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Farmers own one-third of all the motor cars in Ontario. They are as much interested in good roads as any other class.

The first two women candidates for seats in the Ontario legislature did not make much of a showing. It is noteworthy fact that women voters will not support their own sex.

The defeat of the Lodge amendment to the Peace Treaty in the United States senate by a decisive majority is a significant victory for President Wilson. It also forecasts the early ratification of the treaty.

The Board of Commerce, although it has been in operation for several months, has only one single prosecution to its credit, that of a sugar case in Ottawa. The people wanted action, but they are not getting it. Who is to blame?

Kingston Collegiate Institute cadets are to be heartily congratulated on winning first and fifth prizes in the Gzowski Trophy competition at the Long Branch ranges, Toronto. These boys will be breaking Bisley records some day.

Appeal courts were held in St. Thomas on Friday and Saturday, when over 100 names of soldiers, who had returned from overseas since the voters' lists were prepared, were added. Why were Kingston soldiers not given this same privilege? They are quite right in demanding an explanation.

Ontario's share of the dominion appropriation for good roads will amount to nearly \$6,000,000. The co-operation of rural and urban councils, with public sympathy and support, will place this province in an enviable position as a country of good roads, affording the farmers the most economical access to their markets.

SHANTUNG, THE PROBLEM OF THE FAR EAST.

Of all the problems with which the Allies wrestled at the Peace Conference it is probable that not one gave them so much concern and proved so difficult of settlement as the Shantung problem. There was a deadlock over Fiume, but the problem of the Dalmatian coast has never appeared to be quite so far off settlement as did Shantung from the first day it was broached at the conference table. Since that time politicians for their own purposes have not ceased to do everything in their power to cloud the issue and to make it appear as a Sphinx-like riddle which only an appeal to arms could finally settle. Yet the Shantung problem is really a very simple one. In 1898 Germany in a most high-handed manner, giving as her excuse the murder of two German missionaries, demanded valuable concessions in the Shantung peninsula, including a lease of the port of Kiao Chau. An arrangement was then entered into which was approved by the United States and Britain, and for the sixteen years that Germany remained in possession of the port and the concessions not a word was ever breathed about the injustice of the foreign trespassers. On August 15, 1914, Japan, after consultation with her ally, Britain, sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding that all German men-of-war withdraw immediately from Chinese waters and that those that could not withdraw be disarmed, and also that not later than September 15th Ger-

many should deliver to the Japanese Government without condition or reservation the entire leased territory of Kiao Chau "with a view to its eventual restoration to China". No date for that restoration was set out and no protest was heard either in the United States or China or elsewhere against Japan's action. A reply within a week was demanded, and as none was forthcoming Japan declared war. Co-operating with a small British force, Japanese troops landed at Kiao Chau on November 16th, the Germans quickly surrendered and the Germans closed for a long time to come, if not for ever, the book of their history in China.

It should not be forgotten that at this time China was by no means well-disposed towards Britain. German officers had trained her army and Germany money had been freely spent in extending German influence. Until 1917 the average Chinaman firmly believed that Germany would win the war, and he naturally wanted to be on the winning side. Even after the United States entered the war in 1917 Kang Yu-Wei, one of the most powerful reformers in the country, declared: "Which side will win the war? It is undoubted that all the arms of Europe and the industrial and financial strength of the United States and Japan have proved unavailing against Germany. France has lost her northern provinces and Belgium, Serbia and Rumania are blotted off the map. I cannot bear to think of hearing the angry guns of Germany along our coasts."

Now, while the foreign policy of the United States has been based upon the Monroe doctrine ever since that policy was first formulated, so Japan has taken a leaf out of the American book and based her own policy on a Monroe doctrine in the Far East. Japan has assumed the role of the guardian of the peace in Asia. Great Britain recognized this when her first treaty was drawn up with Japan, and the United States has tacitly acknowledged the principle by putting her signature to the treaty which she signed with Japan at Washington in November, 1917.

After Japan had taken possession of Kiao Chau civil unrest in China altered the whole outlook in the Far East. At this time the Russian revolution had not been dreamed of, and the United States had not come into the war while Germany was plotting sedulously to stir up trouble for Japan and indirectly for Britain and her Allies. Japan proposed a guardianship over China in the form of an alliance in which she would be the predominant partner and finally formulated the Twenty-one demands which were presented to China. Accompanying these demands was an important document which set forth that Japan "had sacrificed much blood and treasure in taking Kiao Chau and that if the Chinese Government accepts all these articles the offer of the Japanese government to restore Kiao Chau to China would still hold good." The demands were accompanied with an ultimatum and on May 8th they were accepted.

The United States at this time was practically the only great power not at war. She entered no protest against the signing of the agreement or the acceptance of the demands, save in a note in which she declared that the United States could not recognize any agreement or undertaking between the government of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China or the international policy known as the "Open Door".

Finally China, with a civil struggle still going on within her own borders, declared war against Germany. Less than three months after that declaration the United States, who was also at war without consulting her ally, China, made an agreement with Japan known as the Lansing-Ishihara treaty by which a complete and satisfactory understanding upon the matter of naval co-operation in the Pacific—which has never been disclosed—was reached and the United States further agreed to recognize that Japan had special rights and interests in China particularly in territory that adjoined its own possessions.

Japan has freely lent money to both north and south China during their civil war and now she wants as security for her loan the security of peace and stable government and until this is assured she retains her hold on Kiao Chau. Japan has never set any date on which she will return this port and these concessions although pressed to do so by the United States, but it is unfair to assume that Japan means to disregard her promise. Japan is working openly for a Monroe doctrine in the Far East, a non-interference by and European power or by America. Concessions have been made to all the foreign powers, and Japan thinks it is time to call a halt. She holds Kiao Chau today by right of conquest and with the approval of her ally, Britain, and she virtually says, in effect: "If all nations will abandon their concessions and clear out of Asia, Kiao Chau will be restored to China. And this position is at least a logical one."

Donovan Runs 998 Behind. Brockville, Oct. 22.—With all polls heard from Dr. McAlpine, Liberal, has a majority of 995 over A. E. Donovan, Conservative. The riding is thus redeemed to Liberalism after twelve years.

ONTARIO CABINET MEETS

TO CONSIDER THE MOST USUAL QUESTION.

The Present Government May Continue in Office Until Dismissed by Lieutenant-Governor.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—At the headquarters of the Government its return had been regarded as a matter of absolute certainty, and the only doubt which prevailed had been as to the size of the majority which it would receive. Defeat, and such a defeat as that sustained, had never been a subject of consideration.

"The impossible simply happened," said a Government official, and these words sum up the consensus of opinion. The formation of a new Government appears at the present time to be a matter of conjecture. The situation is one unparalleled in the history of Ontario as a province, when none of the three parties most prominently represented has a working majority. Affiliation of the U.F.O. members with either other Liberals or Conservatives appears to be precluded by the U.F.O. platform, and the fact that its candidates are subject to recall by mandate of their constituents. The U.F.O. themselves, even if supported by the Labor candidates, still fall short of possession of a working majority in the House. An affiliation between Liberals and Conservatives and formation of a coalition cabinet has already been mooted. None of the cabinet ministers from outside ridings were at the Parliament buildings.

Premier Hearst will arrive from the Soo this morning and a cabinet meeting has been called for the afternoon to consider the extraordinary situation arising. The Government as at present constituted has power to continue in office until dismissed by the lieutenant-governor or by the legislature at its next session. The customary procedure, however, when a government meets defeat at the polls, is for it to resign within a very few weeks. Whether Sir William Hearst will lead the Conservative forces in the House next session, is a fact unknown, some doubt existing whether the premier would accept another seat were it offered to him. It is virtually certain that neither Hon. W. McPherson, nor Hon. F. G. Macdormid will sit in the next House, and Hon. L. B. Lucas and Hon. T. W. McGarry are also likely to be mustered among the missing, although an effort may be made to find a seat for the latter, who is regarded as a possible Conservative leader in the event of Sir William Hearst's retirement. The choice appears to lie between Mr. McGarry and Hon. G. H. Ferguson, although already whispers are heard as to the possibility of a move to place Hon. Dr. Cody at the head of the party. The Minister of Education when his seat was not contested, is regarded as significant.

Canada-East and West

Dominion Happenings of Other Days.

The Jesuit Missions. It was in 1625 that the first Jesuit Fathers came to Canada in response to the appeal of the Recollets. At once they set up missions in Quebec where they flourished for years with only the interruption occasioned by the capture of that place by Admiral Kirke. From that centre the task of evangelizing the Indians of America was carried on and so great was the lure of the work that youths with noble blood in their veins came to the new land to assist in it. Some of these devoted their whole fortunes to the mission. For instance the Marquis de Gamache founded the College of Quebec which flourished until 1763. The work of the missionaries soon gained great impulse. In 1637 they founded the mission of St. Joseph de

Sillery for the Montagnais and Abenakis Indians. Five years later an advance post was established at Sault Ste. Marie. Father Drullette organized a mission among the Abenakis in the extreme east in 1646 but in 1685 his mission, harassed by enemies constantly, removed to the shores of the St. Lawrence and founded three Christian villages. The Huron work was started in 1634 by Fathers Brebeuf, Daniel and Davost and continued until the dispersion of the nation. In the first six years of its existence less than one hundred out of 16,000 Hurons, professed conversion. But in 1648 St. Marys was destroyed by the fierce Iroquois and Father Daniel was slain there. The same fate befell the work and people at St. Ignace and St. Louis. Father Brebeuf and Father Lalumiere fell into the hands of the enemy and, after enduring cruel tortures, they died in the most horrible agony. Fathers Garnier and Chabanel were the next victims in the attacks upon the Hurons. A remnant of the nation escaped the attacks and fled to Quebec after twenty six missionaries had perished in the work of teaching the Indian tribe.

HENDERSON WITHDRAWS.

Remains in England to Attend House Debates.

London, Oct. 22.—Arthur Henderson, M.P., the labor leader, has withdrawn from the position of advisor to the British delegation to the International labor conference, Washington, scheduled to open October 29th. This action of Mr. Henderson, who did not leave with the other members of the British delegation, but remained to take his seat in the British Parliament, is a consequence of the declaration by Secretary Wilson, of the American Department of Labor, that in the event that the Versailles peace treaty was not ratified by October 29th, such qualified delegates as had assembled at Washington must determine their own future course, as America might be represented only unofficially.

The strong claims upon his time, due to the industrial and political situation in Great Britain, added to the uncertainty as to the American situation, have decided him to remain in England in order to participate in the debates. Mr. Henderson has been asked to represent the British labor representatives, expressing regret that he would not be able to meet them in Washington, and saying that he hopes to make an extensive trip through Canada and the United States next year.

NEW DISCHARGE DEPOT

No Canadian Quarters Available in London.

London, Oct. 22.—A new Canadian discharge depot has been opened in London for the personnel released from units and formations in London, but as no quarters are available they will continue to live at their present addresses, receiving subsistence allowance until the departure of the ships. All other personnel will continue to be discharged through Buxton.

The Adjutant-General's Department in London and the Ordnance Depot at Ashford have been closed.

The slow pace is sometimes the safe one.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL RAIL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE. 23 THE PROMISE.

Rippling Rhymes

THE DARK DAY

When the day of sickness comes, as it comes to every gent, and you sit, with folded thumbs, far too weak to earn a cent, will you have your little roll, to defray the beastly bills, to procure the grub and coal, and to buy the needed pills? Feeling well, men do not think, do not keep that day in view, when their health is on the blink, when they have the itch or flu; and they blow in all they make, blow it with their hearts serene, for glad rags and angel cake, blissing gums and gasoline. Each one thinks he is immune, sickness will not come his way, and he blows the round doubloon in his large and princely way. But some morning there's a call for the doctor and the nurse; there's congestion of his gall, and he's hourly growing worse. And he lies around in bed, just a weak and futile wreck, with a poultice on his head, and a plaster on his neck. And his wife has pawed her duds, and she's washing by the day, in a cloud of steam and suds, just to keep the wolf away. And he hates himself so bad! And he sighs, "When I am well I will grip the useful scud till I make the eagle yell."

—WALT MASON.

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Mr. Rowell Glad At Result. Ottawa, Oct. 22.—"I am gratified," said Hon. N. W. Rowell at noon yesterday, "that the Ontario Temperance Act has been sustained by such a decisive majority. I never had any doubt as to the verdict of the people on this issue."