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Connecting All Departments.
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3672—Reporters.
3673—Job Printing Department.
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second-class matter.
The London Advertiser Printing Co.,
Limited.

LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 27.

WHY DR. CAMPBELL WAS
DISMISSED.

The Postmaster-General has at last
made his official excuses for the dis-
missal of Dr. C. T. Campbell from the
inspectorship of the London dis-
trict. Reading over the papers, and
reading between the lines, certain
facts become clear. In covering West
Elgin with rural mail delivery routes,
Mr. Crothers gave Dr. Campbell the
names of certain of his political
friends who were to be consulted as
to what sections were to be first
supplied. But while the inspector appears
to have been under the impression
that these men were to be consulted
for the purpose of obtaining informa-
tion, the men themselves, or some of
them, thought they had control of the
postal service in the riding, and that
nothing should be done without their
consent; in other words, that the
postoffice was to be run by the politi-
cians of the riding instead of the de-
partment.

The work of laying out West Elgin
appears to have been in the hands of
one of the field officers, under the
general oversight of the inspector. The
general complaint seems to be that
neither the field officer nor the in-
spector was as subservient to Mr.
Crothers' men as these latter thought
they ought to be. The field officer
went over the roads and gained his
knowledge of their condition from
personal observation. The routes were
then planned out as seemed to be in
the best interests of the public and
the department. The report of the
superintendent does not deny this. He
only says that neither Dr. Campbell
nor the field officer, Mr. Ollerhead,
had consulted Mr. Linton in regard to
one route before they commenced to
canvass it.

With regard to another route, of
which a Mr. Patterson complains, we
learn that this had been arranged,
though not put in operation, prior to
the inspector having been given the
name of Mr. Patterson as the local
postoffice consultant. It was not done
in accordance with any political
promises made by anyone prior to the
general election so far as the informa-
tion in the inspector's office shows.
The people living in the neighborhood
petitioned for it, and it was proceed-
ed with in the usual course. Mr. Pat-
terson was so informed, and no ob-
jection was raised by him at the time.
Subsequently, it may be assumed,
some of his friends were dissatisfied;
and then Mr. Patterson began to kick.

So it all amounts to this: The in-
spector and his officials were trying to
give the people of West Elgin, in-
respective of politics, the best service
possible, consistent with the rules of
the department. But because they
did not realize the necessity of abso-
lute subordination in all things to
Mr. Crothers' henchmen, the inspector
was dismissed.

Dr. Campbell has the satisfaction of
knowing that he gave faithful service
to the public, and to his department,
during his term of office, and that he
has been made the victim of the new
rule established by the Postmaster-
General that public officials are to be
governed by political henchmen and
not by their own unbiased judgment.

THE FALL OF ADRIANOPLE.

Amidst devastating flame, crashing
walls and thunder of exploding maga-
zines, to the human cry of a beaten,
shot-riddled garrison and a terrified
populace, the Turkish dominion falls
at Adrianople. Time has brought one
of its most spectacular revenges. The
men of Shurki Pasha might have re-
quired in peace to a certain refuge in
Constantinople or in Asia, but the
Young Turks would not have it so.
Hence the sanguinary horrors with
which Bulgarian and Serb have had to
win back the ancient city, or its site.

When the Ottoman gained a foothold
in Thrace in the fourteenth century, he
had to deal with an enfeebled Greek
Empire in Constantinople, and with a
larger but ill-organized Serbian Em-
pire embracing modern Serbia, Bosnia,
Montenegro, Albania, Bulgaria and
Roumelia. Even the Bulgars had fallen
under the Serbian rule at that time.

Sultan Bajazet crushed this Serbian
Empire in 1390 and from his capital at
Adrianople began to direct a conquest
of the Greek Empire. Froissart says
that in the flush of his victories the
Sultan swore that Constantinople
achieved, he would turn to Italy and
make his horse yet eat oats off the high
altar of St. Peter's at Rome. But he
was not destined even to see the in-
side of St. Sophia's. A Tartar horde
from Persia intervened to save Con-
stantinople for a time, so devastating
Turkey in Asia that it was some years
before an advance in Europe could be
resumed. But in 1452 came the inevi-
table. Adrianople had then for two or

three generations been the European
capital of Turkey. Upon the capture of
Constantinople, its attractions eclipsed
the older seat of power, the Porte was
fixed in the stronghold of the Caesars,
and Adrianople, embellished as it had
been by European architects working
for the Sultans, became the second but
still sacred city of European Turkey.

Naturally the Turks have been most
loath to part with a city of such natural
and artistic beauty and historical asso-
ciations. Its naturally strong position
was improved to the utmost, at great
outlay, by the fortification experts of
Germany. The Turks have defended
the place with barbarian courage, and
perhaps it is now little more than a
place where conquering Bulgar and
furious Serb camp triumphant reclaim-
ing their own.

It is a famous victory, but a dread-
ful one. Whose fault is it that the
fighting went on in spite of the powers'
attempt to make peace? Are the Bul-
garians bent on dictating the most
humiliating terms to the old foe? Per-
haps the Greeks hang out also for com-
plete control of the Aegean Islands. No
doubt the allies, like anybody else, do
not trust the Turk, and it may have
seemed better to push him out at all
costs than to leave him to comply with
the powers' terms of his own accord.

What next? The road to Constani-
nople lies open except for 125,000
Turks at Tchataldja. An overwhelm-
ing force may be able to penetrate that
line and take the city in a few days.
The allies may now demand at least
Gallipoli, and with it a large control of
the Dardanelles. A cartoonist in a
Greek paper the other day pictured
Constantine the defeated but heroic
emperor of 1452, last of the Caesars,
leading on the new King Constantine
to recover the city of Constantinople
the Great. May that be?

CHURCHILL'S OLIVE BRANCH.

Mr. Churchill's proffer of a year's
naval holiday finally lays the ghost of
the "emergency." It was never more
than a ghost, though a useful one to
jingo politicians, shipbuilders, and
gunmakers. The First Lord of the Ad-
miralty would be the last man to pro-
pose a cessation of warship building
if he believed Great Britain faced a
crisis. Financially, she is in a better
position to keep up the pace than any
other European power, and her ship-
building program for the ensuing fiscal
year, 1913-1914, which Mr. Churchill
offers to forego, would have further
increased her naval superiority over
Germany. The program provided for
five battleships, eight light cruisers,
sixteen destroyers, and a score of tor-
pedo boats and submarines, the total
cost to be £15,555,525. Mr. Churchill
asks Parliament to consent to the
sacrifice of all these unborn ships, and
the saving of all this money, condi-
tional upon other countries also drop-
ping for a year all naval construction.
This enormous sum of money, if saved
from being thrown into the sea, would
go a long way toward relieving the
financial problem pressing so heavily
upon every European government to-
day, and if wisely spent would ameli-
orate the lot of millions. But the
whole continent of Europe is military-
mad at this moment, and the olive
branch is probably held out in vain.
True, the main rivalry is in armies,
not navies; it is between France and
Germany on land, not Germany and
Britain at sea. But the Krupps and
Schneiders in Germany and France,
respectively, make naval guns and
steel for warships, as well as big and
little guns for the army, and the
Krupps and Schneiders have their
puppets in high places.

Meanwhile the Churchill offer is a
cold douche for the scaremongers in
Great Britain and in Canada. The
versatile Mr. Churchill, quoted so
copiously of late by the Borden Gov-
ernment and his supporters, now coolly
destroys their plea of urgency, and
in effect counsels them to banish all
thought of Dreadnoughts, for a year
at least.

At any rate the Little Colonials will
admit we can build good canoes in
this country.

Mr. Borden keeps in his cabinet a
man who promised Government jobs
to blackmailers and perjurers.

"Dr. Campbell Did Not Obey Or-
ders," says a headline in a local paper.
Whose orders? Mr. Crothers' hench-
men's?

Mr. Crothers has frankly confessed
that the rural mail service is to be
regarded as a cog in the party
machine.

It may be density, but we fail to see
in the last Borden manifesto, as some
contemporaries profess to see, a single
line hinting that Mr. Borden may re-
vert to a Canadian naval policy.

That great naval expert, the London
Free Press, now pleads that when it
talked of building battleships in Cana-
da four years ago it may have had
only rowboats in mind.

Mr. Churchill announces that Cana-
da's Dreadnoughts, if built, would be
stationed in the Mediterranean. They're
going to be stationed in Canada, if
the Canadian people can get the say,
denied them just now by the Little
Canadians at Ottawa.

The New Haven Railway Company
says its trolley lines are not in them-
selves profitable, except that they
make profitable business for the steam
line. And the New Haven Railway
has been paraded as an argument for
the electrification of the London and
Port Stanley.

"It is sheer dishonesty for The Ad-
vertiser and its free trade contem-
poraries to talk of Dreadnought-building
in Canada."—London Free Press, March
27, 1913.

"Patriotism will gather closer about
battleships built in Canada than bat-
tleships built in England. It may cost
more to build the ships in this coun-
try, where the facilities are not yet
complete, but it will probably prove to
be money well spent."—London Free
Press, Oct. 15, 1909.

"Why is it that everything can be
made in Canada but a warship?"—
London Advertiser.

"The Advertiser press and The
Advertiser linotypes and linotypes of
every machine used in our con-
temporary's plant is made in a for-
eign country."—London Free Press.

The Advertiser bought excellent lin-
otypes in Canada until an American
concern bought the Canadian business
and closed it. Now Canadian news-
papers must go to the United States
for linotypes and pay 20 per cent. more.
A great argument against building
warships here, isn't it?

HADN'T THOUGHT OF THAT.
[Washington Star.]
"Marriage brings its awakenings."
"Yes," sighed the other lady. "I re-
member that I, as a bride, was thun-
derstruck to find that my husband,
after a limited amount of going to
pink teas and matrons had to go
back to work and support the pair of
us."

SETTING AN EXAMPLE.
[Washington Star.]
"What made you name your infant
son 'John'?"
"I want to simplify the city direc-
tory. I don't believe in encouraging
people to give children the kind of
fancy names they give sleeping cars
and apartment houses."

AN OPPORTUNITY.
[Boston Transcript.]
He (at musical hall)—That's a
singular-looking costume you're wear-
ing. What do you represent?
She—Opportunity.
He—Indeed! Then let me embrace
you.

MATTER OF THINKING.
[Chicago Tribune.]
"I never thought of saving a cent
until I got married."
"But you think of it now?"
"Very earnestly, but that's as near
as I can get to doing it."

CHILDISH INGENUITY.
[Messageroer Blaetter (Munich).]
"In spite of my orders not to you,
you are doing it, anyway, and burn-
ing two candles at the same time."
"Not so, mamma. I am burning
only one. I have cut it in two pieces."

SOME MIXED METAPHORS.
[The Strand.]
The House of Commons is never so
amused as when a member is betray-
ed in his enthusiasm. Into a mixed
metaphor, Mr. Balfour some time ago
spoke of "an empty theatre of unsym-
metrical editors," while Lord Curzon
remarked that "though not out of the
wood, we have a good ship." Sir Wil-
liam Hart Dyke has told how Mr.
Lowther "had caught a big fish in his
net and went to the top of the tree
for it," while a financial minister as-
sured the Commons that "the steps of
the Government should go hand in
hand with the interests of the manu-
facturer." And it was in the Lords that
the constitutional rights of the peo-
ple were being trampled upon by the
mailed hand of authority.

EXPECTED.
[Life.]
"Are your father and mother in,
Bobbie?"
"No."
"Then can I see your sister?"
"Not in. She expected you, too."

QUALIFICATION INCOMPLETE.
[Washington Star.]
"Do you know how to run a motor
car?"
"Well," replied Mr. Chuggins, "I
know all about the mechanism of the
thing. But I haven't yet mastered the
police regulations."

QUESTIONS IN BRITISH PARLIA-
MENT.
[London Chronicle.]
Quotations and misquotations are
alike disappearing from Parliamen-
tary oratory. The tendency had set in
even in the days of Disraeli. "All
things change," he wrote in recalling
his early Parliamentary experiences,
"and quoting Virgil will be the next
thing to disappear. In the last Parli-
ament we often had Latin quota-
tions, but never from a single man
with a new constituency. I have heard
Greek quoted here, but that was long
ago and a great mistake. The House
was quite alarmed. Charles Fox used
to say as to quotation, 'No Greek;
as much Latin as you like, and never
French under any circumstances. No
English poet unless he has completed
his century.' These were, like some
other good rules, the unwritten
orders of the House of Commons."

MISSOURIAN'S ENTHUSIASM.
[Missouri Cash Box.]
John Guligley, who lives near Stan-
bery, Mo., was so overjoyed at the
news of President Wilson's elec-
tion that he couldn't speak.
He rushed to his room, grabbed his
fiddle and fiddled until supper time
without stopping. After supper he
"fiddled" and played until the fiddle
complained. He then went into the
smokehouse and fiddled all night, un-
til he was called in to breakfast.

HIS FORESIGHT.
[Detroit News.]
There's nothing like knowing where
one is going. Joseph Lakowski, of
Perth Amboy, N. J., has built an as-
bestos lined coffin for himself.

USELESSNESS.
[Washington Star.]
"I should advise you to join the So-
ciety for the Prevention of Useless
Giving," said the unenthusiastic man.
"But you are inconsistent. As a rule
there isn't anything you can give a
man that is likely to prove more use-
less than advice."

NOT IN.
[Buffalo Express.]
"You appear to find the observa-
tion of persons interesting."
"Yes, I am very successful in find-
ing people out," said the stranger who
had been watching the crowd.
"What is your business?"
"A bill collector."

THE COMMERCIAL IDEA.
[Pele Mele (Paris).]
"Little pictures leave me cold; it's
the grand canvases that I like."
"You're an art critic?"
"Not I; a frame-maker."

Had Weak
AND
Dizzy Spells.

Those feelings of weakness, those dizzy
spells and "all gone" sinking sensations,
which come over some people from time
to time, are warnings that must not go
unheeded.

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condition of the heart and a disordered
state of the nerves.

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FLARE UP MARKS
PROBE INTO HYDRO

Leader Rowell and McGarry,
M.P.P., Clash Over The
Accounts.

LATTER FOLLOWS MASTER

Engineer Gaby Cannot Recall Mr. Mc-
Guigan Making a Threat of
Exposure.

Toronto, March 27.—The letting of
the hydro-electric contract to the Mc-
Guigan Company came under the in-
vestigation of the public accounts
committee this forenoon.

Mr. N. W. Rowell said that the ten-
ders of the hydro-electric company
estimated the cost of the hydro-electric
engineers, and that a casual expendi-
ture item of \$40,000 had been added to
the latter's estimates.

"As that \$40,000 added to your
unit tenders to make the sum come
up equal to the McGuigan lump sum,"
asked the leader of the Opposition,
"asked the leader of the Opposition,"
engineer of the commission, and who
at the time of the letting of the ten-
ders in 1909 was one of the assistant
engineers who figured out a basis of
computation. "Was it necessary to
add \$40,000 to your figuring to make
it come close to the McGuigan Com-
pany's offer?"

"There were added contingencies,"
Mr. Gaby replied, "which could not be
covered by that amount."

"You have learned that since," Mr.
Rowell asked, "but did not know of
them at the time the contract was
signed. Did you include all the de-
tails and all the contingencies you
knew of in your unit figuring?"

"No, definitely Answer.
"Then how did you arrive at the
fact that it was \$40,000 which was
necessary to be added to your
figures?"

"Even that I cannot say," Mr. Gaby
returned. "Those were our figures."

"Then it was just put in to make
the hydro unit tenders higher than the
McGuigan lump sum. Did you submit
anything in your report to your chief
engineer which was contrary to your
judgment? Did you quarrel with any
of the figures?"

"From the information I have to-
day, yes."
"But from the information you had
at that time?"

"No. It was necessary to investi-
gate the figuring of the different
companies."

Tenders submitted by the McLen-
nan & Keyes Company, of Toronto, and
the Campbell, Sinclair & Green Com-
pany, of Owen Sound, also interested
Mr. Rowell. Certain portions of their
tenders he discovered to be much lower
than the figures submitted by the Mc-
Guigan Company, and he wanted to
know how the higher-priced tender
gained preference.

As to the first company, Mr. Gaby
explained that certain portions of
their tender were lower than what the
commission believed the work could
be done for, chiefly the erection of the
footings for the towers.

Was Tender Lower?
"But was the tender on the whole
lower than the work could be done
for," Mr. Rowell demanded. "Was it
lower than the McGuigan?"

"I could not answer that without go-
ing into it in detail again," replied
Mr. Gaby.

With regard to the second firm, the
chief engineer stated that they had
included only portions of the work in
their estimate, and what they wanted
was figuring on the whole.

"But even those portions were pret-
ty low," Mr. Rowell suggested, "low in
comparison with the others and the
company who finally got the con-
tract?"

"They were not complete," was the
reply.

An interesting flare-up came when
Mr. Rowell referred to the conference
of 1911 between the contractors and
the hydro commission re the McGuigan
and the latter's estimate. The Opposition
leader pressed Mr. Gaby to know what
Mr. McGuigan had said at that con-
ference, and as to what he threatened

to do, if anything. After a slight hesi-
tation, Mr. Gaby replied that he was
pressing his claims strongly.

McGarry Has No Master.
"But did he say if he did not get
what he wanted he would make an
exposure?" Mr. Rowell demanded.

"What did he say would happen if
a settlement was not made?" asked
Mr. Rowell.

"I do not know."
"Did he say anything would hap-
pen?" pressed the Liberal leader.

"That he might ask for arbitra-
tion."

"Will you swear that was all he
said at these conferences?"

"I do not know that is all he said."
"Will you swear that is all he
said?"

"I cannot say from memory."
"Did he say he would show up
something if he did not get a set-
tlement?"

"Not to my knowledge."
"This was never said at any of
those conferences?"

"Not to my knowledge."
At this point Mr. McGarry, of South
Reurfew, interfered, with the re-
mark:
"You're getting all that from Mr.
Sotman."

"I am not," retorted Mr. Rowell.
"You are," fired back Mr. McGarry.
These interchanges occurred exactly
six times on either side, when the
Opposition leader turned to Mr. How-
ard Ferguson, chairman of the com-
mittee, and demanded a withdrawal
of the statement.

"He is simply following the tactics
of his master in the House," Mr. Row-

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