CURRENT COMMENT

Ontario Hydro Information

It would appear that the electric "interests" are afraid that Premie mission will not serve the purpose of blocking Hydroal construction in Ontario. Accordingly, they have organized what is called an Ontario Hydro Information Association. It appears to be of the me character as the associations that have always been organized in Hamiland some other places when there was a Hydro bylaw to be voted on. They always work tooth and nail against Sir Adam Beck and against Hydro or development. Of course the present association declares it against Hydro, but as all its members have been active in one way or another in opposing the Hydro principle, an analysis of the records of the leading members has been published. The president is also president of the Farmers' Sun, waich Premier Drury has declared did not represent him, and which has never ceased active opposition to the Hydro Radials. The secre-tary treasurer is the ex-mayor of St. Catharines, defeated there for his antitary treasurer is the ex-mayor of St. Catharines, detacted the Associa-Radial stand. These two leading officers represent the views of the Association in general. The reason for such active campaigning against Hydro Radists is not difficult to discover. The Hydro Electric Power Commission has made itself so popular with the people that any attempt to frustrate its work now would lead to a revolution. The object of the Hydro Radial plans is thoroughly to establish Hydro Electric power by distributing the cheap power to be generated by the Chippewa canal throughout the rural districts. This can only be done satisfactorily in conjunction with the Hydro Radial traffic and over the Hydro Radial right-of-way. Once this is done Hydro Electric power and traction will be so solidly established for the people at such cheap rates and on so reliable a basis that the private interests will no longer have any hope of attacking this public service. So the effort must be made now or never to overthrow the Hydro Electric projects. Exactly the same arguments are being used against the Hydro Radials as were used fifteen years ago against Hydro Electric distribution, and more recently against the elecrification of the London and Port Stanley Railway. Dr. Doolittle declares that the L. & P. S. road ruined a rival radial by its competition. It should be remembered that the rival road refused to be dealt with and prophesied ruin for the public ownership line. Sir Adam Beck estimated in 1912 that 450,000 passengers a year could be carried on the road with a proper service. In 1914, under private ownership, only 168,557 were carried and 63,000 less the following year. In the first year of public ownership 548,326 people were carried, exceeding Sir Adam's estimate by nearly 100,000. Every year the figures have gone up, 842,641, and 958,587 in the last two years, with over a million in sight this year. The Drury Commission and the Ontario Hydro Information Association are starting with the figures of years ago. The plans of the Ontario Hydro Radial Union are based on the very latest facts and experience. Fast electric transport will have the effect of building up all the smaller towns and villages around the big centres and will in this way create a tremendous new passenger traffic, as the congestion in the big cities has become intolerable. At the same time, the farmers will gain a new, cheap and rapid means of getting their produce to market, as well as a supply of light and power for their own use.

The Flaw in Labor Policy

Very contrary views are expressed by visitors to England of the state of affairs there. Some are inclined to regard the country as in a state perileusly near to revolution. And they point to the labor troubles, the scant production and other signs in confirmation. Another set of visitors see nothing but prosperity, a more rapid recovery from the war than anywhere else, and more progressive development in spite of handicaps and drawbacks than in any other country. It is to be admitted that Labor is a problem. The principle of curbing production, which is so fatal to prosperity, has been widely adopted in Britain with more or less disastrous results. Instances are given, such as that of a bricklayer, who laid 120 bricks as a day's work, and who, when remonstrated with, simply asked for his ticket and quitted the job. Formerly a man would lay 1000 bricks in a forenoon as an ordinary piece of work. It is not to be wondered at that few are willing to undertake building enterprises under these conditions. The strike of the coal miners was declared by Robert Smillie to have as its object the nationalization of the coal mines. But the reduction of output is surely the last way in which to popularize a proposal to place the mines under the control—virtually—of about your life plans about those who enforce such a policy. A great deal more depends on this question that you may grow into and build up of output than is usually considered. The great and fundamental principle of all genuine democracy is the demand in effort from each according to his ability and the corallary of this is for each according to his need. In the old competitive system the latter principle has been lost sight of, but shaped. the old competitive system the latter principle has been lost sight of, but was a well-we cannot establish a true democracy by abandoning the former principle.

Are you thinking progress, improvement, big things? or are you broading to his ability of the news, for smallpox was one of the few things they were afraid of the chaufto the common stock, and will receive adequate share, through whatever rearrangement of the present wage system that may be necessary for his re-

Wilson Scores a Point

President Wilson has done much to restore his prestige in Europe by his note to the Italian ambassador on the Russo-Polish crisis. Whether luck or foresight served him, the smashing defeat of the Bolshevik armies before Warsaw gave point to all he said, and as between the policies of Britain and France showed him as having a clearer vision and more correct understanding of the situation. He has refused to recognize the Lenin administration in any shape or form. The defeat of the Lenin armies before Warsaw have fully justified this attitude. At the same time he took "no exception to the effort apparently being made in some quarters to arrange an armistice between Poland and Russia", but he would not "participate in any plan for the expansion of the armistice negotiations into a general European conference". as this would probably involve recognition of the Bolshevik regime and the dismembering of Russia. His policy requires that "the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected. These boundaries should properly include the whole of the former Russian empire, with the exception of Finland proper, ethnic Poland, and such territory as may by agreement form part of the Armenian state." This policy would deprive Lenin of his "false but effective appeal to Russian nationalism." The develepment of events undoubtedly has strengthened Mr. Wilson's position. Poland is not unduly elated over her victory and will probably be willing to listen to reasonable advice as to further fighting. The Bolshevik regime has also been shown in its true colors, and as utterly unreliable and false to its ewn professions. The terms proposed by Lenin to Poland when it looked as though Poland was down and out, were entirely different from those reported to the British government previously. Lloyd George speedily seized this fact as a basis for withdrawal from the negotiations going on with the trade commissioners, who were thereupon recalled from England. A Bolshevik efficer, captured by the Poles, asserted that the Minsk Conference was only intended as a means of placating the Entente and British Labor, and that there was no intention to make peace until Warsaw was captured and Soviet rule set up in Poland. This coincides entirely with the German character and policy of the Lenin administration from the beginning. The tendency, perhaps pardonable, for Labor representatives in the west to believe anything said by an alleged Labor representative in the east in preference to any other authority, however respectable, may be connected by a little more experience of eastern mendacity in international politics. France has never been deceived by the Bolshevik pretensions, but her support of Wrangel is not so certainly well-judged.

Faults In Railway Policy

Benbts are already arising in the minds of those who have been regarded as authorities by the railway corporations, over the raising of passenger fares and rates in general. The New York Journal of Commerce cannot bring itself to see the elevation of rates as a boon to the nation. Edward Hungerford opposes public ownership, but wants private ownership operated on public ownership principles, which is like insisting that the moon should produce sunlight. Mr. Hungerford thinks the shipping car companies should share their profits with the railways. Under public ownership all such services should be rendered at cost, and would be by any management that undergood the business. There is a social and national aspect to railway operation that has been practically lost sight of in the economic question. The United States and Canada have depended for their civic and commercial success on railway transportation. Canada still depends upon it to a greater extent even than the United States, but both countries have reached a stage where trunk line transportation must be fed and supported by subsidiary lines and increased traffic. It is not possible to increase traffic by raising rates, and how this obvious and elementary fact has come to be overlooked by the railway magnates has puzzled many observers. Subsidiary lines must be of a cheaper and more popular character than the trunk steam roads, and the problem has been solved by the New York Central and some other lines the problem has been solved by the New York Central and some other lines into comes white with a sait water scrub in electrical radials. This is clearly the remedy for Ontario, but the provincial the earth, the air at the bottom would, may be stained a beautiful bronze idea to write just a brief note to say: hood. The materials employed in congovernment, which is inexperienced in railway matters, has confused the at the proportion maintained at the blems of public and private ownership, and of steam and electric tracsion, and at a critical moment in the history of the country has called a halt in the progress of a policy that more than anything else is calculated of quicksilver. build up the province. It cannot be too often stated that public ownerbuild up the province. It cannot be too often stated that public owners, the build up the province at cost, while private ownership means this with the addition of dividends, payments to subsidiary companies, the burdens of watered cluded soon after the first Punjah war, ek and ether things that anyone who has knowledge of corporation affairs the Maharajah of Kashmir has the I cally reduce the volume of business done. There is no more economy ing the importation into his territories from five hundred to a thousand years has been spun into a string more than head covering is but a modification of this huge affair. Il aniv reduce the volume of business done. There is no more economy salish lines at a time when they are most needed

This town in 1945

THAT about this town and country twentyfive years from now?

The answer is in your and my act of today. As we practice civic pride today, so will it be reflected in the GROWTH of our community a quarter

The practice of civic pride is more than the mere boasting of our community's present assets. It is mostly in the active support of the public and BUSI-NESS institutions now here—that they may develop

Popular subscriptions to any worthy causewhether for charity or some big municipal improvement-is all mighty fine-never to be frowned upon.

But there is a more stable method. That method is in the simple little everyday act of buying ALL our goods at home—patronizing our home merchants.

A community thrives and grows as its business institutions grow. No business man with vision enough to build up a successful business, is so selfish but that he will throw his prosperity right back into the life and development of his community.

It may be in the erection of a big busineses structure—it may be in helping finance some new business enterprise which will afford labor for many more workmen-it may be in the enlargement and development of his own business-offering higger trading selection—abreast the rest of the world

If we send or take the money we earn here to some other center for trading, pleasure, or investment—we cannot expect our community to grow-we cannot expect our twn earning power HERE to in-

Let's all start training our cash into HOME-SPENT DOLLARS. DOLLARS.



By E. Gunn-Ramsay

Thoughts and Your Job.

"Thoughts," says a small boy

writing an essay, "are what comes out of your head to work with". He has the idea of what they should be alright, even if crudely expressed. "What comes out of your head to work with ''-but how many people put thought, real punch-ful thought in-

"As a man thinketh so will he be" is an old saying that holds much truth. if only you will "dream true".

to their work?

that have gone by? Did you ever hear anyone say, "Oh, that chap is an idealist"? and think

Think again! "My work is so monotonous", savs Brown, "one gets into a groove doing the same thing day after day. I wish

I had a job like Smith or Jones". What is Brown putting into his work? Let us suppose that you are Brown. What sort of a job have you!

Never mind comparisons thers. It is your job. For the time being let us look upon

that here is a job that only you can do. How are you doing it? What the same as that you took up two

One must be master, either you the job.

Did you ever think of it? and having thought, did you put the idea back with a punch into your work?

self. Begin right in the work you waiting for you.

Never mind about Smith or Jones. Just think plain Brown for the present. You are Brown and Brown alone must do it.

Do what?-Climb, achieve, grow, ake his job bigger. Nothing can keep a good man down. thoughts for it.

Harness your thought to your job. your job bigger, better? What

f net, why?

ob, never mind what he does or the people on earth." ize of his pay envelope.

Every man has his own troubles. Put some of those thoughts into the ob, lying close to your hand. This is your job, what will you make of it? Don't be made by your job. Be a creator and blaze your own

rail. Harness your thoughts to your job.

If a well could be dug 46 miles inte surface of the globe, have the density

right—which he exercises of prohibit10,650 acres, and some of the trees are and can be spun or woven. An ounce ribbon. Our present neat and tasteful

ABOUT CANADA

Chief Trader John Tod, fur trader of the early British Columbia days, had is a conceited man. And if our friend a novel remedy for smallpox-one over Mr. Strathmore is as conceited as his which he and hundreds of others laugh- letter would lead me to think I sined heartily in later days. He was in cerely hope I may never meet him, charge of the post at Kamloops in 1846 when the warriors of the Shuswap his letter merely as a joke. But at tribe, coveting the hundreds of fine horses that were bred at the post, planned a raid on the animals. Tod, through a friendly chief, was informed of what was likely to happen, but please tell me if you do not agree with only after the Indians had assembled for the theft. He started at once on he dashed on his fast horse, all foam friends think the same. covered, and throwing his pistols upon the ground so that the braves knew he was an unarmed man. Then in his Dear Frenchy, of the few things they were afraid of

thoroughly. the expression implied that an idealist his friends for "saving them" from his friends for "saving them" from Dear Rosalind the disease. Then he proceeded to vaccinate the entire party. He had 70 doctored when his vaccine gave out. The instrument he used on the great occasion was his tobacco knife. He admitted afterward that when it came to the turn of certain braves whom he knew were notorious rascals he cut You say, "Oh, not as good as Smith deeper than usual on such occasions and that he felt little pity when he saw them wince under his rude surgery. He did it so well that not a brave had a good right arm with which to fight for several days and by the time they were better they had abansort of a job have you! Is it just doned the horse stealing plan. In fact the same as that you took in the they were certain but for the interyears ago, five years ago, or how long? have been swent off by the plague of Are you making the job? or is the job the smallpox. Ever afterwards they were his friends.

What a Newspaper Accomplishes

An appreciation of the newspaper There is the place in business for and what its editor does for the com- played a kising game. When it came the idealist. Make an ideal for your- runity is well expressed in an article we have noticed in some of our exhave close at hand, and work up, out, changes credited to e. Governor Fran- so we left early. There were three and through it to the place that is eis once said the following of newspapers: "Each year the local news- us home, and on the way they told peper gives from \$500 to \$1,000 in free us they appreciated our not playing lines to the community in which it is such a game. Please advise us, if we located. No other agency can or will should try to make friends with the do this. The editor in proportion to his girl who gave the party or let her means, does more for his town than go .- Little Fluffs. any any other ten men and in all fairness he ought to be supported, not be-Your job will be as big as your cause you like him or admire his writir gs, but because the local paper is the best investment a comunity can make, What have you given, what have It may not be brilliantly edited or Those vulgar games went out of style you thought out and carried out in crowded with thought, but financially years ago, and you took quite the your work that has helped to make it is more benefit to the community than the preacher or teacher. Underimprovements have you stand me, I do not mean mentally, and thought out? Did you act upon them? yet on moral questions you will find most of the papers on the right side. Harness your thoughts to your job. To-day the editors of the local papers Never mind the other fellow and his do the most for the least money of any

water.

in Spain in the tenth century.

The tanning of ostrich skins is a growing industry in South Africa.

Willow furniture which no longer

The present area of camphor affor-

ADVICE TO GIRLS

I would like to tell you what I think of a letter in your column signed G. Strathmore.

I do wish you had answered his letter, so that I would know what you same answer, "I really don't know."

I have one girl friend who is very popular, because she is considered very witty, another one because she can play the piano well.

everyone, and above all else, to be natural.

I wonder why Mr. Strathmore did not say right out, how he thought 'Inquisitiveness' could be become popular, instead of asking her to write to him. I would certainly like to know, what he would tell her to do. I can just about imagine what he would tell her, by his letter to you.

He certainly must consider himself a very lovable chap, to have had so many affairs with so many different girls. I really do not consider it any credit to him. And I'm more sorry than I can say for the girls.
I hope I may never meet this man

of the hundred or more affairs. Or might be added to the long list. His letter was so much like a boy met once, who was supposed to be a Titled Lord, that I thought it might be him. He used to talk about all the girls who were in love with him. If there is any one thing I hate, it

However, he may have written. any rate he should be ashamed of such a letter.

I hope I have not taken up too much of your valuable time. And will you me about Mr. Strathmore's letter? I do hope he will see my letter and horseback for their camp, into which know what I think of him. And my

FRENCHY.

opinions and you have stated yours, which is what our column is for, so

I am a young lady in an office and would like your advice. Sometimes people, men especially, come into the office, and the next time I see them they recognise me. Now is ia proper for me to speak to them or not? Should I speak first !- Interested read-

It is always a ladies' privilege to speak first, and no man should speak alone whether you wish to recognise a business acquaintance or not, and it is not advisable to do so too freely. However, no one could take exception to a slight recognition when meeting one with whom you continually come

We are three girls of 16 years, and we want your advice. The other night we were invited to a party and they our turn to kiss a certain boy we re-fused and they all not anory with us. Moreover, you should excider before boys who wouldn't play, so they took

Good for you, girls! You may be little fluffs, but you have good sense, anyway, and don't wory about be coming friendly again with a girl who has kissing games at her parties. right stand. Of course the boys agreed with you—any fair-minded would .- Rosalind.

Dear Rosalind:-

I am a girl of 20, and was keeping company with a boy one year my senlast winter, when he ceased writing. digestible escapes in the steam. Oil stains should be washed in cold I have never spoken to him since, nor has he spoken to me. I saw him only at church, as he lives out-of-town, but Cotton was grown and manufactured he always smiles when I meet him. I with a slice of lemon, then with whitwrote the last letter to him, but he ing, then with a soapy cloth.

Would you advise me to write a cheerful little note of inquiry? vour advice.

"I wonder whether you ever received structing these ornaments were crimsen Very clever imitations of pearls to which I received no reply." That gold, and similar rich materials. The Very clever imitations of pearls to which I received no reply." That have been made by filling thin glass would give him a chance to write, if Leghorn hat, perpendicular crown, and

TENGLAND HAS HER HOUSING TROUBLES

Big Premiums as Well as High Rents Asked for Possession of Apartments

By E. Gunn Bamsay.

Canadians in large cities who are thought of it. However, I will tell vexed with the problem of where to you my opinion of it. In the first live may take comfort from the knowlplace I consider it horribly conceited edge that the housing shortage in Engof Mr. Strathmore, to think for one land is most acute. During the past minute that he could tell a young lady few years exerbitant landlords and exwho is quite unknown to him the art tortionate agents have gathered in of becoming popular. I have heard much plunder from helpless victims, two or three people asked the question, "How is it that you are so pop-was demanded them for the privilege of ular." And each one has given the a roof to cover them, or remain home

The new Housing Act, however, which came into force on July 2nd, and which is retroactive in some clauses to March 25th, 1920, aims to put an end But I really think the best way to become popular, is not to try, but just mium paying and "key money," which to be as nice and kind as posible to has been one of the worst features of the additional burdens laid on unfortunate citizens by the housing. This clause of the Act reads as follows:

"The taking of any final or premium or other consideration for the grant or renewal or continuance or a tenancy of any property to which the Act applies (other than a lease for 14 years or upwards) is prohibited and punishable by a fine not exceeding £100 and any payment so made after the 25th March, 1920, may be recovered by the tenant from the Landlord.

"In the case of an agreement made between March 25th, 1920, and 2nd July, 1920, in regard to a 11920 House," which provided for the payment of a premium in addition to the rent, it is open to either party to withdraw from the agreement which then becomes void.

"Further any tenant whose agreement has expired and who is staying on in a house under the protection of the Act, who tries to obtain "Key money'' in consideration of his giving up the house, from any person but his Landlord, is liable on summary conviction to fine of £100."

"Vicinity of Bake: St., Apartment containing 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, etc., lease about 3 years to run at £200 per annum, premium required 2,000 guineas including the furniture." There are hundreds of instances

where ex-service men and their families, rather than subscribe to such wholesale robbery upon the part of the landlord, are doubling up with friends in the smallest imaginable quarters. Your thoughts are your ideals, as your mind is being most impressive manner he told the you think, so your mind is being warriors that smallpox was near at ceited people myself, and I agree with come visitor. Today he is only too garage belonging to a large estate feur and the stable hand. Another man has constructed a fairly habitable The trick was successful. In a few let's all be happy again. Rosalind. cottage out of discarded galvanized roofing that was blown on an acredrome. Wooden huts are becoming a familiar sight through the countryside and probably the best way of looking at the appalling situation that has been created is from the view-point that it has driven a good number from

> the land. Good as some clauses however in the act appear to be to the transient visituntil she does so. It rests with you most of its kind, difficulties and problems embodied in its wording which nay yet entrap the unwary or leave a loophole for the rogue, as witnessed by a case which came up at the West ninster Police Court a few days after the passing o fthe Act.

compulsion rather than choice, back in

the direction of the open air life and

A lady appeared to ask advice regarding possession of a house which should rent at £75 per year. She complained that the premium asked her was £1500 for a seven and a half years' lease. You are entitled to a summons, the

magistrate informed her but, he addbringing the case to court whether you wish to be be a public benefactress and spend the money.

The majority of people with whom

one discusses the situation appear to view the Act much in the same ligha as the Westminster magistrate, but an explanatory memorandum of the Act has been promised by the Government, and this will doubtless selp the local situation.

Until the war with Japan in 1904 no newspaper in Russia had ever used a heading of more than a single line.

Unless you have a high fire screen arched over to meet the chimney, an asbestos rug to lay before the fre makes for a quiet mind.

Cabbage, cooked, is supposed to be company with a boy one year my sen-ior. I received letters from him till cover. The element that makes it in-

> Match scratches on painted woodwork may be removed by rubbing first

The first bonnet worn in England was brought from Italy in the reign of I would thank you very much for our advice.

SNOWFLAKE.

Compromise between the present round Snowflake: It might not be a bad Italian peasant hat and the French bulbs with a solution of fish scale he wishes, and if he does not reply a wide brim standing out far around you will have to forget him, that's the fact was the first legitimate bonnet worn, and this appeared long after

this huge affair.

and . tered cold. stagu collee

should 3. T vided where

from should from 1 11. ing m

side th

distant twice : Never certain

any an health, daily,

some e fresh, should food b

sawdus

De food, dance, fresh. tave : Never

or roug

directly rinsing thoroug or stea