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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED.

London, Ont., Thursday, April 12.

## BULGARS GETTING ANGRY.

GERMAN cavalry is being utilized, says a Reuter dispatch, to suppress riots in Bulgaria's capital, and has charged the crowds, causing many casualties.

Think of what would happen if, urged by hunger and misery, the populace of Ottawa should riot and American troops be used to quell the rioting by the use of swords and firearms. The city's whole population would rise, including the soldiers, and tear the visiting troops to pieces.

Yet this is what is being done in Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian soldiers are asked to stand by and see their fathers, mothers, sisters or wives felled to the ground by the blades of the Hun brutes. How much longer will the alliance last?

## PHYSICAL STANDARDS.

THE MILITARY authorities of Canada not making a serious mistake in requiring that recruits for the home defence force pass the same physical examination as those enlisting for overseas service? Is a similar degree of fitness essential?

There are many slight disabilities which prevent the acceptance of willing men for the strenuous trench life of the European battlefield, but which seem too trivial to bar them from service in the Dominion. For instance, many have been refused because of flat feet, among them well-known athletes of proved endurance, the belief being held that they could not stand the heavy marching and continuous labor involved in the stubborn fighting in France.

Presumably Canada's home defence force will be required, if brought into action at all, to repel attacks by pro-Germans made from across the border. That appears to be the only possible menace while the British navy controls the seas. These attacks would of necessity be short-lived, since with the United States as an ally, no serious attempt to carry out a thorough invasion of the Dominion would be possible.

For guard duty, whether at prison camps, along the border, or at ammunition plants and other places of vital importance, a "hammer toe," a varicose vein or other similar affliction could, surely, not be prohibitory. Good eyesight, mental alertness and a sure aim, together with average general fitness, would appear to be sufficient to meet the necessities.

There is no denying that under present rules and regulations men hesitate to join for home defence for fear of being sneered at as too "yellow" to go overseas. Possibly the fear is groundless, but it exists. If the physical standard were lowered, it would not only attract men who are unable to get overseas, although willing to do anything asked of them, but would shield from the danger of reproach those perfectly fit, but who consider it impossible to leave the country to fight. There must be thousands of men in the Dominion who have been rejected, not to mention those invalided back from England after arrival there. Most of these would be willing to do "their bit" here since they cannot do it abroad, and to give them the opportunity would help to fill up the home defence ranks more quickly than can be hoped under existing conditions.

## PITY THE HUNS, TOO.

MISQUIDED people who are spluttering "sympathy" by the column over the 17-year-old boy who was whipped for a brutal assault on an 8-year-old schoolboy should save some of their commiseration for the Huns, who have been accused of the same crimes in Belgium and France.

Wouldn't it be a pity to punish these Prussians? They know not what they do, and, no doubt, some of them only weigh "not more than 120 pounds," as the "sob sister" who stirred up the "sympathy" with false reports would put it. Cannot our Canadian boys refrain from using these Kaiser's men so cruelly? Give them a severe talking to and take them into the bosom of your family, one to each home. To whip them would be horrifying! (Shudder here twice.)

The newspaper which has made a hero of this gallant youth should also be reminded that he is to leave jail in a few days. He should be met by a reception committee, headed by a band, photographed, and asked to write a signed article on "Atrocities at Home and in Belgium." Then his loving admirers could hang a wreath of flowers about his neck.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

AFTER READING that the amount distributed among injured workmen in Ontario, under the compensation act, was nearly \$2,500,000 in 1916, one wonders what were the conditions before this act came in force. How did all the victims of accidents live during their sickness and manage to keep their families from starvation? Some, of course, were taken care of by fraternal societies' benefit funds, a few by benevolent employers and others

by mutual insurance schemes, but the great mass had little assistance. The worker of today has many advantages over his brother of yesterday.

Statistics show that the number of cases compensated was 16,192, of which 256 were fatalities and 1,418 permanent disabilities. It is impossible to compare this with records of years preceding the passing of the act, but it is almost certain that the percentage of workers injured has decreased considerably. Employers, manufacturers especially, have found it to their advantage to install safety devices not previously considered necessary and have insisted upon their employees being more careful and taking advantage of everything provided for their benefit.

The workmen's compensation act has been a real blessing to the people for whose sake it was introduced, and they ought to remember that it is one of the many progressive moves forced upon an unwilling and backward government by the Ontario Liberal party and its leader, N. W. Rowell.

## ONE STEP FORWARD.

IN VOTING to admit women to the vestries of the church, St. Paul's Cathedral today took a step towards removing one of the outstanding injustices of the "weaker sex," and it may be expected, confidently, that other churches will not be slow to follow the example thus set: if they are, they are liable to suffer for it.

The Anglican church, as in other churches, women have a large share of the work thrown upon their shoulders, and they are expected to provide an important part of the funds. Yet, when it came to having a voice in the conduct of the institution, they have been neglected. The wonder is that they have endured it so patiently.

What church today would be able to meet its liabilities, help the missionary cause, or hold together at all, if it were not for the women members? It would be interesting to know what proportion of the male membership of a church would continue to attend and donate if the influence of the women was removed.

## THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

THE president of the United States in his address, very correctly expresses the true feelings of the United States and Canada towards the German people. He says:

We have no quarrel with the German people. We are not feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was with their previous knowledge or approval.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter months because of that friendship which is the basis of our policy.

We have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and resisting the few who would lead us to a different mind and purpose. If there should be dissipation, it will be dealt with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there, and without countenance, except from a lawless and malignant few.

The Germans in America can do very materially in giving the German people the true idea of America, and an understanding of freedom as it is in America, and ought to be in Germany. It will then rest with the Germans in Germany to bring about the abdication of the Kaiser, and consequent peace. President Wilson says, "The right is more precious than peace." The German people can have both right and peace.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

That strategic retreat by the Turks north of Bagdad is most successful.

Norway has lost 32 ships and 327 persons through submarines and mines. And she is still neutral!

The United States learns the Allies have plenty of munitions. So did the Germans on Vimy Ridge.

If there is to be any aid given the farmers during seedling, it must be provided at once. Delay will be fatal.

Hindenburg is suffering sorely, and his "pivot turned" and "line pierced" ought to be listed with the casualties.

Kaisersheim of Detroit, is credited with planning to raise an expedition against Canada, but is unable to raise \$20,000 to free himself from jail.

Speaking about names, some friends in the States are hinting to Irving Berlin, that his songs would make a bigger hit if he were Irving Washington.

Those "higher-ups" might at least have the decency to provide Kaisersheim with \$20,000. Their failure to do so may make him bitter—and talkative.

Roads, says Sir Geo. E. Foster, are an index to a nation's character. If that be true the Canadian character has undergone a wonderful change for the better in the last 20 years.

Poincaré says that the French will exact full reparation for the wreckage and spoliation of French territory. But it is clear that the war is waged any way, regardless of cost. Tennyson once complained that "the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honor feels." The Germans, thorough materialists, acted largely on this assumption, not believing that shopkeepers like the English would really fight. But regardless of financial consequences the Allies wage a war for ideals that must be vindicated.

## The Advertiser's Hint for City Gardeners.

Information As to Preparation, Planting and Care of Plants That May Be Grown in Backyards.

## SPRAYING, CULTIVATING, FERTILIZING AND THINNING THE PEACH TREE.

The great trials of the peach grower is what is known as winter injury. This is usually caused by a sudden drop in temperature, which kills the buds, branches or roots may be killed. About the only way to avoid this is to have trees properly sheltered from the wind. A cover crop or a good mulch of barnyard manure will help.

Cultivation is important, and should be done as soon as the ground may be worked in the spring. If commercial fertilizers are used, they must be used along with barnyard manure, or a cover crop, which will supply humus to the soil and help to absorb the commercial fertilizer. The most convenient cover crop for a city gardener would be clover.

Thinning is not usually practiced by the extensive grower on account of the loss of fruit, but it is done by city gardeners who have only a few trees. It has been found out by experiment that the fruit on trees thinned is much more profitable and of a superior quality. The distance to thin depends largely on the bearing capacity of the individual tree, and must be left to the judgment of the grower. However, experience has shown that trees should be thinned from one to three inches, that is, just so that two peaches will not touch when ripe, are the most profitable.

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was offered \$50,000 to assist actively in the "peace" propaganda. He scorned the offer. When "there was no money left" for this movement, "the propaganda died," after two big, fat, rousing successes had been held.

Von Rintelen deposited in Cuban and Mexican banks more than \$800,000 for Huerta's use, and "while the Huerta faction was amply financed, it was only one of seven groups, five of which were in Mexico, to which Von Rintelen passed out money, hoping that President Wilson, nervous and harassed, would together with big army for a mania.

Mr. Jones asserts that after several arrests, deportations, convictions and a thorough rousing of the American people to life, finished, it was in the United States to refrain from illegal acts, there began a general exodus of the class of Germany agents to South America. Perhaps we shall be hearing more of their doings.

No doubt the recent work of German raiders off the Brazilian coast is some of the best evidence of the class of Germany agents to South America. Perhaps we shall be hearing more of their doings.

The character of Prussian officialdom is well shown up in this book. Its insouciance, self-confidence and peculiarly offensive boastfulness. The wonderful force-talking and co-ordination of all activities of life is embodied in the talks to physicians on the grave and training of the Kaiser's secret service men. Von Rintelen was a financier, a naval officer, a linguist, a diplomat, a gentleman and a rogue. All things together for evil in the Prussian system. There is only one good thing for the world in it. Owing to the overweening self-assurance of the Kaiser, the Kaiser's misadventure and underestimate non-Germans. They thought meanly of France and Great Britain, "the English would not work," they thought. The Kaiser's misadventure is one of the most impressive of the American plants to turn out an appreciable amount of those munitions which went through their skulls at Ypres and the Somme.

They are at their old ignorant, sneering misjudgment again in supposing that the entrance of the United States into the war will make no difference.

"America Entangled" is a severely written, with much picturesque and force as well as simplicity and clearness, though here and there stands out a word or sentence misphrased or ill-grammared, the positive merits make these negligences unnoticed. It is evidently an honest and serious work of some one who is not a professional writer, but a man of letters.

The closing sentence is one of impressive dignity: "The citizens of the United States must stand in time of danger as one man in defense of their lives, their liberties, their rights on land and sea, our homes and our national honor."

## AMERICA ENTANGLED.

Review of J. P. Jones' New Book on Germany's Treatment of U.S.A.

"America Entangled" is the title of a timely book just published by A. C. Laut, New York, written by John P. Jones of the New York Sun, with introductions by Theodore Roosevelt and former United States assistant attorney in New York, Roger B. Wood.

The book is a picture of the German tracking story of German intrigue and espionage in the United States up to the recent breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany.

It is a story as amazing as almost anything in "Arabian Nights," and yet the statements are made by experts, supported by expert testimony from the German records, as Theodore Roosevelt says.

Mr. J. P. Jones, the author, obtained and collected his facts while acting as a reporter on the New York Sun, who devoted a year to no other work.

He describes Mr. Roger B. Wood as having "the credit for the unfolding of the German story, which was charged against Koenig, studying the evidence for months as it was developed by federal agents under Superintendent Office of Investigation."

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