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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

GENERAL LAKE'S INDISCRETION.

Some statements in the speech of General Lake at the recent presentation of the D. R. A. trophy to the Toronto University Rifle Association, are bringing reproach upon that officer. No one will question the right of the inspector-general of Canadian militia to endeavor to stir up and keep alive a strong military spirit among the young men of Canada, but he was undiplomatic, to say the least, in enforcing his argument by citing Great Britain's Oriental ally as the chief source of danger to this country.

In effect General Lake declared it to be the duty of Canada to be prepared for an invasion from Japan. Both that nation and China, he said, had become awakened to their national greatness, and would now begin to look for a place in which to expand, and in all probability would cast their eyes in the direction of Canada. Great Britain, he predicted, would have to face this desire for expansion when Japan came to realize that she had reached the limit of her food supply, and when China found that its hundreds of millions of people were existing with great difficulty. "Western ideas and western civilization must be imposed on the Orient," said the general, "and if we can't put it up to them by mere argument we must have force behind it, and must be prepared to fight if necessary."

This language is peculiarly ill-timed, in view of the recent agreement between Canada and Japan, and the good faith shown by the Tokio Government. It is very impolitic also, having regard to the anti-Japanese prejudice in British Columbia, which needs very little pretext for taking a form very embarrassing to both the federal and imperial authorities. General Lake, as military adviser of the Dominion Government, has been generally regarded as a level-headed soldier, and his indiscretion will be regretted by none more than his well-wishers. It is somewhat fortunate that he is an imperial officer, and that the imperial, not the Canadian Government, will be answerable for him if Japan enters a protest.

SUPPRESSING THE OPIUM HABIT.

To such an extent has the opium habit spread in the United States that Congress has deemed it necessary to take steps toward lessening the evil. A bill has been passed, making it unlawful to import the drug into the country except for medicinal purposes.

Japan is in advance of western countries in the matter of suppressing the opium traffic. Not only has the habit been prohibited altogether in that country, but the Tokio Government has adopted measures, which it is believed will ultimately result in freeing Formosa from its power. When the latter country came into Japan's possession in 1895 it was found that the habit was so common and deep-seated that prohibition was out of the question, for to suddenly cut off supplies would be an act of cruelty. The only practical course for the Japanese Government to pursue, therefore, was to gradually reduce the number of victims of the habit by preventing the spread of it among the rising generation.

In the current number of the North American Review, Mr. K. Midzuno, Japanese consul-general at New York, tells how this is being accomplished. It was in 1890 that the Japanese entered upon the task, Formosa then containing a population of 2,540,000, almost all of Chinese origin, and practically all opium users. The Japanese Government first made the sale of opium a Government monopoly; then it prohibited non-smokers from acquiring the habit, thus shutting out the youths; then registration was required of habitual smokers, who thereafter would only be able to purchase the drug on presentation of a license; smokers were encouraged to abandon the habit, and finally pains were taken to impress upon non-smokers the baneful influence of opium.

Mr. Midzuno gives figures to show how satisfactory has been the outcome of these methods of control. After the regulations had been in force for a short time the licensed opium smokers numbered about 165,000. Seven years later, although the population had increased by 350,000, the number of licenses had dropped to 127,000. It is true that during the seven years the annual consumption of opium has increased on the island, but this is ex-

plained by the fact that as the smoker grows older he uses more opium. But for the effect of the regulative measures now enforced the actual consumption would be the quantity now returned as consumed plus that which would have been used by the present non-smokers. The whole net profits of the Government from the monopoly in 1907 did not exceed \$50,000. At the rate of decrease already shown it is expected that in twenty years the habit of opium smoking in Formosa will have become practically extinct.

A UNITED SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African convention has agreed upon a plan of union. The cable dispatches are meagre, but they indicate that the federation will follow the Canadian model, not the Australian. The delegates have been convinced that the Canadian system is better adapted to the special conditions of South Africa because of its two root principles: (1) the exercise of the prerogative power of disallowing provincial legislation is transferred from the imperial to the Dominion Government, and (2) not only are the residuary powers of legislation left to the Dominion Government but it has a general power under the act of union to legislate for "the peace, order and good government" of Canada. The first of these principles relieves the Imperial Government of the invidious duty of interfering in a conflict between local and central legislatures, while the second goes far to insure uniformity of policy.

In choosing the Canadian model the conference has been influenced largely by the native question. Under such a constitution Natal would still retain her right to legislate on native affairs, but the Federal Parliament would have the right of veto, just as the Dominion Government may veto anti-Japanese legislation by British Columbia. The central government would have a power which it could use with effect to punish, if needful, the contumacy of a small state like Natal, and to lay down the lines of a generous native policy when it had the support of a parliamentary majority.

The premier of Australia advised the convention to adopt a federal system. He was reasoning from Australia's experience, where the powers of the Federal Parliament are much narrower than in Canada, having been delegated by the various colonies, each of which was jealous of its autonomy. In fact, the Federal Government of Australia does little more than collect revenue for the various states to spend. There has been a constant struggle on the part of the central authority to expand its jurisdiction, and the constitution will inevitably undergo many changes in that direction.

The distribution of legislative and executive powers under the new South African constitution is even more favorable to the Federal Parliament than in Canada, judging by the information at present available. This shows, at least, a genuine desire for co-operation that augurs well for the success of the experiment. It is an amazing achievement so soon after Britain and Boer had shed each other's blood.

There will be no federal railway subsidies this year. The Ottawa Government is practicing true economy by adapting its expenditure to its income.

The United Irish League has endorsed Mr. Birrell's Irish land bill and rejected a motion to declare war on the Asquith Administration. The policy of being "agin the Government" on general principles, finds little support in the Irish party under Mr. Redmond's same leadership.

The United States Senate is the graveyard of treaties. The requirement of a two-thirds vote has enabled a clique of party politicians to upset many an international bargain framed by the executive at Washington in a spirit of give and take. The fate of the waterways treaty is now in the balance.

The officers of the Toronto Electric Light Company say they do not fear civic competition, and can beat the municipal plant in the race. Either the light and power corporations in Toronto and elsewhere are gigantic bluffers, or the Niagara power scheme has trouble ahead.

The board of health has decided to ask the city council for money to add a bathroom and a kitchen to the small-pox hospital, provide more sanitary conveniences and install a telephone. What sort of a "hospital" was it that hadn't these things? The board has practically admitted that the place was a disgrace. No amount of whitewash will cover the ugly facts.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, former colonial secretary, will visit Canada. He will be cordially welcomed. It is to be hoped, however, that when he returns home the London Daily Mail will not say of him, as it said of Lord Milner, that he arrested the decline of imperial sentiment. Since the tariff reform crusade began too many newspapers and politicians in the old land speak of

imperial sentiment as though it were a commodity.

DIDN'T SEE ANYTHING.

(Cleveland Leader.)
 "Were you ever in Yellowstone Park?"
 "Yes, once."
 "What is it like?"
 "Lord, I don't know! It was on my wedding trip."

A SIGN OF GENIUS.

(Newark News.)
 The truly literary man has a cleared space about eight inches square on a corner of his desk; in this space he does his writing. The rest of the desk is buried deep under a heap of pressing bills. When a desk looks as orderly as a race-suicide home, the chances are that the owner's literariness is assumed. No litter, no literature.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

(Judge.)
 Borely—I got rather a cool reception when I called at the Smiths last night, but they warmed up finally. Why, when I was leaving the whole family came to the door with me.
 Griggs—That was because someone took three umbrellas out of their hallrack a few evenings ago.

ONE THING SHE KEPT.

(Chicago News.)
 Mother—Where is that lovely ring your Aunt Mary gave you, Nettie?
 Small Nettie—I lost it.
 Mother—I might have known it. Did you ever have anything you didn't love?
 Small Nettie—Yes, mamma. I never lost my appetite.

LIKE A CAMEL.

(Harper's Bazaar.)
 Johnny—The camel can go eight days without water.
 Freddy—So could I if ma would let me.

HOT ONIONS CURE FOR PNEUMONIA.

(Detroit News.)
 Hot onions, according to a French physician, are said to be a sure cure for pneumonia. The remedy is as follows: Take six or ten onions, according to size, and chop fine, put in a large pan over a fire, then add the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to make a thick paste. In the meantime stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer for five or ten minutes. Then put in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to chest as hot as patient can bear. In about ten minutes apply another, and thus continue by reheating the onion, until in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. This simple remedy has never failed to cure this too often fatal malady. Usually, however, four applications will be sufficient.

CONSIDERATION.

(Toronto Star.)
 Succession duties brought in over a million dollars last year. It seems that rich people realize their duty to keep dying, and make the province increasingly prosperous.

NEW FLEETS FOR OLD.

(Toronto News.)
 England is building a new armada for Spain, which will partly replace the one destroyed by bumping into England a few years back in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

THE SNOWY DAY.

(Emporia Gazette.)
 I like to watch the children play on a wintry snowy day: like little elves they run about, and leap and skip and dance and shout. This side of heaven can there be such pure and unmixed ecstasy? I lean on my rustic stile and watch the children as they play. When all the world seemed young and bright, and every boy had his dog, and as I brush away a tear, a snowball hits me in the ear.

ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

(Traveler Magazine.)
 It was a pitiful mistake.
 An error sad and grim.
 I waited for the railway train:
 The light was low and dim.

It came at last, and from the car
 They stepped a dainty dame,
 And, looking up and down the place,
 She straight into me came.

"O Jack," she cried, "O dear old Jack!"
 And kissed me as she spoke;
 Then looked again and frightened cried,
 "Oh, what a bad mistake!"

I said, "Forgive me, maiden fair,
 For I am not your Jack;
 And as regards the kiss you gave,
 I'll straightaway give it back."

And since that night I've often stood
 Upon that platform dim;
 But only once in man's whole life
 Do such things come to him.

HIS EASIEST WAY.

(London Standard.)
 A Hungarian peasant named Jan Hirsch travelled to Budapest on business, and availed himself of the opportunity to order 100 visiting cards which would astonish his native village. When he returned home he found that the cards bore the name of Mavisch instead of Hirsch, and he mounted a clear loss of 15 shillings he could make use of the cards. He accordingly wrote a petition on stamped paper, which cost him one shilling, and sent permission to change his name. His request was granted, and now he is Jan Mavisch, with sixpence saved.

WORRIES OF COUNTRY POLICE-MAN.

(London Globe.)
 It is not all pleasure, the life of a country policeman. The guardian of Pigbury-super-Spion's morals was observed the other day to be looking careworn. "What's the matter?" he echoed, in response to kind inquiries. Why, it's those three tramps I locked up this morning. They are kicking up a row because they want to play bridge and I can't find them a fourth.

THE STINGY TIGHTWAD.

(Nashville American.)
 "I suppose your wife was tickled to death at your raise in salary?"
 "She will be."
 "Haven't you told her yet?"
 "No. I thought I would enjoy myself for a couple of weeks first."

GREATER BIRMINGHAM.

(London Times.)
 An inquiry is to be held at Birmingham on Wednesday into a proposal by the city council to extend the city boundaries. It is twenty years since the last similar inquiry, as a result of which the area was extended by 12,633 acres. If the scheme proposed is carried out, Birmingham would possess an area of 32,039 acres, and a population of 874,837, and would be in area and population the second largest city in the kingdom. The districts proposed to be included are Yardley, with a population of 58,000; King's Norton and Northfield, 7,800; Handsworth, 68,000; Aston Manor, 32,000; and Erdington, 29,250. A committee has reported that practically the whole of the area is within a radius of five miles of the council house and the land within a four miles radius is either completely built up or is in a forward state of development.

LOCAL COAL MEN EXPECT A STRIKE

Miners Have Made Demand on the Operators Which May Cause Trouble.

Rumors are current that there is a strong likelihood of a widespread coal miners' strike taking place about April 1. Word has been received here by the local coal dealers to that effect and they are greatly worried. But being forewarned is to be forearmed, and they are all making every provision to be adequately prepared for a possible coal famine.

The Demands.

The demands of the labor leaders to the operators are as follows:
 1. That an agreement shall be negotiated between the representatives of the miners and the operators of the anthracite region, and all disputes arising under the contract shall be adjusted as provided for in such agreement.

2. We demand the complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, as a party to negotiate a wage contract, and that the United Mine Workers of America shall be recognized in our right to provide any method we may adopt for the collection of revenues for the organization.
 3. That we demand an eight-hour day with no reduction of wages.
 4. That all coal shall be mined and paid for by the ton of 2,000 pounds.
 5. That we demand a definite and more uniform scale of wages and prices for all classes of labor at all collieries in the anthracite region, and that all employees paid less than \$1.50 per day shall receive a 10 per cent advance, and all employees paid more than \$1.50 and less than \$2 a day shall receive a 5 per cent advance.

6. That the system whereby a contract miner has more than one job, or employs two or more laborers, be abolished.
 7. That the employers be required to issue uniform pay statements designating the name of the company, the name of the employee, the colliery where employed, the amount of wages and the class of work performed.
 8. That the contract shall be made for a period of one year.

POET CY WARMAN POINTS TO WEST

Tells of Possibilities in Lecture Before New York Canadian Club.

New York, Feb. 9.—Mr. Cy Warman lectured here tonight before the Canadian Club of this city, his subject being the Canadian West. The clever Canadian poet was in fine form. Some of his epigrams are as follows:
 The railroad pays a billion dollars annually to its hired help.
 Tradition has damned the Dominion for two hundred years, and it has damned the railroad. The most damaging facts against the railroad are fiction. The "public be damned" is a fabrication.

It was not the climate of Canada but the dread of it that kept people away. The climate of Canada produces strong men and women, big babies, high jumpers and hard wheat. When the railway was done for the Dominion what has been done in the past half hundred years for the American west, Canada will become, not only the granary of Great Britain but the bread basket of the world.

The only way to come to an intelligent appreciation of Canada is to forget all you ever heard about it up to ten years ago, and a great deal that you have heard since that time. The west has made good.
 Westward the empty box car takes its flight, and it comes back loaded every trip.

It was the enterprise and enthusiasm—the spirit of the west—that drove the Canadian Pacific through the scattered settlements of the east and on through 2,000 miles of wilderness to the Pacific, across two ranges of mountains that gave to the world the "Canadian Alps," that cradled Vancouver and brought it up to be called the "Prisco of Canada," "Queen of the Coast."

It was a western Canadian who first preached the gospel of the Canadian West, who declared it the biggest and best west ever warmed by the sun.

He made men understand that this was not only a glorious west, but the last west, and in a single decade he increased the number of immigrants from the United States alone from 2,412 to 35,212 annually.
 It appeals to the patriotism of Canadians, this All-Red Route, called the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The builders of such a line are building for Canada and for the empire.

It will clear, open, strengthen, make broader and better, the way between eastern and western Canada.
 It will thread every province, string them like jewels on a strand of steel, forging a new link in the chain of gold that binds the scattered colonies that make up the "greatest empire that has been."

It will, when completed, lie like a tight rope across the continent.
 Nearing Prince Rupert—as the train sweeps along the shaded shore of the land-locked harbor, the tourist's quickened gaze will pick out the wide road to the open sea, the broken, sea-washed, snow-capped ranges and the far green islands that dot the deep.

"QUAKE REGISTERED."

Naples, Feb. 10.—The instruments in the observatory at Valle Di Pompei registered a very strong earthquake shock at an estimated distance of 1,400 miles.

WHY AM I ILL?

HOW TO TELL.

Does every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action.

Does the use of spirits, tea or beer excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there puffiness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headaches and backaches? Is there gravel or any unnatural action of the kidneys?

If you have any of the above symptoms your kidneys are either weak or diseased, and these symptoms are warnings of more serious troubles to follow: Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in Doan's Kidney Pills, the Great Quaker Kidney Medicine, and see how well and fit you feel after even a few doses.

Mrs. O. Warren, Radisson, Sask., writes: "I was troubled with very severe pains in my back for years. I tried everything I could think of but they did me no good. A friend told me about Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes, I have not been troubled since."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. M. M. Co. Limited, Toronto.

In ordering specify "Doan's."

ANNIVERSARY IN ASKIN ST. CHURCH

Splendid Address by Rev. Mr. Langford—A Successful Affair.

The members of Askin Street Methodist Church held their twentieth anniversary last evening. The supper was served in the Sunday school room, where about 700 sat down. Later they repaired to the church, where a very enjoyable programme was carried out.

The pastor, Rev. Mr. Birks, presided, and had as his guests Rev. F. E. Mallott, pastor of Colborne Street Methodist Church, and Rev. W. F. Langford, of Embro circuit.

Those who took part in the programme were the church choir, Mr. E. W. G. Quantz, organist; Miss C. Dunkin, elocutionist; Mrs. Wyatt, soprano, and Mr. J. Harding, baritone. All acquitted themselves in a very efficient manner, and added greatly in making the evening the success that it should be.

Brilliant Address.

Rev. Mr. Langford delivered a brilliant address on controlling, conserving, concentrating, and consecrating the physical, mental, moral and spiritual powers of man. These gifts placed man on a pinnacle by himself, providing they were utilized to their best advantage. If they were, the path to success was wholly assured, as with these four valuable assets man was a predominant figure, and nothing could encumber his purpose.

NATURE AND A WOMAN'S WORK



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Nature and a woman's work combined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers they relied upon the roots and herbs of the field to cure disease and mitigate suffering.

The Indians on our Western Plains to-day can produce roots and herbs for every ailment, and cure diseases that baffle the most skilled physicians who have spent years in the study of drugs.

From the roots and herbs of the field Lydia E. Pinkham more than thirty years ago gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills, more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

Mrs. J. M. Tweedale, 12 Napance Street, Toronto, Canada, writes to Mr. Pinkham:

"I was a great sufferer from female troubles, had those dreadful bearing down pains, and during my monthly periods I suffered so I had to go to bed. I doctored for a long time but the doctor's treatment failed to help me. My husband saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and got a bottle for me. I commenced its use and soon felt better. I kept on taking it until I was well and an entirely different woman. I also found that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made childbirth much easier for me. I would recommend your Vegetable Compound to every woman who is afflicted with female troubles."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Tweedale, it will do for other suffering women.

PIANO BUYERS ATTENTION!

This is a bona fide sale of Slightly-Used Pianos, all guaranteed fully five years, and the greatest opportunity ever offered the piano-buyer in London and vicinity to purchase a Piano or Organ at a nominal cost, in fact, a fraction of its real worth.

Our Entire Stock of Pianos That Have Been Out on Rent. Pianos Taken in on Exchange Pianos Slightly Used and Nearly New. Must Be Closed Out

Cash

Will not be considered greater in its purchasing power than a time-arrangement.

One Price to All, and That the Lowest

We will arrange terms to suit your convenience.

Pianos at \$50, \$70, \$90, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$225 and \$250, payable \$3 to \$6 per month.

Organs at \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50, payable \$1 and \$2 Per month.

CALL EARLY OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

HEINTZMAN & CO
 242 Dundas Street

KILLED BY THE LORDS.

Now, what is the existing position? The Government has been three years in office, and it has brought in four important and distinctly Liberal measures, all of them in accordance with its declared intentions at the time of the general election—the education bill, the licensing bill, the plural voting bill and the land valuation bill, the latter essential as a preliminary to the reform of the incidence of rating and taxation. Every one of them has been rejected by the House of Lords, the licensing bill with ignominy, and the education bill, after large concessions had been made to secure its passing and every device of conciliation had been exhausted.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has passed the necessary medical examination which is required in the case of foreign service, and left London for Malta, where he takes up a staff appointment with his father, the Duke of Connaught.

"My youngest boy, 3 years old, was sick with fever last June, and when he got better the doctor prescribed Scott's Emulsion, and he liked it so well that he drank it out of the bottle, and is now just as plump and strong as any child of his age anywhere. . . . two bottles fixed him O.K."—MR. JOHN F. TEDDER, Box 263, Teague Freestone Co., Texas.

Mr. Langford was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his address.



Grace Van Studdiford Tonight.

At the Grand Opera House this evening Miss Grace Van Studdiford will be seen in "The Golden Butterfly." The management have decided to reserve the first three rows in the gallery for ladies. These seats will be on sale at 7:15 o'clock.

"The Merry Widow."

"The Merry Widow," which is to be presented by the New York company at the Grand Opera House tomorrow evening, has been the most phenomenally successful light opera ever presented. The company to be seen here presented the opera for one solid year at the New Amsterdam Theatre in New York, to a total business of more than \$1,000,000.

The Great Corelli.

The great Corelli and his company will come to the Grand Opera House for two nights, starting Friday, with his clever and mystifying illusions. Of late London has had very little entertainment of this character, and Corelli's deviation from the ordinary line of attractions will no doubt be greatly appreciated. Corelli is said to have originated some very novel and astounding feats, which he will present here during his engagement.

Star Theatre Pictures.

Manager Swanwick, of the Star Theatre, will show today and Thursday views of the Italian earthquake, depicting conditions there three days after the awful disaster, also an excellent film representing the tragedy of Julius Caesar and the fall of Brutus. The manager recommends these films as first-class.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Mr. Tedder has just written us another letter about his brother-in-law's children. Let us send you his letters and other information on this subject. A Post Card, mentioning this paper, is sufficient.

SCOTT & BOWNE

Wellington St. W.