



Converting a Variometer Regenerator to a Two-Tube Reflex

EDITED BY JOHN M. CLAYTON.

When America came in, we had already lent enormous sums to our Allies to maintain them in the War. America was at once able to lend valuable assistance, not in soldiers, but in money. By "money," of course, we mean food, materials and munitions. America lent these to her European Allies to the value of about £2,000,000,000.

Britain also lent a sum of roundly £2,000,000,000 to the European Allies. Of the sum which America lent to the Allies, about £800,000,000 (now swollen by accrued interest to about £1,000,000,000) was lent nominally to Britain. I say nominally because we did not really borrow it for ourselves, but merely to enable us to finance our Allies.

Now for the sequel. While we are repaying our debt to America at the rate of 160 to 190 million dollars a year for principal and interest, by virtue of a formal undertaking which will not be satisfied for two generations, the European Allies are paying us not a single sou. Let us see precisely what this means. We are paying America a yearly sum which varies with the rate of exchange, and which this year amounted to £35,000,000. That means about 7d. in the £ on the income tax.

The £1,000,000,000 which the British Government lent to the Allies out of British resources was, of course, raised by the Government from British lenders. It has, therefore, to raise taxes from the whole community to pay interest to the corresponding bond holders. That means raising roundly £35,000,000 a year, or 11d. in the £ on the income tax.

Our Government is, therefore, raising roundly £30,000,000 a year in respect of the Allies' debt, and this represents about 1s. 6d. in the £ on the income tax.

This sum, actually paid by our taxpayers, ought in equity to be paid by the citizens of the Allies. Even if we write off the Russian indebtedness (£270,000,000) as a bad debt, the remaining sum, it will be seen, amounts to far more than our debt to America.

The story is one of amazing and continuous British sacrifice—a sacrifice which is not fully understood by our own people, to say nothing of our friends on the Continent of Europe. It is the more necessary to make the facts known.

Even as above stated, the case is not complete, because Britain was dependent upon her shipping and her overseas trade for her livelihood, and so nation amongst the Allies was dependent. We put to hazard much more than any other of the Allied Powers. And we lost more. Seven million tons of our shipping was sunk, and while we generously placed our ships at the disposal of our Allies, we had to witness foreign ships trading in the routes we had abandoned. So with commerce. Ton for ton, and yard for yard, our exports are still only four-fifths of what they were when the War began. Therefore, we bear the grievous burden of over a million unemployed, while America abounds in new wealth, and France is short of a million workers for whom she has work waiting. The great sums we raise for the unemployed are also war taxes.

If there existed an independent tribunal to try the case, there could be no doubt as to the issue. As allies in the economic sphere we kept back nothing, risking our entire future in order to place our resources unreservedly at the disposal of the cause. It happened that we had the most to risk, so that when it came to pooling resources, we were the chief contributors to the pool. After the War we took the same course. We offered, in the famous Balfour despatch, to forgo the whole of the enormous sum we had advanced to our European friends, save for the amount required to meet the indebtedness to America, which we had incurred on their behalf. This was a gesture worthy of the occasion. Many Americans of national standing declared publicly that in their opinion, the United States should, by a similar gesture, wipe the whole trouble of the slate by writing off the European indebtedness and treating it as a proper contribution by America to a common cause in which, fortunately for herself, she had risked little. If that course had been taken, the world would have been relieved from a great incubus.

Now we have hints of a settlement between France and the United States

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- Dried Evap. Peaches.
- Dried Evap. Prunes.
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- Fresh Frenches in Tomato.
- Fresh Bonellus Sardines.
- Fresh Curled Anchovies in Oil.
- Anchovy Sauce.
- Reynas a la Bordelaise.
- Hors D'Oeuvre.
- (in Blocks of 6 tins).
- Findon Haddock.
- Marinated Herring.
- Kipperd Herring.
- Herring in Tomato.
- Clam Chowder.
- Fresh Clams.
- Dry Shrimps.
- Dry Prawns.
- Tuna Fish (equal to Chicken).
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- Fresh Cove Oysters.
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Allies and the War Debts

AGREEMENT TO PAY AMERICA \$11,105,800,000 DOLLARS.

THE LEO CHIOZZA MONEY. A matter for rejoicing that Parliament has at once addressed itself to the all-important matter of the War Debts. It is a matter which is still widely misunderstood, both at home and abroad. We cannot take too much trouble to make the facts known.

The essential facts are as follows:—The War began on August 4th, 1914, and the main combatants on the side of the Allies, Britain, France, and Russia entered the War on that date. Italy came in on May 23rd, 1915. America did not enter the War until April 2nd, 1917, so that the War for us lasted four years and four months, for America only one year and seven months.

Therefore, America entered the War later than we. She made one as well as possible, but it was not the closing months of the War that her troops could take an effective part. Therefore, while

Radio Batteries

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Britain lost 930,000 men, France 1,600,000 men, Italy 1,200,000 men, and even little Belgium 270,000 men, the American losses were 100,000 which may also be compared with the 75,000 loss of Australia and New Zealand. This is not to reflect upon America, for if the War had lasted, as at one time seemed possible, into 1919, American troops undoubtedly would have suffered heavily, as they were gallantly prepared to do. Nevertheless, the facts remain, and in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, it is necessary to state them in this connection.

It is also necessary to point out that before she came into the War, America gained by its operations making great profits as a neutral.

Inexpensive Dishes

are always available to the prudent housewife, who gives the most ordinary care to each day's family requirements. Here are a few suggestions—

OYSTER PIE.

Take a pint of oysters, line a baking dish with paste and put in it the oysters, together with a small lump of butter and a teaspoonful of very finely chopped onion. Season with salt and pepper, put on a top crust and bake three-quarters of an hour.

- BOYERS OYSTERS—2's 60c.
- BOYERS OYSTERS—1's 35c.
- WESSON COOKING OIL—Better than butter for pastry making.

- Pint Tins 55c.
- One Gal. Tins 3.20

Ex. S.S. SILVIA

- Ripe Florida Tomatoes.
- Bananas.
- California Peas.
- California Lemons.
- Celery.
- Pasteurized Butter, 2's.
- Iceberg Lettuce.
- Prints.
- Florida Grape Fruit.

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Who is the Flapper?—mar 9, 21

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142 Water Street,
over Lamb's Jewellery Store.
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Telephone 1255.
apr 5, eod. if

100th Anniversary OF A CANADIAN CATHEDRAL.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. (Canadian Press, by Mail).—St. George's Cathedral, the first Anglican Church to be built in Upper Canada, celebrates its 100th anniversary this year, the cornerstone of the original Church having been laid in June, 1825. The congregation of St. George's was organized in Tote-de-Font Barracks one hundred and forty-one years ago, by the United Empire Loyalists under the leadership of Capt. Michael Grass.

This year, the congregation, in order to mark the centennial celebration have pledged themselves to raise the sum of \$35,000 in order to pay off the debt incidental to the restoration of the Cathedral after its destruction by fire on New Year's Day, 1899. The history of the Church is very closely woven with the history of the Dominion of Canada, and in 1792 St. George's was the

Why, of Course

If you want GOOD Clothes go to a GOOD Tailor. There is where you get good material, good fit and Clothes that look as if they were made for YOU, and not for the other fellow.

The Ready-to-Wear! Yes, of course. They were made for the one who buys them, very seldom for the one who fits them.

But be careful and go to a good tailor. It's cheaper and better.

SPURRELL'S are good, reliable tailors, and you make no mistake in going there.

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CROSS WORD CRACKLE

CHARLIE - I WISH YOU'D CALL UP THE BUTCHER AND ORDER SOME MEAT FOR DINNER.

HELLO - WHAT KIND OF MEATS 'Y GOT TO-DAY?

SOME NICE STEAKS MUTTON CHOPS. I SPARE RIBS - VEAL.

VEAL!! THAT'S IT!

YES SIR! HOW MUCH SHALL I SEND OVER?

WHO SAID ANYTHING ABOUT SENDING OVER? I WANTED A FOUR LETTER WORD FOR A KIND OF MEAT - VEAL IS IT!

THAT GIVES ME AN IDEA!

CROSS-WORD CRACKLES
—
A SEVEN LETTER WORD THAT ENDS ALL ARGUMENTS?
ANSWER—
SILENCE
—BY M. DEEDY
SEND A CROSS-WORD CRACKLE TO CHARLIE