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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY,
LIMITED.

London, Ont., Tuesday, October 14.

THE BALTIC FLARE-UP.

A few weeks ago the Adriatic question threatened to plunge Europe into a new war. Now it is the Baltic question that holds danger of another struggle. The two cases are somewhat alike. D'Annunzio defied the Allies and seized Fiume for the glory of Italy. Von der Goltz with the only considerable army in Germany holds the Baltic Provinces in defiance of the allied council. He has been outlawed by the German Government, but has paid no heed to this repudiation, and being a true Prussian will not likely be influenced by the hunger blockade the Allies threaten to enforce against Germany. Von der Goltz is determined at any cost that the Finns, Estonians and Poles shall not retain the territory granted them by the Versailles conference, and to accomplish this has joined hands with Lenin and Trotsky in an attempt to seize Riga. Herein lies the great peril to Western Europe, for if the armies of Von der Goltz and the Russian Reds can sweep through the Baltic Provinces they will be in an admirable position for a campaign against Germany. Von der Goltz, as a real Prussian, has no regard for Bolshevism any more than he has for the socialist government that rules at Berlin, but with the ruthlessness of his caste he is quite willing to use the dreadful weapons of Lenin if it will embarrass the Allies and bring fresh turmoil at home that will give the junkers another chance to rule. The whole dangerous business is another spectacular instance to prove that the old Prussian spirit of dishonesty and ruthlessness is still alive and that the allied vigilance must never be permitted to slacken.

NATIONALIZING THE COAL MINES.

If the nationalization of the British coal mines becomes a matter to be settled directly by the British people themselves, there might be better ways of doing it than by making it the issue of a general election, but even with all the confusion that method entails it cannot be charged that there is lack of information to guide the nation in arriving at its decision. There is a tendency today to contrast the output of British coal miners with that of American workmen engaged in the same industry. Like most hasty judgments of that kind some of the essential factors are overlooked. Those who are making such contrasts today do not, for instance know to what an extent British mines have fallen away in equipment during the last five years, or that even now the materials needed to build up are scarce or unobtainable. There are mines in Great Britain today which are producing coal faster than it can be hauled away with the transportation facilities that exist. It will take time to repair the damage of five years of war before even the normal pre-war output can be looked for. Mention might also be made as a factor in the unrest existing among the coal miners, that during the war years the coal industry yielded in profits and royalties a total of \$300,000,000.

What did the Government's own commission say with regard to the industry? That only a systematic reorganization of the industry would secure at once the cheap coal that the nation needs and conditions of civilized life that the miners demand. The Sankey report stated clearly that the production and distribution of coal are uneconomically organized and burdened by charges that should not exist. The conclusion arrived at was that state ownership must be substituted in order to effect the necessary economies. "Wasteful and extravagant" was Sir Richard Redmayne's description of the private ownership organization of the coal mines. Apparently the commission found that there were other things besides the attitude of labor responsible for reduced output. In the Sankey report nationalization of the mines was recommended "because without it costs would not be reduced, unnecessary expenses would not be eliminated, improvements would not be undertaken, output would not be increased to the highest point practicable, and as a result the purchaser of coal would not obtain as cheap a supply as he had a right to expect."

The most outstanding economic loss in British industry today is the dissatisfaction which is pervading all workers. We speak of confidence as necessary for the investment of capital, but confidence is just as necessary for the investment by labor of what it possesses. That confidence has unquestionably been sadly shaken in Great Britain. Hon. C. G. F. Masterman, writing in the Atlantic Monthly, on social unrest in Great Britain, says that it is not Bolshevism or Socialism or even the war itself that is responsible for the upheaval that is so evident. The real cause of it all he places in the "monstrous inequalities of fortune." While some few thousand persons divide between them some hundreds of millions of the national income, more than 95 per cent of the population live on property so trivial in amount as not to be worth the cost of valuing for estate-duty taxation. Moreover, as he points out, every attempt to provide, out of the vast accumulated fortunes, the money for some mitigation of the lot of the poorest, has been fiercely fought by those who possessed the land, the means of production and the "foreign tribute" of investments abroad. And the few millions of pounds exacted for old-age pensions or national insurance were the cause of greater controversies in time of peace than all the thousands of millions so lavishly scattered in time of war. So it is today. The recommendations of

the Sankey commission, which mean greater possible production of coal, reduced cost of production, greatest possible health and safety of the miners and a better standard of living for the workers, are derided and denounced by the Duke of Sutherland and other mine owners as revolutionary, Bolshevik and Socialistic. To their mind neither mines nor miners have any place in life save as instruments for grinding out dividends for shareholders. They are just a few hundred years behind the times in that view.

LABOR AND LIBERALISM.

The aims of the Liberal party and the aims of the Labor party vary little. It is from the Liberal party reforms have come both in Great Britain and in Canada. The aims of Labor, in Great Britain, as set forth by the Right Honorable Arthur Henderson, are democratic aims. He says:

"Though there is no divine right of kings and princes, there is the divine right of peoples; and all the peoples of the world are beginning to realize more and more each day that the 'new kingdom on earth' can only be established by a full recognition of these divine rights—the rights of liberty and equality. These are the springs of democratic faith. They are the spiritual basis of real democracy."

"The coming of world democracy means the universal reign of freedom and justice, equality and fraternity. If it contemplates the creation of a national democratic party founded upon the organized working class movement, and open to every worker who labors by hand or brain."

The spirit of the Labor party, as set forth by Mr. Henderson is the spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity. It is the spirit upon which the republic of the United States was formed. "All men are born free and equal" is another way of expressing it. In the early days it is said that Daniel Webster went to market in Washington with a basket on his arm. No man had the spirit of democracy to a greater extent or a greater love for humanity than Abraham Lincoln. But time changes all things, and the bigger and more powerful the country became the plainer became the line defined between "Jack and his master," who in the early days were said to be equal.

Labor has no better friend in Canada than the Liberal leader, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. His grandfather, W. L. Mackenzie, might have had an easy time of it if he had joined the Family Compact, but he preferred to remain with the Reformers of that day and remedy the evils under which the people lived and suffered.

THE GRAND TRUNK DEAL.

Hegel, the philosopher, once said: "In the history of the world something else is generally brought out by means of the actions of individual men than they themselves aim at or attain, than they directly know of or will; they achieve their own ends, but something farther is brought to pass in connection with their acts, which also lies therein, but which did not lie in their consciousness or purposes."

Taking over the Grand Trunk by the Government would only be the first step. The future would be mystery. Many millions of Canadian securities held in England have during war times been sold. If Canadian securities are given for the Grand Trunk they too are likely to be sold. Every dollar that finds a foreign purchaser weakens to that extent the tie that binds Canada to Great Britain.

It is quite apparent that the Grand Trunk does not want to sell; it is being coerced. The Government coercing it obtained power through the war time franchise act. That act amounted to usurpation. It is not a government that represents the people. If the Government forces the sale it will make Great Britain feel "how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." It will be a great mistake as a financial operation and disloyal to Great Britain to forcibly take over the Grand Trunk. Public ownership of railways cannot pay and serve the public. It has failed in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. If added to that, British connection is severed or weakened it will be a national disaster for Canada.

It is impossible to foresee the result of so great a mistake. It has nothing to recommend it, but as Hegel points out, "something they did not aim at or attain, something they did not know of or will" is likely to result. The immensity of the proposition requires caution. "The cautious seldom err."

Parliament should remember its debt to Great Britain and the Grand Trunk. It was the Grand Trunk that enabled Canada to emerge from the woods, and to become one of the finest countries in the world. What progress could Canada have made without British capital? Canada should adopt government control but not government ownership, and, recognizing its great obligation to the Grand Trunk, help it if it needs help, but leave it in the hands of those who now control it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Report from Hamilton says large supplies of booze are reaching that city billed as paint. Nose paint?

Germans are proud of Von der Goltz's defiance of the Allies, but pride will not fill empty stomachs if that blockade goes into effect.

A Baptist parson has won the first leg of the great transcontinental air race, but then naturally, it would come easy to a sky pilot.

No mention of the eight-hour day is made in the Conservative platform, and Premier Hearst has refused to take any responsibility in the matter. On the other hand the Liberal platform calls for a law fixing an eight-hour day for all industrial occupations throughout the province, as applied to both men and women.

THOSE GIRLS.

Mayme—I have so many callers peering the life out of me I hardly know what to do with them all.

Gracye—Why, how long have you been a telephone operator?

THE LATEST CLEMENCEAU MOT.

[Manchester Guardian.]

Another piece of M. Clemenceau's wit is delighting the town. At meeting of the Inter-Allied committee last week there was a question what time they would resume in the afternoon. Signor Tittoni did not want it too early, because he liked to have his siesta early in the afternoon. Mr. Lansing did not want it too late, for he wanted to have his drive in the Bois and then his siesta before dinner. M. Clemenceau then summed up. "The meeting will be at three," he said. "Signor Tittoni can sleep before it, Mr. Lansing can sleep after it, and Mr. Balfour and I can sleep during it."

From Here and There

STEEL EXTRAORDINARY.

Steel that may be driven through a piece of wrought iron over an inch thick—that is hard enough to cut glass like a diamond, and yet so flexible that it may be bent without breaking—is described in the Scientific American (New York, August 2), following the announcement of an American company that manufactures all grades of electric tool steel. This steel, the manufacturer states, has a wide temperature range, as it may be heated anywhere between 1,650 and 1,950 degrees Fahrenheit, and yet give good results. We read: "The steel seems to have its greatest value when heated to 1,750 to 1,800 degrees, quenched in oil and slightly drawn. The drawing, it is stated, does not seem to affect the hardness of the steel, but it helps the toughness. Many theories can be evolved as to just why this slight drawing is of such assistance to this steel, but metallographically there is no evidence of difference between straight hardened and drawn steel. The same evening and hardening and drawing. The same scope, yet there is a great deal of difference between the two heat treatments."

"A point emphasized is that the head of a chisel made of the new steel will not shiver. It is also stated that the head of the chisel can be heat-treated so that it may be filed, yet it will not break out or crack. It will spread, but it will not split, yet the top of the head does not take on a very glassy surface, and seems to have a grip on the hammer-face when it is struck."

"It is pointed out that metallographically the steel is peculiar. It seems to have a very fine structure, which is difficult to define. It may be a solid solution, which is generally regarded as austenite, or it may be martensite. It seems under the microscope to have an appearance at lower magnification of the whole range of solid solution steel, yet it has the characteristics of none. Under high magnification of 1,200 diameters the structure appears to be somewhat like martensite, yet the martensite appears to be lamellar rather than the usual 60 degree marking."

"The grain boundaries, which are particularly tenacious, have the coloring effect of troostite, yet they do not have the usual troostite formation. Troostite does not begin to form in round spots at the grain boundaries in Seminoles steel, but seems to have the characteristic of broadening out the grain boundary into a dark line. From this stage the entire grain begins to etch a little more rapidly and takes on a deeper color, but the ground mass of the grain does not appear in the transformation from austenite, martensite, troostite and sorbite as understood as applying to the usual form of alloy steels or carbon steels."

WALKING AT NIGHT.

[Amory Here.]

My face is wet with the rain,
But my heart is warm to the core,
But I follow at will again the core,
The road that I loved of yore;
And the dim trees beat the dark,
And the swelling ditches moan,
But my heart is a singing, soaring lark,
For I travel the road alone.
Alone in the living night,
Away from the babble of tongues;
Alone with the old delight
Of the night wind in my lungs,
And the wet air on my cheeks,
And the warm blood in my veins,
Alone with the joy he knows who seeks
The thresh of the young spring rains,
With the smell of the pelted earth,
The tearful drip of the trees,
Making him dream of the clearing breeze,
That comes with the clearing breeze.
'Tis a rare and wondrous sight
To tramp the wet a while
And watch the slow delight
Of the sun's first smile to smile,
And hear the meadows breathe again,
And see the far woods turn green,
Drunk with the glory of wind and rain
And the sun's warm smile between.
I have made me a vagrant song,
For my heart is warm to the core,
And I'm glad, oh, glad, that the night is long,
For I travel the road alone,
And the dim trees beat the dark,
And the swelling ditches moan,
With the joy of the singing, soaring lark
I travel the road alone!

MILLIONS FOR THE DYE WAR.

Germany's expected competition in the manufacture of dyes is being forestalled by the expenditure of millions of dollars by American manufacturers. We are told by the American Exporter (New York, August), quoting a recent bulletin of the American Chemical Society. All that energy and research can do, we are assured, is being directed toward perfection of that group of colors known as the vat dyes. One large corporation has already expended \$1,800,000 in experiments. We are informed: "Vat dyes, like indigo, are insoluble in water, certain chemicals are held in solution which can be dissolved in alkaline solutions. These compounds on being exposed to the air are acted upon by the oxygen in such a way that the original color matter forms anew in the fiber which has been dyed, thus what appears to be a liquid as clear as water in the vats is often the source of brilliant hues. Vat colors have their characteristic fastness because of the very insolubility of the original dye stuffs. Fabrics dyed with them resist the action of washing, of light, and strong soaps."

"The great cost of promoting a native dye industry comes in putting to practical application on a large scale the work of the laboratory. Of the hundreds of dyes which were manufactured abroad before 1914, there is scarcely one which could not be made by American chemists on a small scale under laboratory conditions. When the wholesale operation begins, however, there are many obstacles which can only be overcome by practice. For example, one of the largest plants engaged in the manufacture of American vat dyes expended in one year \$245,000 in developing the factory process of a certain dye. Owing to unexpected difficulties in manufacture, it has been able to produce only \$30,000 worth of the dye. The difficulties, however, are being rapidly overcome."

"The American dye industry, however, has especially come up out of the tribulation of the world war. Owing to the ability of Germany to dump surplus products on the market before the war, that country virtually enjoyed a monopoly in dyestuffs. The schemes of the Junkers provided that the dye industry of Germany should not only be a means of trade warfare, but also plants were turned almost overnight into factories for the making of high explosives. The American manufacturers of dyes immediately devoted themselves toward the development of their infant industry, and, although they were handicapped by the fact that toiled, one of the derivatives of coal tar largely used in their art, was needed by the government, they were able within a short time to give relief to the textile mills, which otherwise would have had to close for lack of sufficient colors. They are now able to provide most of the colors required by the various industries of the United States, and are determined that they will finally so develop the processes for vat dyes that they will be able to meet all competition."

"As these colors are greatly needed, it has been proposed that they may be imported from foreign countries for the next five years under special license. They would be subject to the usual tariff, according to the legislation now being considered by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives, which has been holding extensive hearings on the dye situation."

CLEAN THE CHIMNEYS.

Cooler weather demands the lighting of heaters and furnaces. Before this is done, however, chimneys, flues and stove pipes should be thoroughly cleaned out and made safe. This is not a difficult matter, and is much preferable to being turned out of the house on a cold night by a fire caused by dirty pipes or chimneys.

Some surprise might be caused to the owner of a building damaged by fire from such a cause if the insurance company declined to pay the loss. This the company has a perfect right to do, as it is distinctly stated on all fire insurance policies that the company is not responsible for fires caused by negligence on the part of the insured.

The act to amend the criminal code respecting prevention of fire, passed at the last session of Parliament, distinctly states:

"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years imprisonment who by negligence causes any fire which occasions loss of life or loss of property."

With the possible loss of insurance and two years imprisonment as a penalty, it is not wise for the householder to neglect his stove pipes and chimneys.

CAYUGA RECITAL.

CAYUGA, Oct. 10.—The recital given in the Methodist church by the pupils of Miss Eliza Lent drew a good crowd. The pupils acquitted themselves well, and Dr. Billings assisted Miss Ling by two well-rendered vocal solos.

The annual convention of the Haldimand Teachers' Association will be held in the public school, Cayuga, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 15 and 16. Some good papers are expected.

The first of the season's games of soft ball was played on Tuesday evening between the high school team and "Married Men," the latter going down to defeat by a score of 25 to 23. The second game of the season, to have been played on Thursday evening, was postponed until Tuesday next.

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DEWS OF EVE

No More Gentle Than "Cascarets" for the Liver, Bowels

It is just as needless as it is dangerous to take violent or nasty cathartics. Nature provides no shock-absorbers for your liver and bowels against calomel, harsh pills, sickening oil and salts. Cascarets give quick relief without injury from Constipation, Biliousness, indigestion, Gases and Sick Headache. Cascarets work while you sleep, removing the toxins, poisons and sour, indigestible waste without griping or inconvenience. Cascarets regulate by strengthening the bowel muscles. They cost so little, too.

Sure Way To Get Rid of Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely, and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single grain and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have. You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail. Adv.

"Man does not live for himself alone"

In the Stone Age every man had to protect himself against the rest of the community.

Nowadays the community protects itself against the man. It also protects him.

In return for this protection the individual must contribute to the common good.

NO man can injure his own body and mind without injuring the community of which he is a part. Alcohol deprives the man of his ability to contribute his full share towards the production and conservation of Ontario's wealth.

Alcohol adds to the burden of fighting and preventing crime. The many should not have to carry this burden for the sake of the appetites of the few. It is not fair to the community—it is not consistent.

You acknowledge the community's right to protect itself in many other ways—why not against the use of the poison, alcohol? For instance:

1. For protection of the public health the community compels you to submit to the quarantining of your own children if they contract contagious disease. You must keep your own premises clean and sanitary.

2. For protection against illiteracy the community compels you to send your own children to school.

3. For protection of property you are not permitted to erect a frame building on your own land if it be dangerous to the safety of surrounding property.

4. The law does not permit you to take into your own body habit-forming drugs such as opium, cocaine and morphine.

In Fairness, Consistency and Duty Vote "No" for the Common Good

The common law provides scores of examples of restrictions protecting the community and the individual. You accept as being just and right the restrictions they place upon your own premises, your own family, and your own body.

Then why in the name of consistency should the community protect your wealth, protect your family, and your body in the

above-mentioned cases and not do so in regard to the poison, alcohol?

Like the Labor Union which requires its members to forfeit many privileges for the good of all, and which protects the interests of the weakest of its members, Ontario desires the preservation of its greatest asset—the people.

In the name of consistency, fairness and duty every citizen should vote to retain The Ontario Temperance Act, and against the sale of the so-called "light" beer. To do this—

Mark Four X's—One X under each No

Answer each question or your ballot won't be counted. Mark X only under the heading "No" after each question

	Are you in favour of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?	YES	NO
1			X
	Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent. alcohol weight measure through Government agencies and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO
2			X
	Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent. alcohol weight measure in standard hotels in local municipalities that by a majority vote favour such sale and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO
3			X
	Are you in favour of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO
4			X

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