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Sir Adam Beck says he will stay with the Hydro. In that event the province will stay with him.

All the members of the ex-Kaiser's family are flocking to Holland. This will make it all the easier for the Allies when the final round-up takes place.

A new use has been found for British warships. Hereafter they will carry drummers to all parts of the world. What better use could a warship be put to, anyway?

Work on the new Welland canal ceases today, as the appropriation has been exhausted. The government ought not to abandon so important a national enterprise at this stage. Kingston should join with St. Catharines in protest.

The United Farmers have declared that "in the formation of a cabinet full consideration will be given to the various interests of the province." Could anything be fairer? The farmers of Ontario have won a notable victory, and are entitled to a fair chance to make good their pledges.

American business men and financial institutions are investing heavily in Canada's Victory Loan. They realize its unequalled advantages as a purely business proposition. Our own people ought to wake up to the splendid investment opportunity that it offers.

In an address at Whitty, Sir Adam Beck said that he had arranged with the minister of railways that, in the event of the government acquiring the Grand Trunk System, the C.N.R. from Bowmanville to Kingston would be electrified. A radical trunk line throughout Eastern Ontario would be a great boon to both farmers and city people.

THE VOTE AT BARRIEFIELD. In a letter addressed to the Farmers' Sun, Toronto, and signed by D. C. Rogers, J. R. Baxter and Joseph McGrath, all of Pittsburg township, we find the following reference to an incident connected with the recent provincial election:

"The Hon. Gen. A. E. Ross spent the morning canvassing amongst the soldiers who are at the huts on Barriefield Common, and when the poll opened he was on the job all day outside the building and not one soldier got in who had not been 'button-holed' by the honorable general. The vote was 220 to 76 in favor of Rankin, and the U.F.O. men would have had a majority but for the soldiers. We think this was very unfair to our candidate, as we did not know the soldiers."

The doings at Barriefield poll on election day have been widely discussed. The Conservative politicians of Kingston were there in full force, and their handwork is all too clear, as every farmer knows. The Pittsburg voters resent the intrusion of city politicians in their affairs, and are determined to "spill the beans." Further facts in connection with this affair will probably be disclosed.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. In preceding articles we have discussed the various problems which are facing the several countries of Europe as a result of the Great War and of the great peace. We now come to the problem that overshadows all, the problem of the League of Nations on which the whole future peace of the world depends. No great statesman today, no historian and no ordinary observer but falls to see

that the peace that was drawn up at the council table was a Peace of Conciliation, a hybrid that showed the two strains of which it was composed. But at least it is an honest and sincere attempt to found a saner Europe out of the ruins of the old rule.

It is easy to find weak places in the covenant of the League, it is easy also to find many weaknesses in the treaty itself but it must not be forgotten that Great Powers met with divergent views and conflicting aims and ideals and that it was out of this, that the peace and the league were born. It was formed by the Allies who had fought side by side, shared the same sufferings and made the same sacrifices. The signatory members are pledged to do all in their power to maintain peace by means of compulsory arbitration, by the limitation of armaments and by such other measures as the league may enjoin and the members bind themselves to take certain measures against those states which violate international agreements, whoever they are.

These measures are to be diplomatic at first and then economic and finally, in case of last necessity, military steps. The latter makes it necessary that there shall be not only a limitation of national armaments but also the maintenance of such units as the league considers necessary for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. The league will have permanent headquarters at Geneva, and a permanent secretary and permanent officials. It will be the duty of the league to watch closely events in Europe and to determine the meaning of this or that measure as passed by a government, and this or that action undertaken by a nation. In case of a complaint by a nation against another the matter will be adjudged either by the council which is composed of one member of each of the five Great Powers at the Paris Conference and four other members or by the whole assembly of the nations. And in order that no injustice may be done by any cabal or group of nations to another nation, it is specifically provided that no finding shall be binding as made by the council unless it is unanimous.

All treaties that have been signed since the armistice will be submitted to the league for approval, and all future agreements between nations and national alliances must be examined and passed on by the league. And unless they are approved they will not be considered to be binding. In this way a blow will be struck at secret diplomacy.

At present it is not deemed advisable to include Germany in the league, but as soon as she has shown her fitness to become a member she will be admitted. There will be no separate court of arbitration presided over by a supposedly neutral nation, but all international matters will be treated as being of world importance and will be passed on by the nations as a whole. No matter will be too small for their consideration of it affects the peace and security of the world, and no problem will be too large for them to tackle.

The League of Nations is the first honest attempt to set the laws of morality against and above the laws of political opportunism which until now have guided the destinies of nations. If it succeeds a new era will dawn in the world; if it fails the world will slip back into the old grooves of war and land grabbing and distrust and national jealousies.

RUMANIA AND HER ASPIRATIONS.

It has been said of Rumania that she has all the problems of the Balkans to puzzle over and some additional ones of her own. It does not seem as if all her troubles were settled by the signing of peace. Rumania is the largest country in or immediately connected with the Balkan peninsula, and is made up of the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, which were formally united under the name of Rumania in December, 1861, together with such other territory as she can secure by barter with her neighbors or by concession of powerful friends.

Rumania forms a sort of geographical link between the East and the West. Owing to her position it has always been necessary for her to maintain good relations either with the Central Powers or with Russia. This was the question she was faced with at the outbreak of the war, and it was overshadowed by one of even more importance that it was obviously desirable that she should be friends with those that would hold the upper hand at the close of the war. Single-handed, Rumania can't wage war against one of the Great Powers. Like all other Balkan people, she tried to use the war as a stepping stone to aspirations which she has had for many decades. She has wanted to extend her national boundaries, and the war gave her the opportunity—if she came in on the winning side—of realizing these ambitions. This external territory which she has long sought to annex consists of Bessarabia, Transylvania and the Dobruja. Bessarabia was wrongfully added to Russia by the Treaty of Bukarest in 1812, although after the Crimean war the southern part of it was restored to Moldavia. Rumania was badly treated by Turkey for her assistance in the wars of 1877-1878, and by the Great Powers at the council table of Berlin.

Rumania kept out of the first Balkan war, but dissatisfied with the ambassadors' conference and the Protocol of Petrograd, and, no longer held back by Russia she invaded Bulgaria nominally for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power in the Balkans but really for the acquisition of more territory south of the Dobruja. Rumania crossed the Danube to the very gates of Sofia whilst the Bulgarian army was occupied elsewhere, and as a result she was able to dictate terms as a victor and obtained an additional 2,800 square miles and more than a quarter of a million inhabitants. But from the moment that the Great War began Rumania's position was an extremely difficult one. She had a defensive alliance with Germany of thirty years standing, while the late King Carol, who belonged to the House of Hohenzollern, was obviously pro-German. The entry of Bulgaria on the side of the Central Powers complicated her difficulties, and Germany determined to bring Rumania into the war on one side or the other. She bullied her in the hope of gaining her support, and when this failed Germany played her cards for the direct hostility of Rumania. Finally Rumania threw in her lot with the Allies and invaded Austria. The Austrians conducted a strategic retreat for three weeks until the Rumanians found themselves in a precarious position and von Falkenhayn at the head of an Austro-German force completely overran the country. There is no doubt that these troops committed just as many and as brutal excesses as those which were committed by their brother Huns in Belgium and Northern France, and this embittered the Rumanians. When Russia after her revolution allowed certain unscrupulous men belonging to the sect of ultra radicals known as Bolsheviks to have control of their country, and to sell it at Brest Litovsk, there was no hope for Rumania, who was forced to append her signature to a separate peace.

When the armistice sought by Germany was signed the Rumanians, their queen taking a leading part, sought the friendship of the Allies again. It was readily granted and the Allies sought to make territorial concessions to Rumania that would satisfy her. She was granted Bessarabia and the Dobruja and a large part of Transylvania. The enemy countries were also ordered to return the rolling stock, the engines and the produce which they had stolen. With the downfall of the Bala Kun or Communist administration in Vienna, Rumania, seeing a chance to strike a blow at her old enemies who had treated her with such brutal violence, invaded the new republic of Austria, and in spite of the warnings of the Allies occupied Vienna, committing some excesses in that city and taking all supplies on which she could lay her hands.

The new Rumania is a much enlarged Rumania. She has more than realized the ambitions which she has nursed for more than a century, but there are large minorities within her borders that will have to be treated kindly and with perfect justice if they are to be assimilated. Rumania must not antagonize the Allies who have treated her generously, for she cannot stand alone but under wise guidance she can build up a solid and prosperous state that will go a long way towards assuring the peace of the Balkans for all time and in this way the peace of all Europe.

Canada-East and West

Expulsion of the Acadians. As the first of November 1755 approached a grim tragedy was being enacted in Acadia an act that even to this day has never been clearly explained and around which great controversies have been waged. An expedition from Massachusetts had invaded Acadia during the earlier part of that year and it was claimed by the victors that many of the Acadians had been found in the ranks of the French. This they denied but they hesitated to take the oath of allegiance to the new rulers of the land. So there was friction between the parties although the Acadians refrained from saying or doing anything of a turbulent nature. But by September an order was issued for the rounding up of all the settlers and on the 6th of that month a notice was posted summing them all to meet, in the Grand Pre Church. The men came in response to the command, 418 of them in all. When they were within the place of worship they were informed that it was His Majesty's peremptory order that they should be removed at once from the land, they could take their money and a small part of their possessions. The prisoners were thunder struck and for a time could not believe the words they heard. But it was unfortunately only too true. In less than a week the Acadians were bundled into three transports at the point of the bayonet on October 8th. Others followed steadily until by the first of November about 2,100 inhabitants had been torn from their homes. The work continued until over 6,000 of the best of the Acadian colony had been sent into exile. Where? Not to Cape Breton or Canada for they might have aided the French from their new homes. Rather they were sent and scattered along the coast from Massachusetts to Georgia and saddled upon the communities where in every place they suffered fearful hardships and degradation. Over one third of the prisoners died soon from their difficult lot.

LUMBER PRICES UP There is a Shortage and the People Are Soaked. Within the last month an advance of \$10 per thousand feet has been made in the price of high grade lumber. One and one-quarter inch pine is now selling at \$112 per thousand, and there is a possibility of an increase in the price of best grades of spruce.

Several reasons are ascribed for the new prices, among them being the very heavy demand for lumber for building purposes. In this connection it is pointed out that the United Kingdom has persistently asked for Canadian lumber, but owing to the scarcity of stock orders for overseas shipment could not be filled.

As the result of the inability of Canadian wholesalers to meet the overseas demands, plans for the erection of wooden homes in Great Britain cannot be carried out. However the expectation is that there will be great activities in the bush and that lumber supplies next summer will be adequate.

PUBLIC OPINION

The Goal. (Washington Star) A strike is a test of endurance, with the general public enduring more than his share.

Empty Talk. (Galt Reporter) Sir George Foster says Canada must have foreign trade to prosper. How much has Sir George secured for his country? He talks well.

Proportional Representation. (Woodstock Sentinel-Review) An Oxford farmer informs the Sentinel-Review that many farmers do not understand the principle of proportional representation, although the United Farmers have made it a plank in their platform, and that if they did understand it they would have nothing to do with it. He points out that the first step necessary

Rippling Rhymes

THE CHEERFUL GROCER

Grocer Johnson is a peach, and he should be hired to teach optimism to his kind; he's a man of hopeful mind. In the throbbing marts of trade optimism seems to be nearly every merchant's price seems to think that life's a quince, and he tells me tales of tears, and of doleful doubts and fears. Every day I hear a spiel from the dealers as they deal, hear a narrative of woe, and of commerce lying low, lying profligate and dead, and of frightful times ahead. Every day I hear such bunk when I go to spend a minute in the thronging marts of trade, where the hams and spuds are weighed. But in Johnson's moral shop I have heard no doleful yawn. Johnson skips around his store, leaving smoke along the floor, and he murmurs cheerful tunes as he weighs his boneless prunes. Tired of hearing people beef, it's to me a great relief, to encounter, then and now, one who has unfurrowed brow, and who cherishes as he sells his hard boiled eggs and oyster shells. For too many people whine in this little grad of mine, putting up a doleful whoopee, when they should be on their knees, thanking Providence all day for the good that comes their way.

ary for the application of the principle of proportional representation is the substitution of large electoral districts, each electing several representatives, for the present single-member constituency. What chance, our informant asks, would the average farmer, unknown outside his own neighborhood, have in one of these large electoral districts? "He would simply be lost, and he would be stunned at the outset at the thought of the campaign it would be necessary for him to conduct."

Guard The Commerce Board. (Toronto Star) The Board of Commerce has so many interests against it that the general public ought to mount guard over it day and night, and see that it gets a real chance to accomplish useful results.

When The Tug Comes. (Stratford Examiner) The U.F.O. and the I.L.F. seem to have got together in Ontario politics. How will it be when they attempt to get together in Dominion politics, and discuss such questions as the abolition of the duties on agricultural implements?

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