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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED. London, Ont., Friday, June 1.

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

THE "VORWAERTS" of Berlin expresses disappointment that Socialist Russia determines to continue the war. Why, it says, "The German people do not in the least think of submitting to the domination of militarism after the war, and they will the less think of extending such domination over other nations." Well, then, why doesn't "the German people" throw off the yoke of militarism now? The answer is (1) that they can't if they would, (2) that only a minority of the German Socialists themselves are as yet anti-kaiser enough to stand out against the system. Further, it is just about as difficult for even a majority of the German people to throw off its yoke in peace time as in war. There is really no such thing as peace time for a war organization like Germany. Her very commerce is a war, her espionage is war. The only way for Germany to democracy is through defeat of her system in war. Victory in the war would only strengthen, if possible, the stranglehold of Prussianism. The German Socialist minority voted by Vorwaerts ought to be able to see this. It is to be hoped that Russian Socialism sees it.

A FRENCH CONSERVATION.

IN FRANCE a great effort has been made since the war began to reduce as much as possible infant mortality. Before the war the population of France had almost come to a standstill, there being only about 25,000 natural increase per annum. At the same time, Germany, the arch-enemy, was gaining nearly 800,000 per annum. Now that France has lost a million and a half of men in the fighting, it is imperative that at least the infants born shall be saved.

Before the war 90,000 babies under one year of age were lost every year. Since 1914 the maternity hospitals have been reorganized. The greatest care is taken of mother and babe, and a new law forbids a mother to leave her baby for work until one month after its birth. The children are kept in institutions while their mothers work in the munition factories, and the mothers also are put up in these buildings, free, unless they can well afford to pay. Apartments, cottages, villas, etc., have been freely offered to the state for use in this way as maternity hospitals and children's homes.

After all, out of the great horror comes perhaps some good. Will France take permanently a new view of home and family responsibilities? Will her women be as devoted as the men have been in the trenches? Little question here as they will. Here in Ontario we may learn something from France's desperate efforts to conserve, at least, if not increase, her infant population. We seem at present to be more intent upon conserving calves than babies. In France they have come to man's extremity, which the proverb says is God's opportunity. It is also a man's own turning-point from indifference to attention and remedy. But Canada will do well to act before the extremity comes.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLDIERS.

IN A PAMPHLET issued by the military hospitals' commission at Ottawa, concerning the facilities offered returned soldiers to learn new trades or businesses after they have been incapacitated for their previous occupation through the effects of their military service, some information is given which may be of interest to many, and, not improbably, cause surprise.

For instance: How many returned men are aware of this fact? "When a man is found unable, owing to any effect of his service, to take up his former occupation, he may claim the privileges of the Government's re-education scheme. That is, he is entitled to receive free training for a new occupation, along with free maintenance for himself and his family while the training lasts and for a month longer."

This means that he may, if inclined to agriculture, take a full and comprehensive course in this subject and sit himself to take up land, assisted by the Government, and that during all this time his living and that of his family is assured. For these courses the agricultural colleges of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario are to be utilized, with others likely to be added later.

Canadian soldiers overseas, says the pamphlet, are now receiving national service cards, asking whether they wish their discharge in Britain or Canada; whether they propose to make their home in Canada; whether they wish to take advantage of any available scheme of assisted agricultural settlement; and, if so, in what province, and "would you, in what province, gain experience, work for prevailing wages on a farm after your return, providing your dependents were in the meantime given the same support as they now receive?"

The last looks like a good opportunity for men who are physically fit for country life, when it is considered that they will be helped to get farms of their own as soon as they have gained sufficient practical knowledge. The report says 75 men have had their applications for agricultural training granted, and that others are awaiting the approval of the commission. This seems a small number, but is likely to be tremendously increased as the possibilities become more widely known.

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All these preparations for helping the soldiers now and in the future inevitably cause the question: Are those who returned early in the war and who have been given their discharges, entitled to the same chances, or are they left out in the cold because they were the first to respond to their country's call.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

SOME OF the big questions of the day are scheduled for discussion at the District Methodist Conference which is to be held in the city next week and the decisions arrived at will be of considerable importance, since they will point to the opinion of not only the delegates, to the number of about 400, but, to a great extent, to that of the congregations they represent.

Conscription is expected to be a prominent question at the meeting, although it will probably take a second place to national prohibition, while there is a possibility that national government in preference to party rule during the remainder of the war and the settling-down process afterwards, may become an issue.

To some it may seem that such secular subjects as conscription and form of government are outside the province of a church conference, but each year the majority of people see more clearly the necessity of the churches taking an active interest in national problems. These subjects are brought before conference by the congregations themselves, the result, as a rule, of discussions at church or district meetings. They come in the form of resolutions passed at these gatherings and indicate the wishes of the majority. All shades of politics are represented and the decisions reached are generally less tinged with partyism than those of other organizations, and, therefore, of more importance as indications of public attitude.

The prohibition question is well within the scope of the conference. The liquor problem is believed to affect vitally the church, and its influence and if the members consider the lack of a Dominion-wide prohibitory law is interfering with progress, they will be right in demanding the enactment of such a measure.

London will welcome the conference delegates and will hope the session may be profitable. The time is a critical one for Canada and every well-considered expression on great questions coming from large bodies of the people ought to be of value in directing the country's course.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

After reading accounts of fights in the air one wonders how any of the combatants escape.

A Canadian writing from the trenches says he would rather have a good pair of dry socks than a military medal. It is no slight on the latter but shows the importance of socks.

German Socialists declare Germany will never consent to return Alsace-Lorraine to France. It is customary in Germany to allow criminals to fix their own punishment, and thieves to decide whether they will give back booty?

It is to be hoped Premier Borden notified Premiers Gouin and Murray and Leader Lowell whose places they were invited to take in the cabinet. They would hardly care to have as colleagues some of the present ministers.

The thing which most needs straightening out in Ottawa is Laurier's devoted course—Brantford Courier.

For contrast, note the prompt, determined and self-confident course Premier Borden is pursuing!

Tancred Macell, inetter of anti-conscription rows, is patronage master for the Government in Montreal. This kind of thing makes it hard for people to close their eyes to facts and believe that the Government has only one aim in view—to win the war.

It is still contended by some papers, Government apologists of course, that to arrest and punish Armand Lavergne would be to make a martyr of him and help his cause. The same thing was said about Sir Roger Casement, but it did not save him and has proved nonsense.

THE FARMER'S SIDE

There live some truck farmers outside of our town. Extensive producers. Though of little renown, they earn all their bread. By the sweat of their brow. They work like slaves. I'll tell you right now. They toil in their gardens. From morn till night. While their city friends motor around in the park. It took all their change. To buy them their seeds. It took all their muscle. To keep down the weeds. And the weather set in. With storm after storm. They said to themselves. Will it ever turn warm? So their crops were all failures. And they had nothing to sell. Oh, humble consumer. Let me call your attention. To a fact or two. Of which I never mention. With eggs at five each. And potatoes at four. If we had half a crop. We'd make money galore. Now I'll make it so simple. That you'll understand. It is simply a case of supply and demand. When the farmers sell produce. They're not in a ring. But sell out their load. For what it will bring. When merchants sell goods. Now I know what I'm telling. They're all in a ring. And there's no underselling. "SUBSCRIBER ALL MY LIFE."

The Advertiser's Daily Short Story

(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) LOVE ONE. By Earl Reed Silvers.

Ray Gardner and Mildred Flint were engaged to be married. Everybody in the neighborhood of the match was an ideal one; both young people were members of the Country Club, both played tennis, rode horseback and drove their own automobiles with an abandon and proficiency which were the envy of their acquaintances. And, moreover, they had been designated by one enthusiastic friend of Ray's as "the two best sports in the world."

"There's only one danger in the match," Mary Houghton, Mildred's special chum, announced. "Both have always had everything they wanted, and if they should ever each want something different, there's bound to be a clash."

Mary's words returned to Mildred with double force as she sat on the Country Club porch with Ray. They were talking about the house they were going to build. The entire furnishing of the big living room had been decided upon, all except the ornament which should adorn the ledge at the top of the bookcase. A deer's head, or pair of snowshoes or something like that.

But Mildred shook her pretty brown head stubbornly. "Everybody can have that kind of thing," she answered. "What we want is something that no one else can have."

"Well, what would you suggest?" "I don't know," Mildred glanced at Ray. "I've been thinking of a deer's head, or a pair of snowshoes or something like that."

"All right," she announced half-chidingly. "I think that cup would look beautiful over our fireplace."

Ray smiled into her challenging eyes. "The cup for the national championship would look good," he answered. "All that I'd have to do to win it would be to beat Norrie Williams."

"Yes, and all that you have to do to win the club cup is to beat Tom Pennington."

"It's just about as easy as this," he answered. "I think that cup would look just fine in our living-room."

"I'm sure you'd win it," Ray smiled good-naturedly. "Let's have a set of tennis."

Mildred shook her head. "I don't want to win that cup," she said. "I want you."

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ulous and no less blasphemous, however, are some of the things that have been said in the name of peace. The spirit of the Prussian pastor, Herr Vorwerk, who bombarded the Throne of Grace with this:

"Though the warrior's bread be scanty, do Thou work daily death and deliverance unto Thy enemies. Forgive in merciful long-suffering each bullet lead us not into the temptation of letting our wrath be too tame in carrying out Thy divine judgment! Deliver us and our ally from the infernal enemy and his servants on earth. Thine is the kingdom of the German land; may we, by aid of Thy steel-clad hand, achieve the power and the glory."

There is none of the Prussian truculence in the appeal of Charles. He wants peace and his people want peace. Charles realizes that this is a bad time for crowned heads to disregard the wishes of the people. There is no reason to question the genuineness of his tears even though the spuriousness of his contrition is shown by his blasphemous words.

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doubtless will be regarded as a sinister reflection upon that brother Kaiser, reflection upon the iniquitous destruction at Rheims and Louvain. Bearing in mind that the ceremony at St. Stephen's in which Charles participated so ostentatiously was solely for effect upon the Austrian masses, however, Americans will see a popular appropriateness in the fact that it was presided over by a Cardinal.

THE CHUMP WHO WOULDN'T ADVERTISE. [Barrie Court Record.] Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said: "My trade of late is getting bad; 'Till try another muslin ad."

If such there be, go mark him well: For him no bank account shall swell, No angels watch the golden stair: To welcome home a millionaire.

The man who never asks for trade In local papers oft displayed. Cares more for rest than worldly gain, And patronage but gives him pain.

Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound Disturb his solitude profound. Unthought, except by men he owes The quiet that he loves so well.

And that the world may know his loss, Place on his grave a wreath of moss, And, on a stone above, "Here Lies a chump who wouldn't advertise."

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