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London, Ont., Saturday, September 23.

One Great Need.

AN APPEAL, distressing, and at the same time with a touch of pathetic helplessness, comes from Montreal, issued by the crown prosecutor of that city. Here is the statement of D. A. La Fortune, K.C., M.P., as he left the court in that city on Thursday:

"God knows where we are coming to. Can you imagine drug parties, where as many as fourteen persons are heaped over one another in a state of semi or total unconsciousness? Have we reached the limits of perversion or are we to see worse? There must be something done, and I do not believe that 'something' is being done now. Perhaps it lies in sterner treatment of those whom we find guilty; perhaps it lies elsewhere; but it must be found."

So, we must direct our energies in greater force against this form of evil. We have been doing it for some time, but we are not getting results. It seems to be a fact that those who have done so well find their list of customers increasing, and in such an atmosphere it is the most natural thing in the world that there should be an increase in the number of addicts to drug traffic.

Then we have societies for the suppression of other evils in the land. In fact, each particular vice seems to have the effect of bringing into existence an organization to combat it.

But where are we getting with all this multiplication of machinery for the fighting of evil? Is it possible that we can grab a man and make him give up one bad habit, and then turn him over to another organization that specializes in the wiping out of some other bad habit? In this way can we finally get this person licked into such shape that he shall have no evil habits?

Now, that is just what we are trying to do in a great many cases, and an examination of our present-day organization will bear out the fact.

Some of the biggest men in the world today—many of them leaders in business and industry—are declaring that the greatest need of this generation is a spiritual awakening, and the forces of reform that do not work along this line are losing their one big chance.

There is something to think of in many of the cases that are coming up in the courts of the country, and in many of the victims of present-day tendencies who never see the courts. It is a painful fact that many of those who are being pulled down are young people, mere children at times.

They are slipping out of the fingers of all the societies, past our organizations, past our Y. M. C. A., past our Sunday schools and past our churches.

These agencies are mentioned because most of them have their spiritual side, and that is the one part of a man's nature that can be reached, and if reached, will give him an anchor so sure and so certain that all the reformers in the world can cross him off their books and leave him alone, because he will not need their services any more.

There can be organizations and societies multiplied until we are dizzy trying to enumerate the multiplications, and each and every one of these can do its work to the best of its ability, and we can spend all sorts of good energy and good time chasing and pursuing evil, while all the time we fail to realize the one great thing, viz., that each of these evil things is simply an outward evidence of one basic fault—sin.

Some time, and we hope soon, we will arrive at the conclusion that we have been hunting with scattered bird-shot, while what was called for was the bullet of conviction.

For the multiplicity of evils that seem to be surrounding our national life there can be but one answer, viz., the Christian people must be aroused to the need of a great spiritual awakening. Otherwise we are going to be faced, as we are now, with tremendous effort and small results of a lasting or worth while character.

Banks Finance Strike.

WHEN the Miners' Union went on strike in United States, it occurred to few people that the strike would be financed with the assistance of some of the large financial institutions that do business on Wall Street.

We have grown used to hearing so much about the moneyed interests backing the mine owners that it comes as somewhat of a surprise to find out that banks loaned the president and the secretary of the Miners' Union thousands upon thousands of dollars on their personal notes, and in many cases without any collateral at all.

In explaining the matter, Mr. GREEN, secretary of the miners, states that the Harriman Bank and the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis loaned the union \$100,000 each. Mr. GREEN states that the normal income of the Miners' Union is \$2,500,000 a year, but when the strike was started more than \$1,500,000 was tied up in strikes and lawsuits. There were \$700,000 of securities held in the banks.

Moreover, the directors of the Harriman Bank make no secret of

the matter, stating to the press that the Miners' Union has been doing business with them for a long time, and has always met its obligations, with the result that "if they should come into this office again today in need of \$5,000,000 they could have it inside of an hour." President Harriman has issued the following statement, doing so after the information had become public property and was being freely discussed by some sections of the press:

"The Harriman National Bank is a public institution and does business with corporations, individuals and all kinds of organizations, including labor organizations, railroads and coal corporations, also with Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and some Americans, red, yellow, brown and white; in other words, without regard to race, creed, or color. The United Mine Workers of America do banking business here, and have done so for some time. Their business with us has always been conducted along business lines. The nature of their transactions I am at no more liberty to discuss publicly than the business of others who do business here. They have conducted their business with us in accordance with business principles. It is their business, and it would not be proper for this bank to discuss their affairs. We are financial doctors, and doctors do not discuss the private affairs of their patients."

Apart from all that may appear on the surface, it is fairly good business for the bank to have the good will of an organization that has such an income, to say nothing of the accounts of many of the miners themselves who would have money on deposit at various points in the mining area. It also gives proof of the change that has come over the labor movement, from a poor, struggling affair, to the rank of an organization, in the coal mining area at any rate, that counts its income in millions, and that can get a \$5,000,000 loan on an hour's notice in a responsible financial institution.

German Marks.

NOW that German marks are cheaper than high-grade wall-paper, speculators again are swinging to them in a big buying movement.

The obliging German government promises that there will be plenty for all. Beginning October 1, the Reichsbank will print 4,000,000,000 (four billion) paper marks a day.

For large investors it is rushing plates to print marks in denominations of 500,000 each, so that amateur speculators can carry around a few billions, to show their friends the mortgage they have secured on the future, without tiring their muscles or tearing out the linings of their coats.

On September 1 German paper money in circulation totaled around 250,000,000,000 (250 billion) marks.

The presses have been turning out 2,600,000,000 new marks a day since then.

Presuming that the presses are idle on Sundays, to prevent them from melting or getting hot-boxed, about 315,000,000,000 paper marks will be in circulation October 1 when the new presses get started with their output of 4,000,000,000 a day.

By the end of the year, some 600,000,000,000 billion marks will be on the market, so don't burst a blood-vessel trying to get to the bargain-counter.

Those 600,000,000,000 paper marks—if they could return to par, "as investors" hope—would be worth \$142,800,000,000.

That is twice as much as Germany's national wealth before the war, and about six times her present national wealth, making allowances for what has been taken from her by the war.

The "easy mark," buying marks for a rise, admits that he never expects the mark to return to par, "but a rise, even so slight, with holding millions of them . . . and so on."

The Germans may not repudiate the mark, but the mark already has within a hair's-breadth repudiated itself out of existence by attaining nearly absolute worthlessness.

The Germans, in their own country, are discarding the mark in business transactions and reverting to barter and the use of foreign currencies.

The buyer whose appetite for marks is gluttonous need not worry because only 600,000,000,000 marks will be in circulation by the end of the year. Never forget, other years lie ahead.

The more the mark falls, so much the more is Germany's profit on the deal.

LITTLE 'TISERS

Time was when we spoke of twin beds. We meant beds where there were twins about who slept in 'em.

One critic claims LLOYD GEORGE's chief hobby is forgiving Germany a little more of the debt she owes to France.

Look out when you cross the railroad track. You know shops are busy and it takes quite a while to repair a cow-catcher.

Germany and France seem to have the same opinion about the payment of German reparations, viz., that Germany is not going to pay up.

Every time Canada adds a home owner to her list, she increases her anchorage against anything approaching what happened in Russia.

The Guelph Mercury tells of a Marden man who got 63 bags of potatoes from three bags of seed. Marden may be famous for potatoes, but still more as the place where

politicians used to gather in a hall and sow the seed of victory or defeat.

It may be that the word "obey" will be taken out of the marriage ceremony by some of the churches, but not for three years yet. In the meantime man will be fairly safe, but afterward he may have to have recourse to the axe.

The Kitchener Record has plain words for SENATOR DUNDURAND, a member of the KING CABINET, who is openly hostile to Canada owning or operating railways. In conclusion, the Kitchener paper states: "The enemies in the camp are more dangerous than those outside."

"It is within the power of every public servant to act like a dunce. It should not be within the prerogative of the premier of Ontario to act like a liar."

The above from the Toronto Telegram shows that the Tely has survived the heat of summer and enters the fall season running true to form.

A Hamilton judge rules that a man is responsible for his wife's debts though she is living apart from him on an allowance paid by the husband. But the judge becomes kindly human when he adds that the husband can keep back the amount of his wife's indebtedness from the allowance.

Newspapers are busy referring to the ex-Kaiser as an old fool because he is going to marry a widow with five children. By the time Bill has to wash five little necks every morning and buy five little pairs of boots at the corner store, he'll be so busy he won't have time to think about going to stage a comeback in Germany.

Canadians, regardless of political leanings, will hope that the latest reassuring news about the condition of Hon. W. C. KENNEDY, minister of railways, is borne out by rapid progress toward complete recovery. He has been carrying a big load since he took over the portfolio of railways, and good health will be one of the greatest assets he can have in carrying his work to a successful conclusion.

In many parts of Germany the people have gone back to the old system of barter, because the financial standards have utterly broken down, and people have no confidence in them. Children are paying their school fees in the products of the field, and some of the commercial firms are accepting payment in this way, rather than in the voluminous money of the land. It is their one chance to get some idea of comparative value under the financial system of present-day Germany.

Cleveland Plain Dealer fails to see where any great gain is coming through the FORNEY-McCUMBER tariff bill. "From the point of view of revenue production," says the Plain Dealer, "the new net is entirely a speculation. If imports should come down at their present rate, it would produce somewhat more than \$400,000,000 annually. To the extent, however, that it serves the purpose intended by its authors and supporters it will diminish imports and revenue will decline in the same proportion. How to protect the home market against foreign competition and at the same time compel the importer to pay duties wherewith to support the government is a problem that the present protectionist Congress, like those that have preceded it, has been unable to solve."

BEST REFERENCE.

Two colored men are in the outskirts of a crowd where a politician was making a campaign speech. After listening a while, one turned to his companion and asked: "Who am I dat man, Sam?"

"Ah, don't know what his name is," Sam replied, "but he certainly do remember 'imself most highly."

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

HERE WE HAVE ITEMS OF LOCAL AND DISTRICT INTEREST AS RECORDED IN THE ADVERTISER OF 1897.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1897.

Weather—Fair and moderately warm.

Word has been received from the secretary of the Underwriters' Association stating that it was the intention to put in electric alarm system in Tillsonburg if the town is to remain in class C.

Football fair is now ripe.

Mr. Bert Little, B.A., second son of Mayor Little, has left for Montreal to take a medical course in McGill University.

No. 6 Ward Liberal Club intend reopening their handsome clubhouse on Monday evening, Oct. 4, with a social reunion. A committee is hustling the matter.

London Golf Club—All members are invited to the afternoon tea at the clubhouse on Tuesday. A putting competition for ladies commencing at 4 o'clock will also take place.

J. H. Hewer, manager of the Guelph Baseball Club, was at the City Hotel today. He says Guelph will be in it next year if a league is organized.

A frame building on the corner of Wellington and Grey streets, occupied by F. J. Webb as a butcher shop and dwelling, was badly damaged by fire last evening.

Mr. Webb was waiting upon a customer about 5:45 p.m., when his little boy opened the door leading to the workroom in the rear portion of the building. The flames burst through so suddenly that the customer, a young lady, for the first time leaving her purchase and change behind.

The damage was about \$1,000.

DR. BISHOP'S ADVICE

CARE OF THE TEETH

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

PEOPLE always admire a beautiful set of teeth. Why is it, then, that more people don't take good care of their teeth and have beautiful sets of their own? The nose and the mouth are the best parts of the human body, the mouth particularly, if the teeth are defective.

The mucous membrane of the mouth is, in itself, quite resistant to disease germs, yet at times it becomes infected and pus-forming germs bring their way to the roots of the teeth and the bones of the face,

CANADIAN PRESS AND WAR TALK.

IT IS possible to find in the press of Canada almost every shade of opinion regarding the Near East crisis, and Canada's possible participation in an expedition sent there to stop the onrush of the Turk army.

Some of the papers are outspoken in their opposition to such an expedition, and some are in favor of it. The attitude of France is responsible for the whole trouble, and on that basis they find it hard to accept the idea that Canada be called in at the eleventh hour and confronted with the proposition of sending along some troops in order to settle the whole affair.

The Ottawa Citizen brings forward an idea that gives room for serious thought, for it claims that the Canadian government in reality dare not stay out of a war in which Britain is engaged, unless this country be prepared to declare for national independence. Followed to its logical conclusion, this would mean that every time Britain went to war for herself or to help an ally, Canada would become a party to that war.

"The result of this government for 'further particulars,'" says the Citizen, "is little more than a political move to gain time. This government cannot refuse to act in present emergency, unless Canada is to be placed in the position of declaring for national independence. Canadian public opinion, even where it favored independence would surely say that Canada is in honor bound to stay with the other partners in the league of British nations until the storm is weathered."

"Delay may give the government time to formulate a policy, an eleventh hour policy as usual. But every day of delay on the part of Canada, when Canadian moral support is urgently needed to strengthen the British stand against Turkey, is liable to prove costly, indeed disruptive."

THE St. Catharines Standard takes an editorial from the New York Times in which that paper scours U. S. for its aloofness from European affairs, and proceeds to read it into Canadian politics of today.

The Standard claims that "what the New York Times says of the 'inglorious aloofness' of its own government might well apply in some measure to Canada. We are not arguing for a Cook's tour for a lot of ardent military men, but we are arguing for recognition of the supreme importance of the British navy, which has been saving our skins for generations, toward which we have contributed only friendly moral support in peace time. Now that Canada has demanded a place among the nations of the world, how can membership in a commonwealth of nations be realized, how can national honor be upheld, if we as Canadians emulate that 'inglorious aloofness' which is declared ever by Americans by that splendid American Journal, which represents the best and highest in the life of the American nation, the New York Times?"

We, as Canadians, may remain aloof, but we can have no boast of national honor or even national integrity. The place for Canada, in the event of aloofness being declared against the countries of South America, whose safety lies under the shelter of the Monroe Doctrine."

THE Quebec Telegraph quotes a good soldier in Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., commander of the first division in France, and a South African veteran. He says: "When Canada entered into the League of Nations, its statement of the responsibilities they were assuming. We realize them now. I would regret to see Canada enter into a League of Nations and Greeks in Constantinople. Before mixing up in that conflict public opinion in Canada must be investigated, and my opinion is that Canada is not ready to enter into a war that has been decided upon by statesmen of other countries. Canada must first consider its own interests before considering those of others."

THE Montreal Gazette believes that a lot of explaining will have to be done before Canada sees its way clear to a case of war that will include man power and wealth also. "If there must be war," says the Gazette, "there must be equal distribution of sacrifice. Those who are best fitted by physical equipment with freedom from domestic and other responsibilities, must bear the brunt of the conflict on the firing line; those who stay at home must bear the burden of providing the sinews of war and maintaining the life of the nation. Equality of sacrifice means conscription of man power and of wealth."

"With a full realization of all that modern warfare means in physical suffering, broken homes, in broken hearts, mothers and wives, the veterans of Canada stand prepared to do their duty in any way which the exigencies of the present situation may require."

THE Chatham News is sure there will be a response if Britain needs help, but admits there will not be the enthusiasm that marked the participation in the world war. The News says: "Canada—even those Canadians who have fought for their own sake—will enter this new struggle, if it comes, absolutely without enthusiasm for the weak-kneed allied diplomacy that made it necessary."

"The moral forces that contributed so much to the success of the British empire for the struggle of 1914 must be conspicuously absent in the present conflict, if it is a contest fought solely to hold the Dardanelles against Turkish aggression."

"When Turkey entered the war as an ally of Germany, it was freely predicted and publicly declared that the very act sealed Turkey's doom. 'Never again would the Turk be tolerated in Europe. The Christian subjects of Turkish misrule would, under whatever peace terms the victorious allies dictated, be freed forever.'"

"That attitude represented the moral attitude of the allied peoples. 'The Turk must go.' Not merely for intervening as Germany's ally in 1914; but in punishment for the humiliating misdeeds of centuries."

"The allied peoples, and most of all the peoples of the overseas Dominions, looked to see these tacit or actual pledges fulfilled."

the worst?" asks the Gazette. "It is reported that Great Britain has invited the Dominion to join in the defense of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, and if the report be true a grave situation is not apt to respond until Parliament has been consulted. Very different, moreover, is the case of keeping the Turks out of their capital from that of defending Great Britain from the widespread aggression of Germany; and while Canadians will not hesitate to give their utmost aid to preserve the Empire, they may pause before embarking in a cause remote in interest, not of their concern, and only contingently touching the integrity of the Empire. We have had enough of war; and without adopting the pusillanimous policy of peace at any price, Canadians may reasonably require to be shown that conciliation cannot be obtained by concession and that the Empire is menaced, before they make sacrifice. If then sacrifice becomes duty, it will be unsuitably made. Again, it may be that the British government has merely requested that a small contingent of Canadian troops be sent across to typify the unity of the Empire, as the European allies will be able to handle Turkey unless the confederation spreads."

THE Bradford Expressor inclines to the view that a solid front would go far toward making Turkey see that the whole Empire was united on this question. The Expressor says in part: "The case for the defense of the Empire, will not go unheeded. The Empire may have been endangered by the false and unfriendly policy of France, but when the real interests are considered and its stability threatened, there can be only one answer from the British dominions overseas. The solidarity of the Empire will go far to limit the spread of the conflict."

FROM the Kitchener Record comes a flat refusal to consider the sending of Canadian troops to Turkey. "Lloyd George has invited Canada to join in fighting the Turks," says the Record. "The invitation ought to be promptly declined. The Canadians are willing to fight to the last ditch in defense of Canada, but not a drop of blood should be spilled or a Canadian dollar spent in settling the disputes of Greece and Turkey."

"The defense of the Dardanelles and Constantinople is of more concern to Britain's allies in the recent war than it is to us."

"Britain cannot possibly need our help against the recovery of old Turkey. Her European allies have created the present situation. Let them turn in and help to clean up the mess created by themselves."

"This is not our war—at least, not yet."

"We hope the government will not be stampeded into hasty and unjustifiable action."

IN Eastern Canada, the Halifax Chronicle, when the first word of the trouble came, urged Canada to be sure of its ground before committing itself to any definite policy.

The Chronicle comment, in part, is as follows: "The cabinet council is summoned to meet at Ottawa today. It should not act lightly or be stampeded into any hasty course of action. It should have before it complete information of the need for Canadian aid in the proposed operations. That is a prerequisite to any action. It should not act lightly or be stampeded into any hasty course of action. It should have before it complete information of the need for Canadian aid in the proposed operations. That is a prerequisite to any action."

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H.G. WELLS' FAMOUS OUTLINE OF HISTORY The Romance of Mother Earth

A New Age of Life.

TODAY'S INSTALLMENT—12.

THE third great division of the geological record, the Cainozoic, opens with a world already physically very like the world we live in today. Possibly the day was at first still perceptibly shorter, but the scenery had become very modern in its character.

Climate was, of course, undergoing, age by age, its incessant and irregular variations; lands that are temperate today have passed, since the Cainozoic age began, through phases of great warmth, intense cold and extreme dryness; but the landscape, if it altered, altered to nothing that cannot still be paralleled today in some part of the world or other. In the place of the cycads, sequoias and strange conifers of the Mesozoic, the plant names that now appear in the lists of fossils include birch, beech, holly, tulip trees, ivy, sweet gum, bread-fruit trees. Flowering plants had developed concurrently with

sions of the Cainozoic period, and it will be convenient to name them here and to indicate their climate. First comes the Eocene (dawn of recent life), an age of exceptional warmth in the world's history, subdivided into an older and newer Eocene; then the Oligocene (but little of recent life), in which the climate was still equable. The Miocene (with living species still in a minority) was the great age of mountain building, and the general temperature was falling. In the Pliocene (more living than extinct species), climate was very much as its present phase; but with the Pleistocene (a great majority of living species) there set in a long period of extreme conditions—it was the great ice age. Glaciers spread from the poles toward the equator, until England to the Thames was covered in ice. Thereafter to our own time came a period of partial recovery. We may be moving now toward a warmer

age. A reptile is a further stage in this detachment from water: it is an amphibian that is no longer amphibious; it passes through its tadpole stage—its fish stage, that is—in an egg. From the beginning it must breathe in air; it can never breathe under water as a tadpole can do. Now a modern mammal, really a sort of reptile that has developed a peculiarly effective protective covering, hair; and that also retains its eggs in the body until they hatch, so that it brings forth living young (viviparous) and covers them with its cares for them and feeds them by its mammary for a longer or shorter period. Some reptiles, some vipers for example, are viviparous, but none stand by their young as the real mammals do.

Both the birds and the mammals, which escaped whatever destructive forces made an end to the Mesozoic reptiles, and which survived to dominate the Cainozoic world, have these two things in common: first, a far more effective protection against changes of temperature than any other variation of the reptile type ever produced, and secondly