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If the high cost of potatoes continues we'll be reading this: "And the bride carried a bouquet of potato blossoms."

The Francis Willard Union, of Baltimore, has declared war on "the cosmetic evil," as a demoralizing influence. Is the beauty parlor to follow the saloon into oblivion?

The timber limit deals of the late Hearst government, are a disgrace to the province. The Farmers' government has done a public service in exposing such transactions.

The rains of the past week have been termed "million dollar rains." Does that mean millions of dollars more for the producers or the consumers?—Kitchener Telegraph.

A Hamilton doctor, who has been fined for making false income returns, was shown to have earned nearly \$20,000 in three years by issuing liquor prescriptions. Hamiltonians must be a thirsty people.

President Wilson deserved the whole-hearted endorsement of his party as tendered by it in convention assembled. It doubtless afforded him genuine satisfaction. He has exercised more influence upon world history than any other president his country has produced.

Congratulations to Sergt. James Bateson, who on July 1st completed thirty years of faithful service on the police force of this city. Kingston has been well served by her officials, the least of whom has been this capable and conscientious member of the police department.

Abraham Lincoln had a hard road up to the presidency. He failed in business and spent seventeen years paying up debts; his fiancée died and he married a woman who was a constant burden; he failed in politics. But he had wonderful perseverance and eventually became one of the greatest statesmen the United States has ever had. Follow on, young man!

Dalhousie University is now bound for a high place in Canada's educational future. More of the blue noses will become the bright lights. So mote it be. The finest degree—and the first—should be given that prince of good journalists, J. Fred Pearson, of the Halifax Chronicle, who handled the wealthy men for splendid subscriptions.

HAIL AND FAREWELL. Now that the Standard has hauled down its flag and surrendered to the logic of circumstance, the Whig is disposed to treat generously and fairly its discomfited adversary. The roar of the would-be lion has given place to the cooing of the dove of peace, and all is quiet along Princess street to-night.

Who would ever have thought that because the Whig baseball team trimmed the Standard's team to a standstill the defeat would have been so taken to heart as to embitter the very fountain head of our contemporary? Next to a victor, the world appreciates a good loser. Our friend the Standard has failed to measure up to either requirement.

The shouting and the tumult having died away, and soft words having supplanted unfounded charges, the Whig accepts the hand of friendship extended by our contemporary and reciprocates its good wishes. So oneth the first round.

STILL AT WAR.

The great war, which was supposed to have been ended by the armistice of November, 1918, is still going on. Apart entirely from the desultory battles of the Bolsheviks, the Poles and other warring factions, Britain still has a definite war to finish before a final peace can be consummated. The war with Turkey has again been actively renewed. Although first to capitulate and ask for terms from the Allies, she has been the most stubborn in the acceptance of the Peace Treaty. A definite refusal to sign has resulted in a breaking of the armistice, and once again British and French troops, along with the Greeks, are fighting the Turks in that most tempestuous Black Sea region.

How is it that Turkey, supposed to be hopelessly beaten and ready for the discard as a nation, has been able to defy the Allies, when our other enemies have had to submit? How is it that this country has dared to refuse the signing of the Peace Treaty in the face of demands by the united Allies?

There are several reasons. "One is that Turkey has found encouragement in the attitude of President Wilson, who has expressed himself as being in favor of leaving the Turks in power at Constantinople. Another reason is that the advance of the Bolshevik forces in the Caucasus and in Persia has led the Turks to believe that the Allies would be in so embarrassed a position as to be powerless to enforce the peace terms.

The Allies, however, to a large extent, have only themselves to blame. There has been far too much dilly-dallying since the armistice was signed. The defeated nations have all been allowed so much latitude that they believe they have at least got an even break in the war. The peace has turned out to be a botched affair, and now the men in the gallant British army are again paying for the mistakes of the politicians, who, afraid of stirring up discontent among the Moslems in the Empire, dealt leniently with the Turks.

"Tommy" is again paying the price. Never in all history has there been so great a war as that which started in 1914, and it can also be said that never in all history has there been such a muddle of affairs by political wire-pullers. What is required now is a policy of rigid enforcement of the terms imposed by a victorious army upon the defeated enemy. That is the world's only hope for an end to the war.

THE WOOL TRADE. An explanation of the prevailing depression in the price of wool, about which many farmers have been loudly complaining, is offered by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited which seems to set at rest the assertions that any particular group of buyers had combined to force prices down. The statement is as follows:

"Every thing at the present time points to a lower level of prices as compared with those obtained for the 1919 clip. Just where that level will be, however, is a point upon which there is much speculation and very little agreement. No one really knows what to expect in the market for the next two or three months, and consequently very little is being done except 'playing safe' in the matter of consignment on a sufficiently low basis of advance, or, in the few instances where buying has occurred, giving a price in keeping with the feeling of the trade."

"For the immediate present no market exists. One of the chief reasons for this state of affairs lies in the fact that buyers of yarn and woollens have been forced to cancel orders previously made on account of general trade conditions. As a result these cancellations in the trade have piled up so high on the manufacturers, particularly in the United States—that they have been forced to reduce their production one-half. This in turn has reduced the purchase of additional woolen stocks, forcing prices below actual cost, and wool merchants, in an endeavor to protect themselves, have called a halt on additional purchases of wool in the country until trading improves. At present nobody seems to know what wool is worth, and because of this dealers refrain from making offerings until manufacturers show a greater willingness to buy."

Other factors that bear on the wool market are, "the general tightness of money, stocks of wool on hand, particularly in the lower grades, and lastly transportation and the general unsettled state of business." The one bright spot in the situation is that all authorities seem to be of the opinion that the present lull is only temporary, and although it is not likely that prices will go back to their recent high level, the opinion is expressed that in the course of a couple of months or so business will revive. The situation above stated is general in the British markets and in the American markets. The statement concludes: "Growers are well advised, this season, to seriously consider the selling advantages offered by the Sheep Breeders' Association found in every province of the Dominion."

THE BIG ISSUE. The call of the Democratic party in the United States has gone forth, and a straight, clear-cut issue has

been placed before the people. Homer Cummings, national chairman of the Democratic party, in making the keynote speech of the national convention at San Francisco, took occasion to brand the Republican platform as reactionary and provincial, and filled with premeditated slanders and vague promises. He deplored the fact that the Republicans dodged definite issues, and straddled the fence upon the most important questions, especially on the League of Nations, and then closed with a definite statement that the Democratic party would stand or fall upon the league. He called upon the people to choose between the Democratic party's support of the League of Nations and the Republican party's platform of repudiations, provincialism, militarism and world chaos.

The Big Issue of the American electors in the next election, therefore, is to be the League of Nations. President Wilson's code of international law and honor, as put forward in the league, is to be the great question in the presidential elections, and at last the world, which has been waiting patiently, will know just where the masses of the people stand on this important subject. A Republican victory will mean the final repudiation of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, while a Democratic victory means the upholding of President Wilson's attitude and the endorsement of his principles.

The fight will not be an easy one. With McAdoo as the principal contender for the Democratic nomination, and very likely to be the candidate for the presidency, the contest will be one of platforms rather than of men. Neither Harding nor McAdoo are powerful enough to make a strong appeal to the popular vote, although the latter's stand on labor questions has made him popular with trade unions. They will both have to depend on other party leaders to fight their campaigns. Therefore the battle will centre on the League of Nations question.

This fact gives some hope of a Democratic victory. The war-time administration of Wilson has been ruthlessly attacked. But that is only natural, as any war-time government is open to destructive criticism. The Republicans have been making the most of this, and in doing so forgot the constructive side of their platform. They left a vulnerable spot, and the Democrats have seized upon it. The fight is now on. It will be waged until November, and on the result, to a large extent, hinges the future of the world. Europe waits, Asia watches and Canada looks on with eagerness at the scrap across the border. Will the league survive and be strengthened by the addition of the United States, or will it be thrown definitely into the discard?

Be sure and turn your pilot lights off Saturday night, when you leave your store.

Canada-East and West Dominion Happenings of Other Days.

The Yukon Gold. Although it was not until 1894 that the Yukon gold rush started and so brought together from all parts of the world the hardy searchers for the hidden treasure, it was known, or rather, reported—as far back as 1859, that there were great stores of the yellow metal in the far north. A fur trader's assistant heard from the Indians of streams where gold was found in the gravel, and as he said, "he often intended to go north in search of the place but he never got the time."

But in 1894 a small party of explorers arrived in the Yukon, from Nova Scotia. In the rush that year were Robert Henderson, the Nova Scotia man, and George Carmack, with their Indians and helpers. During the first year Henderson found a little gold along the Indian River. It was in that year, too, that Carmack shot a moose on the Bonanza River and took a portion of the animal to the stream to wash the meat. While doing so he saw some yellow particles in the water. He washed out a pan of the gravel and found more nuggets in the pan than he had ever seen in one pan before. He staked his claim; the news spread rapidly, and in a short time there was a rush to the spot. Henderson, who had advised Carmack to go to that district in his hunt for the precious metal, got nothing out of the discovery, although he is commonly regarded as the discoverer of the Klondike wealth.

In a short time the tales of immense wealth drew men to the north from all parts of the world. All sorts and conditions of men—from the tenderfoot to the veteran explorer—men with perfect equipment and others with almost nothing—poured into the treasure land, some to make money and others to lose money and honor in the chase for the riches.

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