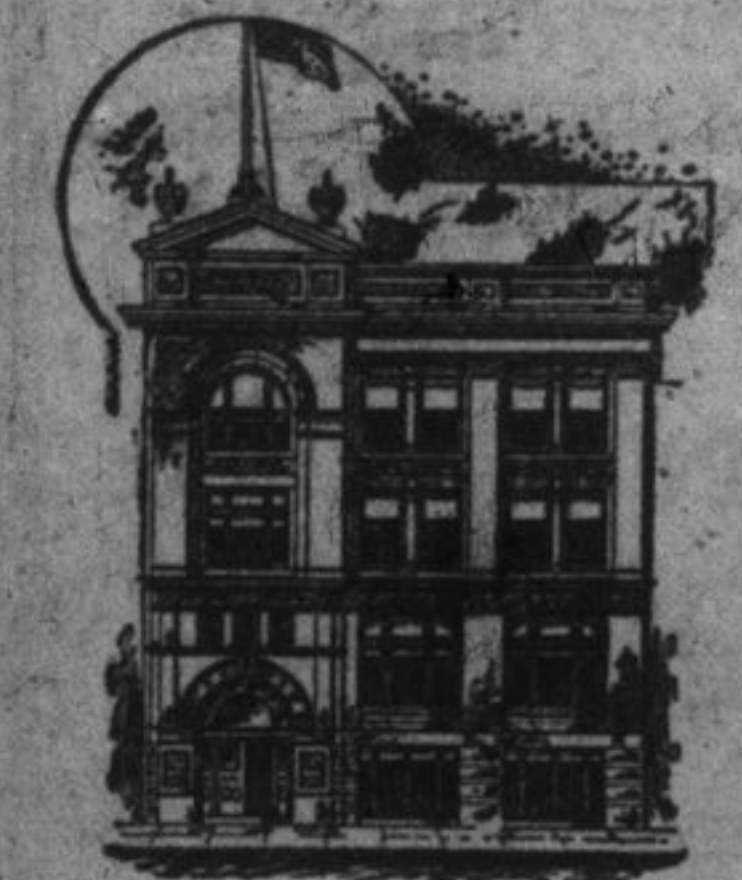


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Keep the Hearst papers out of Canada. They serve only to arouse ill-will between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations on this continent.

The ex-king strongly objects to the ex-crown prince's offer of himself for trial by the Allies. Will these two ever agree?—Montreal Star.

Ontario is willing to give Premier Drury and his government a chance. But the province will insist that class legislation must not be introduced.

Halton elected Premier Drury yesterday by over 2,200 majority. While the towns favored his opponent, the rural districts stood solidly behind the premier.

The Whig's Armenian fund is still open. Thousands of fellow-Christians in that unhappy land are dying of starvation. Your contribution may save several lives.

Of all the insects that crawl there is none to compare with the human crawler who lives and thrives on gossip, remarks the Catholic Record. It is a brutal habit that should be tabooed among decent people.

Armenia will become an independent state with two provinces added to its present demarcations. Such is the ruling of the Allied Supreme Council. Any improvement in Armenia's status will be welcomed by the rest of the civilized world.

SOME IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

Immigration to Canada during 1919 totalled 117,633, an increase of 67,393 over 1918, or 134 per cent. Of the 117,633 new settlers who entered the Dominion last year, 57,251 were from the British Isles and principally soldiers' dependents; 52,064 from the United States, and the balance of 8,318 from other countries. In 1918 the totals were: British Isles, 4,484; United States, 40,194; other countries, 5,592.

Immigrants from the United States, the majority of whom were of the farming class, says the Monetary Times, brought with them into this country cash and effects amounting to \$15,419,406, compared with \$7,351,047 in 1918. Of the Americans who took up residence in Canada last year, Alberta attracted more than any other province. The number who went there was 13,832; Ontario got 12,093; Saskatchewan, 8,672; Quebec, 6,617; Manitoba, 4,465; British Columbia, 3,601; Maritime Provinces, 2,609; and Yukon Territory, 140.

The vigilance of the officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is reflected in the figures for rejection and deportations at ocean ports and points along the international boundary. Last year at the latter 20,211 persons were rejected as unable to comply with the immigration regulations. The increase in rejections at border points was 132 per cent. over 1918. At ocean ports the rejections last year were 497, compared with only 53 in the previous year. These rejections were made chiefly on the grounds that the prospective immigrants were likely to become a charge on the Canadian public or were either mentally or physically defective, and that they had not the necessary funds on hand to meet the law's demands.

Deportations at points on the boundary, between Canada and the United States, fell off last year, the figures being 288 in 1919 and 271 in 1918. Criminally was the prin-

cipal ground for these deportations. At ocean ports there were 203 deported in 1919, as against 130 in 1918, an increase of 56 per cent. Criminals, insane and charges on the public made up almost the entire total of 203.

CARVING UP TURKEY.

Much has been written about the difficulties that confronted the Allied statesmen in reaching a basis of settlement with Germany. These difficulties were largely subjective, that is to say, they were inherent in the framing of the pact rather than in the substance of its stipulations.

The Allies found it hard to reconcile their own conflicting national interests and ideals and to resolve a settlement that should be a harmonic means which all would agree to enforce. The Council of Four, which has been so freely criticized, but which achieved results more generally satisfactory than its friends dared to hope for, has been succeeded by a Council of Ambassadors which has restricted powers. Russia, the Balkans, Dalmatia and the Baltic provinces have left the new council a thorny legacy, but the deepest problems that have been tackled at Paris pale, both in importance and in complexity, when the Turkish question is brought into the limelight. Yet the need for a new organization of the former Ottoman Empire is immediate and insistent. Settlement has already been too long delayed, with the result that cherishing uncertainty and inaction have inspired the Allies' former enemies to assume a defiant and recalcitrant attitude that menaces world peace.

It is universally conceded, even by the Turks themselves, that in future the area of the old Turkish Empire will be greatly contracted. The sultan can have no expectation of ever again exercising sovereign rights over Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia and Arabia. Too long has the Turk imposed his will on alien soil. The sword of Islam conquered, but generations of sultans have not dared to return it to its scabbard. They ruled by right of conquest, and never sought to ease the yoke of their subject races. Thus the old Ottoman Empire was held together by the policeman's billy and the soldier's rifle, and when these proved impotent under the impact of a stronger force, it swiftly dissolved.

There was little of Turkey left in Europe after the peace of Mudros, and so far as that continent is concerned the last vestiges of the sultan's power will have disappeared with the neutralization of Constantinople and the Dardanelles Straits, to which Premier Lloyd George has pledged the British nation. Plans have been put forward against the expulsion of the Turk from the ancient Greek city of Constantinople on the grounds that such a step would be resented by our Indian Mussulman subjects. This intense sympathy, displayed by leaders of India's Mahomedans for the sultan, is of recent growth and is strongly suspected of having a political bias. There is greater reasonableness in the arguments of those who maintain that to drive the Turk from Constantinople is to throw him deliberately into the arms of the Bolshevik and to plant a hotbed of rank weeds in Middle Asia that would menace British India and endanger the stability of Persia.

The realization that such a danger exists should not deter the Allies from a course that demands both courage and prescience. Better to "bear those ills we have," and hence are able to check, than by patch-work temporization create danger zones for future generations.

The Ottoman leaders weighed the price of victory and defeat in the balance in 1914 when they came obediently to heel at the call of their Prussian masters. They held the keys of Europe for centuries and proved unfaithful in their stewardship. They must now return to Anatolia whence they came six centuries ago and to northern Kurdistan with a lease, under safeguards, of certain portions of Armenia since the United States refuses to accept a mandate she is so well fitted by influence and by recent history to assume. The responsibility of helping the Turk to a stable government and to settled conditions will still rest upon the Allies and especially upon Britain.

Turkey offers us the biggest problem of the day, and its difficulty will be enhanced if Allied statesmen show indifference or weakness in the settlement.

THE ONE-PRICE MAN. It is important to stabilize prices that the one-price man may take the place of the man with many prices who prepares to battle with every customer for money mastery. Among the economic fallacies which have paved the way for the world war is the supposition that trade is war. Trade is the exchange of goods. If a certain man in a certain city desires a certain article he looks for another man who has that article to sell. If one man desires shoes and the other clothes, they should be able to make the desired exchange without coming to blows. Trade must be mutually advantageous or it ceases to be. The supposition that a seller can continue to trade with a customer of whom he is

constantly getting the better is a fallacy, for soon the customer's buying powers will be impaired and then lost. One-sided trade is an impossibility; there must always be two parties to the trade, and the more both are benefited, the nearer the transaction approaches the ideal.

Another trade fallacy is the supposition that it is negotiations rather than individuals who trade with each other. This leads to the temptation to establish different prices for the nationals of different countries. Why not treat all men alike? The fear will be largely eliminated from commercial transactions, and the volume of these transactions will grow rapidly. Under abnormal and artificial conditions commerce is said to be carried on by nations, but as a matter of fact the real buyer and seller is always somebody who seeks something he needs from someone else who has a surplus of that particular article. In war times trade becomes necessarily restricted or artificially expanded under the guidance of military necessity, but in peace times the buyer and seller find each other over continents and seas, through every possible obstacle of climate and elemental conditions, though they rarely actually meet.

Governmental security and justice should be reflected in trade. Peace should mark trade with a new mark which means one price for all.

News of Kepler.

Kepler, Feb. 13.—About forty Keplerites drove to the home of Mrs. Manuel Orser last Saturday night, where an enjoyable time was spent. Mrs. Orser will be moving from Kepler in the near future, having disposed of her property here, and the gathering was in the form of a farewell.

J. Fowler, who has been confined to his room most of the winter with rheumatism, was removed last week to the Hotel Dieu hospital, Kingston, for treatment. There has been an epidemic of measles in this neighborhood, but nearly all patients are better.

The canvassers in the interests of the Forward Movement have made their round and the people as a whole responded quite liberally. Mrs. E. P. Lawson has returned after spending a few days in the city. Mrs. Neil Ferguson, Collingwood, and Mrs. Silver, Sunbury, were recent visitors at R. D. Wartman's. Miss Lena Richmond, Sydneyham, is calling on friends here. W. Smith, Gananoque, is at George Bliss'. Herchel Babcock has gone to Oshawa where he has secured a position. George Bliss has been attending the various poultry shows and was successful in securing quite a number of prizes.

Rippling Rhymes

OFFICE. I have been asked to quit my work and make the race for county clerk. To say a man of princely race is needed for that august place; a man of virtue unalloyed, a man of weaknesses devoid; a gent of great and soaring gifts in whose renown there are no rifts; 'tis such a paragon they need, and so they come to me and plead. But when I see the weary jays who are in office all their days, who sometimes die but I turn out a hand made error, the smiling neighbors come along, and say, "Old scout, you're doing well! Your latest anthem rung the bell!" The man who has a private task gets all the praises he could ask, if he gets down and does his best, at duty's eloquent behest. But when he finds himself in charge of public office, small or large, he cannot do his work so well that voters won't rear up and yell, as voters everywhere have screamed, and say he ought to be impeached. I get a little word of praise when I produce some ringing lays, but if they made me county clerk, the populace would roast my wits. —WALT MASON.

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Canada-East and West

Domestic Happenings of Other Days.

The Coming of Wolfe.

On the 17th of February, General James Wolfe, soldier invalid of the English, sailed from the British Isles to the "new world" on the voyage that was destined to win for his nation the French territories in America and lead him to a soldier's grave on a victorious battlefield. With Admiral Saunders he embarked on the "Neptune" at Spithead. In a few hours the whole squadron was at sea—the General lying ill on deck. It consisted of 22 ships of the line with frigates, sloops of war and a great many transports. When the fleet arrived off Louisbourg the harbor was blocked by ice so it had to make sail again for Halifax. A second division of the fleet under Admiral Holmes went to New York where it took on troops for the expedition and arrived later at Halifax. A third squadron went to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to intercept any ships that might be carrying troops or supplies to the French up that river.

When all the soldiers had been gathered in May they numbered over 12,000 tried but fresh troops. Wolfe was not satisfied with the number of men in his command although he declared that finer soldiers than he possessed could not be obtained.

On the 6th of June the entire fleet cleared for the St. Lawrence the troops cheering and the officers drinking to the toast "British colors on every French fort, post and garrison in America." With its sailing began the last chapter in the long struggle between the French and the English for supremacy in the New World.

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