

CURRENT COMMENT

A GREAT CARDINAL.

In the loss of Cardinal Gibbons the Roman Catholic Church, not alone in America but throughout the world sustains a severe blow. After his wonderful rally during the winter it had been hoped he should be spared for some time, but his great age was against a permanent recovery. Born in 1834 at Baltimore of Irish parentage, he was raised to the Cardinalate in 1886 he has been an outstanding figure in the life of the great republic for two generations, and as fine an exponent of democracy as he was a worthy citizen. His book, "The Faith of Our Fathers," has been one of the most attractive manuals ever written in exposition of Roman Catholic doctrine, representing at once the extreme conservatism of the church as in this statement: "Should a Catholic be so unfortunate as contumaciously to deny a single article of faith, or withdraw from the communion of his legitimate pastors he ceases to be a member of the church, and is cut off like a withered branch;" and also its extreme breadth as in this passage: "A Christian, as the very name implies, is a follower of disciple of Christ—one who walks in the footsteps of His Master by observing His precepts; who reproduces in his own life the character and virtues of his divine Model. In a word a Christian is another Christ." Cardinal Gibbons was always a great citizen as well as a great prelate, and his relations with his fellow citizens of other faiths was always cordial and admirable.

THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

No improvement in the Irish situation can be discerned so far as the murderous attacks of the Sinn Féin guerrillas indicate their policy. Mr. Lloyd George in his reply to Mr. Asquith who has been making English politics out of Irish events as all parties have done time out of mind, pointed out very truly that the cessation of murder rests with the murderers. It is impossible to condone murder. Mr. Asquith, if in power, would have had to execute murderers taken red-handed. And Mr. Asquith could not consent to the establishment of Ireland as an independent republic outside the British Empire. The United States would not permit a hostile nor even a malign government to continue at her own doors, and it would be fatal to British policy to permit the possibility of such hostile forces as Germany or the Bolshevik group to establish themselves in such vantage ground. The demand for a constituent assembly is fully met by the grant of Home Rule, and if the parliamentary elections to be held in May are fully availed of then the representatives of the south may if they choose deliberate with those of the north and any agreement they might come to would be ratified. Unfortunately a certain element objects to follow any constitutional procedure, and expects to exact by a policy of assassination what could not be gained by the parliamentary consent of the people of Ireland as a whole. Home Rule is granted, and if the two sections agree to accept it, and subsequently unite and require a larger measure of authority on Dominion lines, they can have that. There is no grievance in this which is not the result of embittered partisan feeling and prejudice.

REVERSING DEMOCRATIC AIMS.

There is a certain method in the madness of the "red" or revolutionary forces in Europe, who during the winter when subsistence is more difficult restrain their efforts and rely on the assistance of the "capitalists" to maintain them till summer is due, when they begin once more their work of destruction and disintegration. It does not occur, apparently, to these children of darkness that when the present system is destroyed there will be no guarantee for support in succeeding winters. These simple and foolish people who usually profess belief in evolution as the method of nature's advance, are unable to realize that the present system is the result of evolution, and that improvements are to be made now and in the future as they have been in the past, and not by totally wrecking the system it is sought to improve. The greatest good of the greatest number has been the aim of democracy. Beyond that there can only be the greatest good of every body, as an ideal of government. But the anarchists and revolutionists of the present day, do not even seek the lesser of these aims, but as has been exemplified in Russia, desire only the well-being of a small minority of their own stripe, the rest of the nation being reduced to misery and in a multitude of cases to starvation and death by the selfish impracticability

of these shallow thinkers. This has been recognized by British reformers who have been in Russia with the result that British labor and British socialism has repudiated continental methods and laid Karl Marx aside. It is not by destroying what exists, as the German bomb-throwers think, that a remedy is to be found for social defects and grievances, but by improving the present system, eliminating its weaknesses, and expanding and developing the operation of those principles which involve the welfare and ensure the satisfaction of every citizen.

THE HYDRO RADIAL OPPOSITION.

It has now come out that Mr. Arthur Hawkes, who has been so assiduously writing to the press denouncing the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, and trying to represent Sir Adam Beck as an altogether unworthy and unreliable person is employed by the anti-radial and hostile element to assist Mr. R. S. Robertson, counsel for the opposition movement, and is paid by the Government for this purpose. That is to say Mr. Hawkes supplies the material for the opposition case and Mr. Robertson uses it. It would appear that practically the whole of the opposition to the Hydro Radials originates with Mr. Hawkes, whose articles and letters in various papers have created such public opinion of an antagonistic character as exists. There have been many attempts to discredit the management of the Hydro-Electric system, but the best evidence on the subject is the continued success it has achieved and the undoubted results for good that are to be seen in every municipality where it has been established.

FORDNEY AGAIN IN DEMAND.

If the Harding administration decides to put the tariff barrier up against Canada on the agricultural bill, the effect will undoubtedly be to raise prices to consumers in the United States. Our own Canadian prices for these commodities are at present very high, and sales are slow. New markets may be necessary but the home market is the one first to be cultivated and probably the most willing to respond. We are buying many things from the United States which we could buy at home or get substitutes for, and the result of such home buying would be to raise the value of the Canadian dollar very considerably if not to put it on a parity with the silver cartwheel of Uncle Sam. As it works out at present, Sir Henry Drayton points out the purchases made in the United States by housekeepers and those responsible for home supplies, have had the result of adding \$2 a ton to the price of coal on account of the exchange which the bankers impose. The United States does not buy from us, or rather we buy about a million dollars worth a day from them more than they buy from us. So it is really reciprocity in buying that affects exchange rates, and the new high tariff of the Fordney Bill, should it have the effect of stopping our purchases would be a real benefit to us. Tariffs do not appear greatly to affect purchasing tendencies, however, as people insist on buying what they want, for one thing, and commercial enterprise has much more to do with sales than is generally supposed.

CANADIAN HOCKEY CHAMPIONS.

Ontario has a right to be proud of the Varsity team that brought back the blue ribbon of the hockey season to the province from the west. Hockey is probably the most distinctively Canadian game now played, and it is certain that no country in the world can excel us in the sport. The series of matches in which the Varsity team, which was not at all favored as a winner in the beginning, gradually forged to the front until it finally remained as the Eastern competitor for the Allan Cup with the Brandon team, furnished some of the most magnificent hockey ever seen in Ontario. In the final games with the Granite team for the senior championship the first spirit in the second game was played without a score, and was declared by many old players to be the fastest piece of hockey ever seen. The Granite team could not maintain the pace however, and while playing a fine game had to yield the palm to their opponents who had begun with the score against them. This appears to have revealed the secret of Varsity team's success. It was staying power, combined, of course, with superb skill and speed. The staying power was the result of inflexible training, condition, and stamina. The winners were an Ontario team, too, and not to be regarded as a Toronto lot, for they

were drawn from various districts through all old Varsity men. The difference in training was seen in their final contest with McGill, and also with the Saint team, and while they appeared to make a poor showing in the final Winnipeg game, their training and spirit were evident once more in the final. Beattie Ramsay, who was captain of the team was a member of the Varsity junior team, champions of 1916, and said to have been one of the cleverest junior teams ever seen. Dr. Daceo who coached the new Allen Cup champions was also a member of the 1915 juniors, who all enlisted after the finals of that year. "Mike" Malone, as great a goal-keeper as Langtry, was killed at Courcellette; Harvey Aggett, a spare was killed at Passchendaele, and the captain, Conn Smythe, won the M. C. at Vimy Ridge. The keen eye, the sure hand, the tremendous and sustained energy and the unflinching good temper necessary to make a first-class hockey player warrants provincial pride in the Varsity champions, and assures a constant model of excellence for all young men and good sports.

RUSSIAN TRADE MOVEMENT.

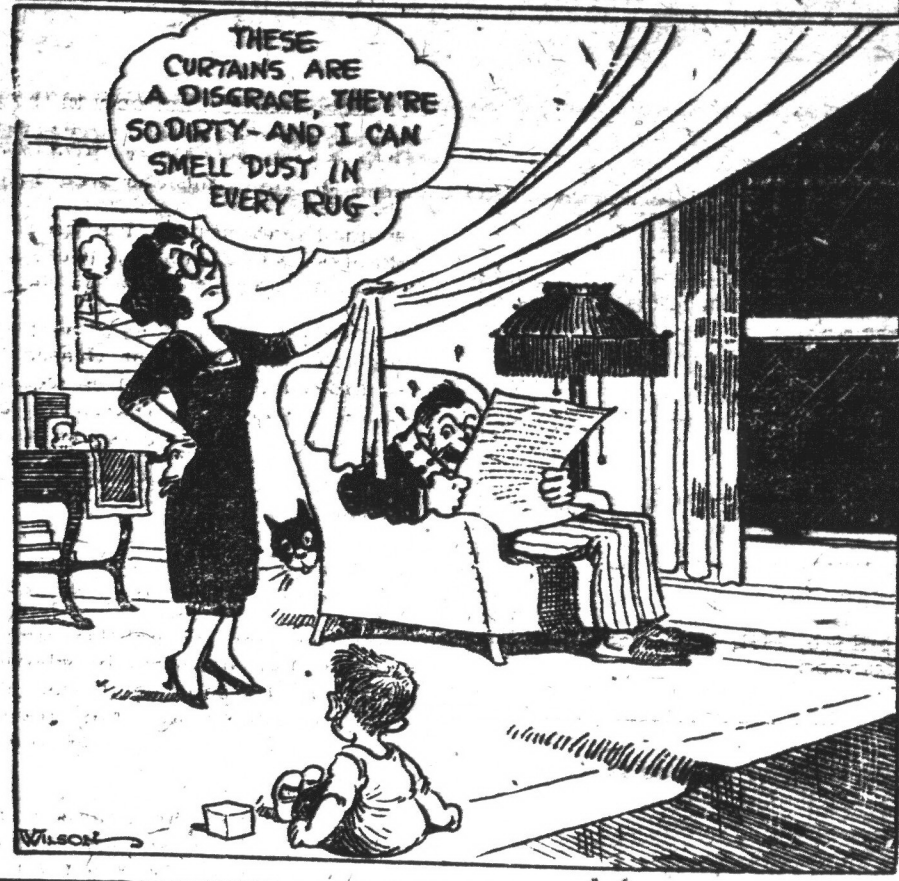
Once more the most opposite views and policies divide the councils of Europe and America with regard to Russia. Britain has steadily worked for a trade agreement with the Soviets, and even while it was being announced, an apparently successful rebellion at Petrograd and Constantinople caused many to think that Britain had guessed wrong. But Trotsky subdued the rebellion and once more it seemed as if the yoke of Bolshevism was unescapable. Premier Lloyd George has spoken quite boldly of the change that has taken place in Lenin's attitude towards capitalism, since he has come to see the impracticability of the theories he has sought to impose on Russia. The peasants still hold some power, the power of passive resistance and they are to be permitted to sell their surplus in the cities without hindrance. In the United States opinion still sets against having any dealings with the Soviets. Indeed United States capitalism is more afraid of Bolshevism than any other form of revolutionary propaganda. Careful students recognize that the genius of the United States is less democratic than plutocratic, and is far more sensitive about the protection of commercial interests at home than of humanitarian considerations abroad. At any rate the United States does not seem to be anxious to make trade arrangements with Russia, but Russia is keen to open up trade negotiations with the American republic. Lenin begins to understand that exchange is the vital principle in trade, and as wealth is only surplus production, to gain wealth the surplus must be exchanged for that which is needed in order that the wealth should come into existence. The United States is not anxious in its present mood to facilitate foreign exchange, and there is talk of an immediate passage of the Fordney bill vetoed by President Wilson barring certain Canadian exports by a prohibitive tariff. The reactions of exclusion policies usually nullify any good results expected of them.

LIVE STOCK AND FLAX.

In spite of the reports of poor markets for live stock there is not the slightest reason to suppose that either beef or dairy cattle will ever fail to be in demand and at profitable rates. Just at present, and it may be for a few months, there is a doubt in some minds whether the world is going to last. The worst that will happen for ten years to come happened in 1918, and we have not recovered from that yet. All over the world there are shortages. Shortages of food are pressing in many countries not expecting Great Britain. Money is short, business is short, and temper is also short. But the world must go on and it must be fed, and no farmer who knows how the city man eats, need have any fear that those unwary jaws will pay him a dividend. But there may have to be a change in the method of marketing. Middlemen of one degree and another collect vast tolls both from the farmer and from the man of fireless jaw. Some day the farmer will be his own middleman in some kind of joint association or co-operative service and all parties directly interested will be better pleased. Those indirectly interested will be less gratified. Fodder is plentiful and milk has fallen in price. This is natural. The quietest market this year is that for flax owing to poor conditions in the old country. It is said that the cordage companies have been negotiating for flax fabric. The winter crops so far show up well in spite of scanty snow.

One of the first fruit growers to introduce foreign varieties of apples into Nova Scotia after the planting of trees by the pioneers, was Colonel John Burbridge, who brought nonpareil apples and golden russets from England.

SPRING IS HERE



EDITORIAL QUIBS ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS CLIPPED FROM THE BEST CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS

Expert Workman—Electricians who discovered a secret store of liquor in an attic proceeded at once to treat it like a wire and tapped it.—Toronto Telegram.

Prohibition has been responsible for many a punk pun, but in our opinion the celluloid toasting-forg goes to the perpetrator of the following: "I went into a hotel the other day and asked for a Manhattan cocktail, but the Manhattan't any."—Montreal Herald.

The local junk dealers are up against the problem of convincing people in the immediate neighborhood that the nearer the bone the sweeter the smell.—Ottawa Citizen.

Right up to the minute was the man who, in advertising for his lost daughter, included this in the inscription: "She was a blonde when last seen."—Toronto Telegram.

Despite the prevalent belief in the Golden Rule, it is astonishing how few people there are who will slip up be-

hind you and push money in your pocket.—Sydney Record.

Some men say that, in the referendum matter, they are going to vote for what is right. In the meantime they are drinking up what is left.—Toronto Telegram.

A naval event that summer campers and berry-pickers "view with alarm" is the annual demonstration of the fleet mosquito.—Vancouver Province.

"Bandits in Restaurant," reads a newspaper heading. We have suggested it right along after reading 'some of the menus.—Peterborough Examiner.

The newest dance is the "camel walk." To dance it, presumably, one has to get a hump on.—Regina Post.

A western man advertising for a wife says he wants a woman with ideas. He'll get that no matter what woman he marries.—Winnipeg Tribune.

WHAT THE BOY SCOUTS ARE DOING

A presentation of colors marked a recent meeting of the 59th Toronto Troop—Toronto's first Troop of Jewish boys. Rabbi Brickner in an address said that under no other flag had the Jews enjoyed more justice and equity than under the Union Jack and he asked the Scouts to dedicate their lives to the ideals for which that flag stands.

The First Cochrane Troop had their third camp since last fall at Clute during Easter week. These boys, whose headquarters is almost the "farthest north" in Ontario, have no fears for the cold, weather, snow and ice. They are also quite proud of the fact that the Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O., has just recently consented to be their Honorary Scoutmaster.

London is coming into its own once more as far as Scouting is concerned. During the past few months three new troops have been formed in connection with different churches there a general revival of interest in Scout work is being felt throughout the whole city.

At his special request, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Chief Scout for Canada, had an opportunity to meet Port William and Port Arthur Scouts at the former city on Tuesday evening, March 25th. There are now four very much alive Troops in the Twin Cities and three Wolf Cub Packs. The new Commissioner, Rev. H. A. Sims, is planning the formation of a District Scout Council.

Professor John A. Stiles, Assistant Chief Commissioner for Canada, addressed the Scoutmasters' Training Class of Hamilton on "The Patrol System," on Thursday, March 24th. This week he will speak on a similar subject at the Ottawa Scout Officers' Training School.

REAL FINGER EXERCISE.

Typing fingers are among the most amazing travellers in creation, and are capable of going tremendous distances without the fatigue that would come to the feet and legs in

On Good Friday morning the 10th Hamilton Troop of Boy Scouts were hiking around Mount Albion. Scoutmaster Wallace sent the boys in different directions to locate a camping ground where a good supply of water could be had. Instead of a good water supply, however, Scout Stanley Carter discovered an illicit whiskey still and a plentiful supply of its product. He immediately reported his discovery of its product. He immediately reported his discovery to the Scoutmaster who at once got into touch with Chief of Police Clark, of Dundas, with the result that George Raznick was arrested and on the following Monday fined \$500 by Magistrate Vance. The 10th Troop is one of Hamilton's west. It is connected with the Calvin Presbyterian Church.

One of the best Scout entertainments and demonstrations of the winter season was given recently by the troop of St. James Methodist Church, Peterboro. Besides a rather better than usual array of entertainment features, the boys demonstrated the work covered by the following proficiency badges: Signaller, Musician, Cyclist, Rescuer, Ambulance, Fireman and Marksman. A short sketch entitled "The Tramp" also provided the boys with an opportunity to show the advantages of some of their training to their parents and friends.

Cochrane Scouts held their third winter camp Easter week-end at Jacksonboro. The weather was cold and as there was still plenty of snow the boys had some good sport snow-shoeing and tracking. The Cochrane Town Council has officially recognized the work of the Cochrane Scouts and has appointed two of its members as a special Troop Committee to see that the Troop's needs are properly taken care of.

performing a similar journey. In ordinary typewriting the hand may travel, according to an expert, 10,000 miles a year and not indicate any impairment in efficiency. This refers, of course, to the average typist in an office.

LIVE STOCK REPORTS

Toronto (Union Stock Yards)—Sales during the week aggregated 4,490 cattle, 1,407 calves, 3,000 hogs and 965 sheep. Also there were 909 sheep and 524 hogs on through billing. With the Easter trade over, the demand was slack for choice quality stock, as also were the prices paid. The receipts lack the quality of those of the previous two weeks. Heavy steers were few in number; those offered sold from \$10 to \$10.50. Choice butchers moved from \$9 to \$10 good from \$8 to \$9, medium from \$7 to \$8 and common from \$5.50 to \$7. Butcher cows of choice grading were weighed up from \$7.50 to \$9; medium from \$5 to \$7.50, and canners and cutters from \$2.50 to \$4. Butcher bulls of good quality moved from \$7 to \$8, and common from \$5 to \$7. A few loads of stockers and feeders were picked up. Good feeders sold as high as \$9, and good stockers from \$7.50 to \$8.50. The demand at the present time is for fairly good butchers of medium weights. Choice veal dropped about 50c during the week, and common grades about \$1. The quality of the receipts has been very poor, several loads of very common calves being received and selling in loads from \$8 to \$10. Even with light receipts, choice veal has not found a very ready market.

Choice yearling lambs sold from \$10 to \$15 when received. Common lambs have been very numerous. Culls are selling in large quantities as low as \$6. Only a few spring lambs have been received up to date, six of these selling on Thursday at \$17 each. The demand for choice sheep continues strong, one load selling at \$10.50, and the majority from \$8 to \$10.

Packers quoted \$14.50 for fed and watered hogs on Wednesday, that price representing a seventy-five cent cut. Outsiders were not active and packers' buyers succeeded in getting hogs at that price. Some firms refused to pay any more. Lower prices are quoted again for next week. The receipts were light.

IMMATURE VEAL NOT ALLOWED TO GO INTO COSUMPTION.

The returns of the Federal Live Stock Branch indicate a very heavy increase in the marketing of immature calves at Public Stock Yards in Eastern Canada. The heavy Spring liquidation of young calves is now well under way and the percentage of stock below marketable quality is unusually heavy. As a consequence, condemnations, made by authority of Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act 1917, are reaching large proportions. Of two loads of calves recently unloaded at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, ten per cent, were sent to the tank. It is hoped that all shippers of live stock will take precautions in this regard and keep out of future shipments any immature calves and all calves three weeks of age and under.

DOMINION WOOL MARKET REPORT.

The wool market remains about steady. Prices for medium to fine wools are slightly above 1914 values, while low medium to coarse wools are selling at prices practically on a par with those of 1914. There is no noticeable volume to wool selling at present, although movements seem to be improving steadily. The trade apparently considers wool stocks a safe investment at ruling figures.

YOUNGEST SOLDIER AGAIN

This Time the Claim Is From St. Thomas, Ont.

Ottawa and Toronto have both claimed their youngest soldier in the great war, and now comes a claim from St. Thomas for the "earliest youngest." The soldier is enny Stanforth, who is now sergeant drummer of the Kent Regiment. Benny enlisted in the militia forces in November, 1914, doing recruiting work at that time for the 4th Battalion. He enlisted in the C.E.F. January 16th, 1915, two months before his 14th birthday, and proceeded overseas with 37th Battalion.

He returned to Canada February 28, 1917, before Thompson, of Ottawa, and just after Lucas, of Toronto, had enlisted in the C.E.F. Prior to his discharge he had served four years and eight months continuously with the C.E.F. Stanforth's father also saw long service with the Canadian forces.

The Toronto claimant, Pte. Lucas, was 12 years and one week old on enlistment, though he joined up February 7, 1917.

The capital invested in the flour milling industry in Canada amounts to \$76,411,022.

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Lesson III.

BIBLE TEACHING

Lesson—Mark 6: 1-13

Thess. 3

Golden Text—"I stablished; fervent in the Lord" (Rom. 12: 11)

The Lord's

Mark 6: 1-13 And thence; and he con country; and his di

2. And when t come, he began to gogue; and many astonished, saying, this man these thin the wisdom that i man, and what m works wrought bu

3. Is not this son of Mary, and Jesus, and Jud and are not his sist and they were off

John 6: 17 But them, My Father w now, and I work

2 Thess. 3: 6 N you, brethren, in t Lord Jesus Christ, yourselves from ev walketh disorderly, tradition which the

7. For yourselves ought to imitate us not ourselves disord

8. neither did w sought at any m labor and travail, w day, that we might of you:

9. not because w right, but to make sample unto you, th ate us.

10. For even wh you, this we comm will not work, neit

12. Now them th command and exor Christ, that with qu and eat their own b

13. But ye, brethren in doing.

Comm

Mark 6: 1. Durin A. D. 28 or 29 Jes naum. In this les the daughter of Ja pernaum and came country" to Nazare been the home of youth and early m scene of His young ties. He worked a bench with Joseph, ful place in the con tance of Nazareth journey of about se

Verse 2. The Sal day, our Saturday, day of public wor The synagogue was of public worship. he roll, and after r sat down to expla They had known H and were astonished carpenter be gifted dom?

Verse 3. Joseph

MURINE Nig Eye Drops

for Eye Irrit

YOUR EYES

often, Soreness, Redness, or Aching, Blurred Vision, or Pain in the Eyes.