AL CHRISTIE VISITS OLD HOME TOWN ON RETURN TO STUDIO

Famous Producer of Comedy Films Renews Old Acquaintances Here.

Another concrete example of what lies in store at the finish of the "long road that must have its turn" is evidenced again in the person of a Londoner, A. Christie, who was a visitor at Allens' picture house Saturday evening.

Passing through the "old home town," Al, now known to the moving picture through the popular medium of his famous Christie comedies, was impelled to stop off for a few hours in the trip back to his studio lot in Sunny California to renew old acquaintances and meet many new ones.

Eight Dollars a Week.

Not a few Londoners remember the old days around the Grand Opera House when Al disported himself as one of the necessary adjuncts to the legitimate stage, the scene shifter, and there are still several of the boys in town who labored with him when eight dollars a week looked mighty good.

By continual application to duty, patience and resourcefulness Al, after winning the enviable reputation as the best scenery mover for this district, was offered a better position in Montreal. Still forging ahead in the precarious theatrical world Al went on after a time to New York, and like many another drifted, with his brother Charlie, into the moving picture game.

Make Real Start.

Out on the Pacific Coast they made their real start in the business on their own initiative, and that they have tasted of the fruits of success is only too apparent. Christie's comedies are now recognized among the "top liners" of screenland.

At both evening performances Saturday Al briefly addressed the audience at the Allen. He explained that he was not a speaker and was merely accepting to several requests to be among those present. Reminiscently he spoke with evident pride of the days when in company with other Londoners he hastily shifted the landscape, etc., at the Grand for the usual eight dollars. He was warmly received.

SIXTY "Y" BOYS WILL CAMP TWO WEEKS

Ki-Y Camp Composed of 90 Per Cent Soldiers' Sons Opens Tuesday.

Sixty boys, ranging in age from 11 to 15 years, will leave the local Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday morning for a two week's camp at Sage's farm, situated at the north end of Adelaide street.

The camp will be known as the Ki-Y Camp and will be composed of nearly 90 per cent soldiers' sons. Those who have to work in the daytime will be able to spend the night at the camp and have an early breakfast.

L. M. Houlding, boys' secretary of the "Y," will be in charge of the camp, assisted by W. Casson, who will represent the Soldiers' Aid Commission. D. Allan, physical director of the "Y," will be in charge of athletics, sports and physical training

The boys are warned to have their baggage at the Y. M. C. A. building as early after nine o'clock as is possible Tuesday morning.

Following will be the daily routine of the camp:

7:00—Reville, morning dip.
7:15—1:35—Setting up exercises.
7:35—7:50—Morning worship.
7:50—7:55—Flag raising.
7:55—8:35—Breakfast.
8:35—9:00—Housekeeping.
9:05—9:30—Bible study.
9:30—11:15—Badge winning competition, markmanship, interest groups soft ball league.
11.15—12.15—Aquatics.
12:15—1:00—Dinner.
1:00—2:00—Rest.
1:30—2:00—Staff confernce.
2:00—4:00—Hikes, markmanship, baseball, etc.
4:00—5:00—Acquatics.
5:20—6:30—Supper.
6:30—8:30—Ball games.
8.30—9.30—Camp fire, social stunts and life talks.
10:00—Lights out.

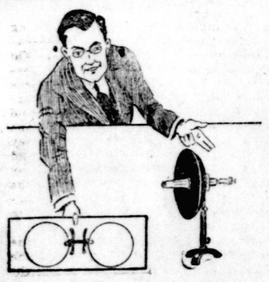
SIXTEEN CHINAMEN ARRESTED IN RAID

Police Lay Gambling Charge After Interrupting Game of Dominoes.

Sixteen Chinamen charged with gambling on Sunday were arrested at 11 o'clock last night, when the police raided the premises of Lee Foy, 222 King street.

The Chinamen were playing a game in which dominoes were the chief device. The dominoes and a sum of money found on the table were brought to the police station along with the prisoners, the patrol having to make two trips.

Constables Pope and McMaster in charge of Constable Tomlin carried out the raid. Those arrested were bailed to appear in court this morning.



THERE'S NO USE ARGUING

over the fact that you need to have your eyes tested every little while. Your sight is certainly as important as your teeth, your nails, your general health, and you don't neglect these. So why neglect your eyes? Let us examine them for any possible defect.

Expert Work. F. STEELE Moderate Prices.

Optometrist, 210 Dundas Street.

CONDEMNS B. C. GOVT. FOR BARRING HINDU WOMEN FROM CANADA

Dr. J. Fraser Campbell Sounds Warning To People of British Empire.

Bitterly condemning the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, together with the Dominion Government; the former because of its exclusion of Hindu women from Canada, and the latter because of its apparent indifference in the matter, Dr. J. Fraser Campbell of Rutlam, Central India, addressing a capacity congregation at the First Presbyterian Church Sunday evening, incidentally sounded again the warning to the people of the British Empire to heed the changing emotions of the restless millions of the Far East—the brown and yellow people of India, China and Japan.

Pioneer Misisonary.

In the course of his spirited address the doctor openly challenged the people of Canada because they did not, as he asserted, measure their cash offerings by their prayer. With 45 years of almost ceaseless activity among the tribes of India and one of the few surviving pioneer misisonaries of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, Dr. Campbell brought a vivid and interesting story of Christian endeavor, past and present, among the countless heathen of that country. A native-born Canadian, he was one of the first to carry the message of God to the East and has lived to see millions of Christian natives where once there were none. It has been often said that Dr. Campbell ranks with such famous pioneers and missionaries as David Livingstone, MacKay of Formosa, China; MaKay of Uganda, and Moffatt of South Africa.

Quality of Prayer.

In his opening remarks Dr. Campbell referred to the words of the Lord, "Take heed, lest we be hypocrites." Taking the Lord's Prayer he asked what more could be desired should it be fulfilled. We should desire that it should be fulfilled; on His account and because of others as well as ourselves. "Let us take heed," he cautioned, "that in prayer we do not merely repeat it over. It is not the quantity of prayer that counts but the quality."

Touching briefly on the situation in Canada the speaker was emphatic in his contention that the people were sadly "in need of prayer and acting up to their desires." During the past few weeks since he has arrived in this country, he has heard, he said, from the ministers and the laymen, from the old and young, things that have saddened his heart.

Millions of Heathen.

"Is God's name being honored today among the 320 millions of unchristian natives of India?" he asked, dwelling on the missionary effort in India. "Do not be deceived. You will hear and read at intervals that they all worship God, each according to his own word. It is not true. You hear globe-trotters saying that 'it is all right. They are all worshipping the same, but merely traveling different roads.'. It is all very foolish Light is always better than darkness, and true Christianity is certainly better than what prevails there today."

"My point is this: If we must love our neighbor as we do ourselves we must desire that the Lord's Prayer be fulfilled—that His kingdom come; that His will be done in India as it is in heaven. Whether it is in Canada, India or in eternity, mankind must walk in the kingdom of God and be in harmony with the will of God to be truly and perfectly happy."

"Regard for the moment these millions as your brothers and sisters. If you could conceive for a moment that they were born in India while you were reared in the happy land of Canada. Could you be satisfied not to go to them yourselves, or if that were impossible to send some one else? They are your brethren. They are over there in millions. They need to be ushered into the Kingdom of God."

How Many Give Tenth?

In outlining the progress of the mission work in the East, the speaker advised that official statistics of India tell us that there has been a large increase generally in the population of the Protestant churches. Answering the charge that many of the natives had merely adopted Christianity for material gain, he demanded as to how many in Canada were regularly giving one-tenth of their income as a minimum for their offering. "I should like to put that question before the congregation," he declared.

"I have heard," he continued, "criticism of the calibre of the Christian natives. There are some who are satisfied. Have the ministers in Canada no cause for complaint? Are there no slurs thrown against Christian natives of Canada? In India, as elsewhere, there are good Christians and indifferent ones, and to a great extent it is the latter to whom these critics have referred to without coming to our mission and arriving at the true state of affairs."

Better Feeling.

Touching upon the feeling among many in India toward the British Empire and Canada, particularly since the anti-British riots in that country, the doctor stated emphatically that bitter feeling still exists among many people of India. He criticized in no uncertain manner the action of the British Columbia Government for excluding from that province the wives of Hindus coming, and the Federal Government was also censured, because of its obvious indifference in the matter.

"I ask you," he asserted, "to consider just what it means to the lives of these men; men of our own empire; men, thousands of whom fought and shed blood for the nation in the last great war. Look what it means to them that they are not allowed to bring their wives with them into Canada. Think of the shame, the folly and the disgrace of such a ruling. If they had said 'no man who does not bring his wife will not be admitted' they would have better served the purpose.

Sounding the danger of antagonizing India, the doctor explained that India was rapidly becoming self-governed like Canada and that such would continue. "What is this going to mean?" he questioned. "They are sensing their strength and independence. Think what might have happened had India not remained loyal during the war. I think you will understand. I am afraid to think of the probable result. You must realize how important it is that the bonds of love be strengthened between India and the remainder of the empire, and nothing less than the spirit of Christ will make India safe for the empire."

Thinkers of East.

"India and China are fast rising to the consciousness of their power. India is still the 'thinking' portion of the East; China the practical part, and Japan the energetic and warring nation. Think, if India, the 'thinking' part takes the lead what the rest would do. If they recognize their possibilities and trained their military and their millions they could sweep the rest of us into the sea in a short while."

"It becomes us accordingly to work and pray. India's steadfast loyalty depends, far more than has been yet recognized, upon the tireless activities of our missions. The mind and sentiment of the eastern peoples is undergoing a notable change. As a safeguard for the remainder of the Christian world let us be earnest and unfaltering in our endeavors if we desire the remainder of the world to become safe from the yellow peril of the East led on by India."

Too Much Chewing Gum.

In conclusion, Dr. Campbell took to task the people of the church and the people of Canada generally, because of their apparent reckless expenditure for the unnecessaries and indulgences of life. "As an instance," he pointed out, "although no doubt harmless in nature, the vast sums that are spent for chewing gum, to say nothing of the despicable tobacco habit. We see the people of Canada chewing and smoking as if these were the very principles of life that most concerned them."

Dr. Campbell preached in the morning at the New St. James Church. Both services were unusually well attended.

BEAUTY REFUSED TO TAKE RISK OF LAST SPOON

She was pretty enough to defy all the mandates of Dame Fortune and to safely break away from the bonds of superstitution, yet, although young and, therefore, could afford to take chances, she refused absolutely to take any risk.

She was in one of the city's leading ice cream parlors. The clerk who had just served her with a nice frothy soda passed her a spoon holder in which reposed a long but lonely spoon. Automatically she reached out her hand, but abruptly pulled it back when she saw only one spoon. With sweet shyness she intimated to the clerk she would much rather take a spoon from a holder containing a full house, which was reposing on the counter behind.

Puzzled for a moment the clerk halted, but suddenly the light dawned upon him, and he complied with her request, a broad smile breaking over his countenance.

UNDERTOW CARRIES TWO SWIMMERS TO DEATH AT PT. PELEE

Detroit Men Disregarded the Warnings of Life-Saving Crew.

[Special To The Advertiser.]

LEAMINGTON, July 17.—Disregarding the warnings of the life-saving crew and ignoring the danger signs posted in the vicinity, two Detroit men, Walls Villyard, aged 29, and O. B. Jackson, aged 24, were swept to their death in Lake Erie today when they were caught in the powerful undertow and carried beneath the waves at Point Pelee. Neither of the bodies had been recovered late tonight.

The men, with their families, motored out early this morning to Point, which is ten miles south of Leamington. Jackson and Villyard announced their intention of taking a swim before breakfast, and, despite warnings that the place is dangerous for bathers, they undressed and plunged in.

Were Pulled Down.

For some distance the men were seen wading out on a submerged sandbar. Then, without warning, they reached the edge of the treacherous bar and found themselves in 50 feet of water.

Both were good swimmers, but as they were gripped by the undertow they were seen to throw up their hands. Then both disappeared beneath the waves, as though pulled down by some subterranean monster. They were not seen again.

Bodies Not Found.

Garfield Finlayson, warden at Point Pelee, and Capt. Wilkinson and his crew of life-savers, who are stationed but a short distance from the spot where the double tragedy occurred, rushed to the rescue and did everything possible, but, although dragging was immediately begun and continued all day, the bodies were not found.

Warden Finlayson personally warned the men against entering the water at that point, but says they laughed at his warnings, declaring they could swim and would take a chance. The tragedy was witnessed by perhaps half a hundred people, all of whom were powerless to render any assistance.

WILFRED GLEN DEAD AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Following septic poisoning caused by the bite of an insect, the death of Wilfred A. Glen, son of Mr. Peter Glen, 718 Colborne, street, occurred yesterday at the family home.

Mr. Glen, who had been working in Toronto, came to this city on Saturday to spend his vacation with his parents. For two or three days he had not been feeling well, and on Saturday he went to bed. From then his condition grew rapidly worse.

Having studied architecture, Mr. Glen was employed by Benjamin Brown & Company, a Toronto firm of architects. He had been associated while in this city with the firm of Watt & Blackwell. Last year he worked for Cleveland and Detroit architects.

During the war Mr. Glen enlisted with the 63rd Battery, and was with that organization when he was recalled from Vancouver when it was on its way to Siberia. He was in his 26th year when he died.

Besides his father and mother, Mr. Glen is survived by three brothers, Edward Glen, the artist, who is now studying in France; Everett of Toronto, and Norman of this city.

The funeral will be held from the home of his parents on Tuesday. Interment will take place at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MOSCOW REPORTS A BOLSHEVIK VICTORY

LONDON, July 17.—According to a Moscow report received in Riga, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph, the army of General Makno, the anti-Bolshevist leader in the Ukraine, has been hopelessly beaten. The dispatch adds that a number of the leaders in the Makno movement surrendered.

GIRL IS STILL MISSING.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BRANTFORD, July 17.—That there was no need for worry over passing the entrance examination on the part of Viola Davison, who has been missing here for the past two weeks, is shown by publication of the entrance examinations on Saturday. Her name was among those who passed. Though every clue has been followed up within the past two weeks, no trace of the missing fifteen-year-old girl has yet been found.

Today — MEN'S FURNISHINGS, Main Floor. LADIES' SWEATERS AND BLAZERS—Second Floor.

July Clearance Sales

Tomorrow — WASH FABRICS, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR

Another most interesting sale list has been prepared for tomorrow, namely, Wash Goods, Ladies' Summer Underwear, Dress Trimmings and Buttons. The prices as listed below should make a very busy day in these sections from the early morning, and allow us to advise that it is most essential if interested in tomorrow's events to be here at the opening hour, as the great reductions would suggest a quick clearance.

Summer Clearing of Wash Fabrics

Tomorrow---29c, 39c, 69c, 89c Yard

The big sale of the year in this department opens at 9 a.m. tomorrow. Be sure and come, and be here early, for there is an opportunity to outfit every member of the family at very small cost. As is usual at our big July sale, we have decided to let all broken lines or seasonal merchandise go regardless of former prices or cost. Much you will see on sale is away below half of this present season's prices, which, as you know, are lower than for some years. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

VOILES, 69c Yard.

Balances of many ranges of Voiles, lines we have sold well, and our sales of voiles have been very large, so much so that the quantity on sale tomorrow is somewhat smaller than usual. Consequently the cut in price is deep, in most cases much below half. All remaining Grafton Voiles in this lot; some lovely black and white. All to clear at 69c

GINGHAMS, 39c Yard

Here is the big useful line for street or house dresses, rompers or girls' dresses, and nearly all the holidays yet to go. Buy for home or lakeside wear. Fast washing checks and plaids, and nearly all in this sale are the popular William Anderson cloths; many the 38-inch width, as well as 27 and 32 inch. You will be delighted with the wonderful assortment of pretty colorings, only be early for your choice. All to clear at 39c

Fine Zephyr and Oxford Shirtings, 39c Yard.

Also a few Plain Chambrays, Nurse Cloths, etc., all well-known Scotch or English makes, fast colors, noted for solid hard wear; for men's shirts, boys' shirts or blouses, girls' dresses, rompers, house dresses, aprons, etc. A big line; lots to choose from for early shoppers; about or below half price. All to clear at 39c

ALBION SUITING, 39c Yard

Is a truly lovely cloth for ladies' or children's dresses, skirts, etc., richly mercerized, in pretty basket weave, colors of black, delft, copen, white, rose, champagne, orchid. You will find it hard to resist this pretty cloth at price offered. All to clear at 39c

WHITE BEDFORD, 69c Yard

Also small quantity White Gabardine, in fancy weave, very nice qualities and highly desirable merchandise for holiday wear. Tuesday only 69c

REAL IRISH LINEN, 89c Yard

Suitings are to be cleared. You have something here that wears and washes well and looks very smart for skirt or suit or little boys' suits. They are genuine, made in Belfast linens, green, copen and natural, also white. A white linen crash skirt looks like new after every wash; 36-inch. All to clear at 89c

BEACH CLOTH, 29c Yard

Is wonderfully popular for ladies' or children's wear. It washes nicely and is easily laundered. The price will mean a rapid sale of this small line; lovely shades of green and pink, also in white. One yard wide. While it lasts at 29c

FOUND IN THE STORE

Owners of lost articles and money may have same on identification at office. Fourth Floor. Eyeglasses, purse, locket, key, brooches, mesh purse containing rosary and other valuables. Also sums of money found on floor and counters; also umbrellas and parasols.

July Clearing of Dress Trimmings and Buttons

1c, 3c, 5c and 10c

Dressmakers and home dressmakers, here is a once-a-season opportunity to save some money on your purchases in above lines, which you are continually in need of. The prices are but a small fraction of the cost, and the quantities run into hundreds of yards and dozens, and trimmings you are in need of every day where home dressmaking is done.

600 yards of Colored Silk and Wool Military Braids, ¼ to 1 inch wide, all colors. To clear at .....3c yard

787 yards of Silk Soutache Braids, in colors. This lot to clear at ..... 1c yard

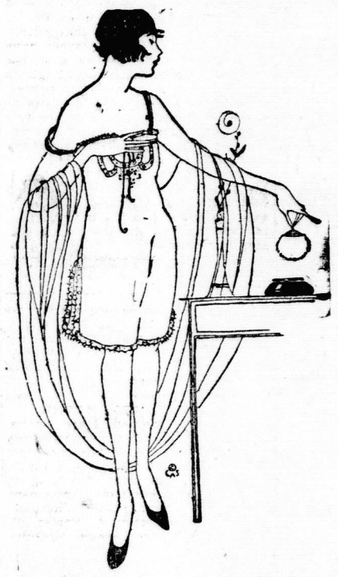
25 yards of Ball Fringe, colors brown, reseda and tan. To clear at ..... 5c yard

110 Silk Motifs, colors black, white, brown, reseda, pink and blue. To clear at ..... 10c each

BUTTONS

Lot No. 1—135 dozen, broken lines of celluloid and ivory buttons, variety of colors. To clear at ..... 7c dozen

Lot No. 2—80 dozen Buttons, ivory and celluloid, suitable for coats, suits and dresses. This lot to clear at ..... 11c dozen



Summer Clearing of Ladies' and Children's Underwear

15c, 19c, 29c, to $1.49

Note the prices. Table after table of odds and ends and clearing lines of Summer Underwear for ladies and children. This being the day set for the summer sale in this section, everything will be found grouped into lots for your convenient selection and priced for immediate clearance. The quantities should not last the forenoon.

One table of Ladies' Knitted Combinations, low neck, sleeveless, loose knee drawers, open style, sizes 36 and 38. Price, 49c

Lisle Combinations, camisole top, envelope style, sizes 36 to 44. Price $1.49

One table Ladies' Lisle Vests, sizes 36 to 42. Price 98c

One table Vests, cumfy cut, sizes 36 to 40. Price 29c

One table Vests, low neck, sleeveless, for misses and small ladies. Price 15c

Girls' Bloomers, Black and White, also a few Vests and Drawers, odd and broken lines, to clear at 19c

A table of odds and ends in Children's Combinations and Tight-Knee Drawers. To clear at 29c

Second Floor.

JULY SALES IN LINEN SECTION.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

JULY SALES IN LINEN SECTION.

HEAD OF CREUSOTS HAS CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE OF FRANCE

Eugene Schneider Feels Optimistic On the Industrial Outlook For Nation.

PEAK OF CRISIS IS PAST

Country Now Economically Sound and Mastering Financial Problems.

PARIS, July 17.—The head of the greatest group of industrial corporations of France, Eugene Schneider, president of Schneider & Co.'s establishments at Creusot and elsewhere, and France's greatest individual employer of labor, talked with the correspondent of the New York Herald upon the business situation in France, the danger of German competition and the chances for the successful future of France.

M. Schneider, in the extent of his activities, might be compared with Hugo Stinnes of Germany, as he is France's greatest captain of industry, and with concerns operating in so many different fields he has his hands on the business pulse of France.

"There is no fear for the future," he declared, "although France has many difficulties to face, like most countries of the world, and despite the fact that the economic crisis of the last year took her by surprise at a time when her entire energies were bent upon reconstruction.

"France still is economically sound. She is mastering her financial problems, and her industries are solidly founded and operated upon the most modern lines. Workmen are inspired by the same ideals as French Government employees, namely, the maintenance of equitable relations for the benefit of France. Moreover, we can point to a year's record few other nations can show—only a few thousand out of work, and this not through strikes, but because France has been caught in the general wave of idleness which has been the most serious aftermath of the great war."

Results in Devastated Regions.

Expressing the fullest confidence in the continued development of France, M. Schneider brought out the results of investigations made by his own agents, which showed unexpected results in the reconstruction of the devastated regions.

Before the war these regions counted 4,670,000 inhabitants. When the armistice was signed only 1,944,000 remained, but today 4,100,000 have regained their homes. Of 293,000 homes damaged more than 280,000 are now repaired, and more than half of the cultivable soil of the devastated districts has been made productive.

"If we examine the production of the principal industries of France," said M. Schneider, "it is equally striking." In 1919 the coal production of France was 22,476,000 tons, but in the year just completed, this has risen to more than 25,000,000 tons. Iron ore output has jumped from 9,422,000 tons to more than 13,000,000; pig iron from 2,412,000 to 3,317,000 tons, and unmanufactured steel from 2,100,000 to nearly 3,000,000 tons, and this despite the chaos which reigned throughout the economic world during the latter part of 1920.

"This progress likewise is shown in our exterior economic relations. Last year imports were almost as great as in 1919, but exports doubled in the same period, and during the first quarter of this year the commercial balance showed an excess of nearly 1,000,000,000 francs on the export side.

"Moreover, France was one of the few countries which during the first quarter of the current year exported more than during the corresponding period last year. Another valuable index of our certain prosperity is to be found in official records regarding the unemployed. At no time has the unemployed list exceeded 84,800. This was last April, but today only 60,000 are out of work, compared with millions in the United States and Great Britain."

Outlook Favorable.

So far as the financial recuperation of France is concerned, M. Schneider is frankly optimistic. He considers the reorganization of France's finances is being carried on vigorously, and as systematically as possible under the circumstances, especially as much time has been lost in the settlement of the all-important question of reparations.

"It must be remembered that bank checks are not used here as extensively as in the United States," added M. Schneider. "This has had a very decided effect on our financial records.

"The pre-war budget was only about 5,000,000,000 francs with a debt of about 33,000,000,000. Note circulation then of about 6,500,000,000, was guaranteed by the gold reserve of 4,000,000,000. But at the end of last year—and the situation has not been greatly changed since then—the interior floating and foreign debt of France reached the enormous total of 285,000,000,000 francs. Note circulation reached 37,919,000,000, but has not increased since.

"Moreover, it is certain that the large reimbursements for advances will be made to the Bank of France, which will have the same effect as the withdrawal of some of our excess circulation.

"Much has been said regarding France's several loans, but they were absolutely essential if the budget was to be met. Nevertheless, she has succeeded in a tremendous financial effort. Last year parliament voted what was estimated to be 8,000,000,000 of new taxes, bringing last year's revenue to more than 17,500,000,000, with every prospect of enough being raised during the year to meet public expenses.

"Tax on incomes alone brought in 1,300,000,000 francs last year compared with 700,000,000 the year of the armistice. The budgets for last year and this year were both burdened by the necessity of meeting arrears of our war debts. This coupled with the delay in arranging a solution of the German indemnities weakened the apparent effects of our financial effort, but now it is hoped that the German payments will enable us to continue the work of rehabilitation for which we have already advanced 70,000,000,000 from our own pockets.

"If we eliminate the account of the devastated regions, it would be seen that France today is in a better economic situation than any of the belligerent nations. This is generally recognized since the fixing of the German annuities by the London agreement.

"These are the precise symptoms which if taken into consideration with the general economic possibilities of the country warrant entire confidence for the future, as well as the rapid expansion of all our forces and resources."

M. Schneider, discussing the evidence of German competition, admitted that German industries are competing often unfairly with the French producers. Especially are efforts being exerted to capture the French electrical markets for which the Germans were struggling so viciously by underbidding made possible owing to cheap labor and Government assistance when the war broke out.

"But this is only one of many industries where competition is affecting our market," M. Schneider added, "and especially is it interesting, as France's future welfare will depend largely upon the development of her electrical resources."

The Schneider concerns are making great preparations to meet the need of electrical machinery by great developments at Havre, in the Champagne, at La Londe and near Toulon.

"Germany evidently wants the battle to be fought to a finish now, when the advantageous differences in exchange and temporary superiority of production owing to France's ruined business would enable her to regain at least some of her lost ground.

"Undeniably, the essential cause of this is the depreciation of the mark. German manufacturers are paying far less than the French for the coal materials and for labor. A ton of fuel costs 250 marks, but this in reality is only fifty francs. A good German workman costs perhaps fifty marks per diem, but that is only eleven francs, while the French workman of the same quality in the electrical industry would be paid almost twice as much.

"As a matter of fact, the increased cost of materials in Germany has not kept pace with the decrease in the value of German currency. This warrants considerable criticism of the financial and economic policy followed by the Reichstag Government. The imperial budget subventioned indirectly the whole of the German industries. The German Government today is losing about 15,000,000,000 a year by granting freight reductions to manufacturers, and enormous sums are also being spent to purchase foodstuffs to be sold at cheaper rates to the population.

"In other words the state is willing to ruin itself, but the wealth of the individual German increases.

"A few months ago the Poege Company of Chemnitz notified French firms that it was preparing a special price list for exportation, the German rates no longer being valid. Since then German competition has increased daily and is being felt especially in Northern and Eastern France.

"Recently it has appeared in the region of Lyons and Nantes, with a wider and wider gulf separating the prices asked by the German and French producers. For example, the Allgemeine Elektricitats Gesellschaft is offering 250-horsepower motors in Alsace at 50 per cent under the French average for similar material. An equal price cut is shown in the dealings of the Krieger firm of Saarbruck.

"Meanwhile, German manufacturers have commenced to reappear, only thinly disguised, with several branches in various parts of France. The Allgemeine Elektricitats has a masked branch at Paris and has started negotiations for another at Lyons. A Berlin firm, May Levy, also is represented in Paris, and Siemens Company has an active representative both in Paris and Lyons.

"Moreover, this German concurrence does not adhere to loyal business principles. The Chemnitz firm of Adler puts out price lists in Swiss francs without mentioning that the wares are of German origin. Materials also offered frequently have been constructed at Sarre, where important stocks have been placed. German agents have been instructed to have their shipments to Alsace-Lorraine forwarded through the Sarre, and it even has been possible for some of the German firms to have offers forwarded through the Interallied Rhineland Commission, relying upon this seeming allied authority to gain the confidence of French buyers."