
the Government made strenuous efforts
to provide Mr. Langley with a seat in
the House after his defeat in Redberry
in the June elections, and finally did
succeed in accommodating him to the
deferred election for Cumberland. With
everything apparently all 'cushy' this
sudden resignation will undoubtedly
lead to much speculation until the explana-
tion is forthcoming."

The Need of Population

BY F. D. L. SMITH.

For the five years 1905 to 1911, Cana-
da received about 1,861,000 immigrants
from all sources, or an average of 372,000
a year. If this rate had been maintained
the exceeding year would have brought
the Dominion over 2,500,000
new citizens from outside. If for do-
mestic reasons the pace had been some-
what slackened, the increase in the
population from outside from 1914 to 1921
would surely have exceeded 2,000,000.

But the war intervened and the tide
of immigration ceased to flow. The in-
flux of newcomers fell off to a mere
dribble. Great Britain and the contin-
ent of Europe were practically elimi-
nated as sources of population and the
stream of American settlers dwindled to
a minimum. During the whole seven-
year period we received only about
550,000 from all sources, or 2,000,000
fewer than might have been expected
had the world's peace been undisturbed.

Nor must we be lulled by the fact that
the outbreak of war and the progress
thereof caused great numbers of new-
arrived foreigners to leave the country.
Tens of thousands joined the ranks of
the allied armies. Other tens of thou-
sands fled to the United States to escape
service. Add Canada's 60,000 dead over-
seas and the children that should have
been born. Altogether the action of
Germany in July and August, 1914, has
robbed Canada of perhaps 3,000,000 men,
women and children who otherwise
would have been here to-day.

This primarily is what is wrong in Cana-
da at the present moment. But for the
war the Dominion would have had more
people on the land and consequently
fewer unemployed in the towns and
cities. Under such conditions the nation
would have made a better show at keep-
ing pace with the overhead charges im-
posed by two new transcontinental rail-
ways constructed before the time.

The lesson is plain. More population
is the cure for Canada's fiscal and
economic ills. The leeway lost during
the last seven years must be recovered.
Once the general election is over, the
Government of the day must devote spe-
cial attention to the task of getting more
people on the soil. From 20,000,000
30,000,000 acres of idle land along the
Western railways must be brought un-
der the plow. There is ample room for
tens of thousands of additional farmers
in Old Ontario, New Ontario, British
Columbia and the Maritime Provinces.

Closer settlement of the land will mean
a growing volume of exports, a wider
home market for the products of Cana-
dian factories, the reduction of unem-
ployment in towns and cities, better
industrial conditions everywhere, rising
per capita revenues and a progressive easing
of the per capita burden of national
taxation.

The kind of settlers desired are avail-
able in adequate numbers in Great
Britain, the United States, Norway,
Sweden and other approved countries.
What is needed is a forward construc-
tive immigration policy—a policy which
while taking note of existing unem-
ployment and safeguarding the interests
of organized labor, will not only remove
unnecessary obstacles to the settlement
and settlement movement, but actively
promote such a movement in keeping
with the needs of the nation. In the
working out of such a program invalua-

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