

## London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.  
TWO EDITIONS DAILY-WEEKLY.  
TELEPHONE CALLS:  
Business Office .....107  
Job Department .....175  
Editorial Departments .....134 and 136  
The London Advertiser Company,  
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street,  
London, Ont.

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LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1908.

### THE AIRSHIP AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

British publications devote much space to the feat of an Englishman, Henry Farman, who won the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of 50,000 francs by a flight of three-quarters of a mile in a heavier-than-air machine, at Paris. His machine swept above the ground at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, circled around a fixed post, and returned to the starting point again. The journey was accomplished in one and a half minutes. The aeroplane, which was driven by a 50-horsepower engine, weighed one-third of a ton, and the canvas, stretched on steel frames, presented a surface of fifty-two square meters.

Nothing definite is known of the experiments of the Wright brothers, in Ohio, with a heavier-than-air machine, so that Farman's feat is hailed as the first of its kind. He is only 33 years of age, and has been previously distinguished as a reckless rider in the international motor car races of Europe. He is being feted throughout France, and will shortly return to England to compete for other prizes. He makes the startling prophecy that the present year will see flights from Paris to Rouen, and London to Manchester, and that the time can be forseen when aeroplane omnibuses will travel from Paris to London in five hours.

The solving of the problem of aerial navigation, which has been the dream of centuries, would effect as great a revolution as the invention of the steam engine, perhaps infinitely greater. The existing armaments of the nations and modern military science, would be rendered useless by flying machines, carrying deadly explosives. Even if the new agent of destruction were ruled out of regular warfare by international consent, nothing could deter guerillas from frightful reprisals upon an enemy or an enemy's country. As the London Nation puts it: "The fierce fury of the conquered party could always find vent in the mere blind effect of retaliation. No organized military frontier, pushed forward by the invaders over the conquered lands, could prevent desperate men eluding this line; invading in vast circuits in the darkness the hitherto secure places, dropping terrible explosives on the cities of the victors. Such reprisals would excite more brutal revenge; one sees a vision of two peoples thus engaged like two ants clawing and biting each other in a cosmic annihilation." If the airship makes war impossible, it will be one of the greatest blessings of the ages. The money now spent by Europe in armaments would go a long way toward lifting the curse of poverty.

### JAPAN SETS US AN EXAMPLE.

The Japanese Parliament showed real statesmanship in its reception of the recent speech of Foreign Minister Hayashi. The minister detailed the negotiations with Canada and the United States regarding immigration, and in the debate that ensued there was a notable absence of partisan attacks on the ministry's conciliatory policy, or of such carping criticism as followed Hon. Mr. Lemieux's statement on the same subject from Mr. Borden and others of the Opposition at Ottawa. Indeed, the debate in the Diet appears to have been entirely free from rancor or politics, and there was no real antagonism to the Government for its desire to make concessions to Canada and the United States. As negotiations with the latter are not fully completed, some of Minister Hayashi's statements were necessarily vague, but he left no doubt in the minds of his auditors that he intended to meet fairly the wishes of the Canadian and United States Governments. There had been no sacrifice of treaty rights or the prestige of Japan, he said. At the same time, he admitted the Government was determined to restrict immigration to the North American countries, in the interest of commerce, as well as of the Japanese already residing abroad and dependent upon the goodwill of the peoples among whom they live.

While the settlement of a question which at one time seemed to threaten the friendly relations of the countries cannot but be as gratifying to those countries as it is creditable to diplomats directly concerned in the negotiations, it may seem strange to hear a cry from the Pacific Northwest, echoed by the chambers of commerce of Seattle and Tacoma, that Japanese immigration is needed by the labor market, that it does not have an injurious effect upon wages, and is not like Chinese immigration—seek its

supplies from abroad. It is further declared that "there should be no unreasonable restrictions placed on the immigration of Japanese into the United States." The idea that the number of Japanese immigrants gives ground for uneasiness, is scouted, the claim being made that there is a large returning current. The explanation of these objections to restriction probably lies in the fact that large employers of labor on the Pacific coast find in the Japanese the best weapon with which to fight organized labor, which is constantly becoming stronger and more aggressive. But it so happens that it is the chief reason why the indiscriminate admission of Orientals is opposed.

### A FISHERIES COMMITTEE.

The proposal to add to the standing committees of the House of Commons by appointing one to deal with matters affecting the fisheries, is engaging considerable attention in the Maritime Provinces, to which the fisheries are as important as agriculture is to Ontario. In the debate on the subject in the House it was pointed out that while there are committees representing other interests, such as agriculture, banking, colonization, commerce, etc., the fisheries were neglected in the respect. True, the department is in charge of a most competent administrator; but there is work and information that can best be done and gained by such a committee, which at the same time would prove of valuable assistance to the minister. So important is this matter to the people of the provinces down by the sea, that in anticipation of the coming of the committee on fisheries was one of the principal standing committees of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

The suggestion has been made that a fishery board, similar to the body which has done so much to develop the fishing industry of Scotland, be appointed. The results of its efforts are thus summarized: Encouraging modern methods, education, inspection and proper packing and branding, dividing the coast into districts with local boards, the investigation and adjudication of cases of nets destroyed by steamers, safeguarding the occupation, and experimenting with methods of fishing and habits of fish. The Halifax Chronicle thinks some or all of these results might be aimed at by the proposed committee, besides others, which our own conditions might create. But Mr. Sinclair, the Liberal member for Guysboro, N. S., whose resolution is expected to lead to the appointment of the desired committee, doubts whether the machinery of the Scottish board would be practicable in Canada. The members of that board are men representative of the industry and give their services without remuneration. Besides, the conditions under which fishing is prosecuted in the two countries are quite different, the coast there being much less extensive and more thickly settled. It is felt, however, that something should be done if only to save the once rich and important oyster harvests, which have been rapidly decreasing during the past 25 years, and that the appointment of a standing committee to investigate and report from time to time will serve an excellent purpose. In a lesser degree the matter is one of importance to Ontario.

### BRITISH BY-ELECTION SURPRISES.

The British Government has been severely jolted in two by-elections of late. In the riding of Mid-Devon, a Liberal majority of 1,018 in 1906 was converted into a Unionist majority of 559. This riding had been overwhelmingly Liberal for many years, but has been lost to a tariff reform candidate, Captain Bell. Another Chamberlainite, Captain Clive, has just won the Ross division of Herefordshire, by a majority of 1,918, wiping out a Liberal majority of 312 in the last general election.

The radical followers of the Government declare that in self-preservation is must immediately push its programme of social reform, so as to placate the masses, who have been disappointed by the meager accomplishments of the administration. The latter has been blocked by the upper chamber in some of its advanced measures and is now evidently determined to force the fighting by throwing upon the Lords the onus of rejecting a mass of popular legislation, including old age pensions, temperance reforms, and amended land and educational bills. If the Lords are still contumacious, the Government will probably appeal to the country against them, and thereby place the Unionist party on the defensive. The defection of the Irish Nationalists, and the surrender of the Labor party to the Socialists, have made the Government's position precarious, and it is doubtful whether any party would emerge from a general election at the present time with a clear majority over all others.

Winnipeg reporters have been charged with a breach of the Lord's Day act for reporting sermons on Sunday. It looks as though someone is trying to discredit the new law.

The report of the prison labor committee submitted to the Ontario Legislature contains some good ideas. One of these is the removal of the Central

Prison to the country, so that inmates may be employed upon the land.

The abolition of examinations can be carried too far. If the responsibility for promotion is placed exclusively on the teachers, the latter will be exposed to parental wrath and official pull. Citizens know what pull means in school board affairs.

Mr. J. E. Armstrong has been re-nominated for the Commons by East Lambton Conservatives. A man who assails the Laurier Government for refusing to bend the knee to Germany is not the sort of Canadian that should be sent to Parliament.

Hon. George E. Foster obtained original documents from the Government two years ago and has failed to return them. The Government has good reason for refusing to produce original documents, unless members can show good reason for wanting them.

A local clergyman advocates the reading of newspapers in the schools. The reading of the unexpurgated reports of the Thaw trial and the Thaw-Yarmouth divorce case, as published by some papers not far from here, would be highly improving to the pupils.

1892.

[Written by Ouida many years ago for the London Times.]

Great England put her armor by, and stretch'd  
Her stately limbs to slumber in the sun.  
The nations, seeing then how long she slept,  
Commund'd together, and in whispers said:

"Lo! she is old and tired; let us steal  
The crown from off her brows. She will not know it."  
And Goneril and Regan, over seas,  
Mocking her, cried: "Her time is past.  
Her blood

Is sluggish, and her rusted sword from out  
Her scabbard she will draw no more!"  
And so,  
Thus gibing, flung with cruel hands the sword  
Of discord and of hate amidst her sons.

Or from the East there came a blast too loud,  
As from the West there came a taunt too much;  
And she, awakening, raised her head and saw  
Around her all her faithless friends, and all

Her sisters and her children jeering her.  
And crying, "She is old!" and meeting out  
Her lands among themselves, and parceling  
Her honor. Then, swift as lightning flashes

From the blue skies, her glance of scorn fell on them,  
As they crouch'd, like wolves that are o'er-mastered.  
England stretch'd out her hand, and touch'd the world—  
England arose and spoke, and calmly said:

"Nay! I am mistress still!"

### TWO USES OF HOPE.

[Washington Star.]  
"Things are blest or otherwise," said Uncle Eben, "cordin' to how you use 'em. Hope is what keeps some men workin' their best, an' what encourages others to run into debt."

### TRANSLATED ENGLISH.

[Harper's Weekly.]  
If language is a true measure of content, as has been contended, then Anglo-Saxon speech is rapidly conquering the European continent. An Anglicism introduced into Italy a few years ago created little short of a literary tumult in Rome. The first subway in the Eternal City, a short passage under the Quirinal Hill, was opened to the public, who promptly christened it "il tunnel." Patriotic indignation was awakened. "Tramway" had been accepted, but angry professors and students besieged the Roman papers, demanding to know what had become of "trattoria," or "galleria," good Italian words, and where the English madmen were to end. Nevertheless, "il tunnel" thus far holds its own.

### COST OF ONE DISEASE.

[Medical Journal.]  
It is estimated that tuberculous occasions to the United States an annual loss of at least \$20,000,000.

### HIS NEW AUTO.

[Judge.]  
Cook-Dobbins has a new automobile.  
Hook—What does it run by?  
Cook—It doesn't run by anything. It's the slowest chugger you ever saw.

### SORRY HE SPOKE.

[Exchange.]  
"Mrs. Ciesse said she thought it must be very pleasant to be married to a clever man."  
"And what did you say, wife?"  
"I told her that of course I didn't know—I have only been married once!"

### HOW HE LOST IT.

[Baltimore American.]  
"They tell me that poor Jolly is a victim of his own good fellowship."  
"That's so. He lost his own health in drinking other people's."

### AFTER TAKING.

[Exchange.]  
Peckham—You can't eat? Why, what's the matter?  
Younger—Well, to be frank with you, I'm so much in love I don't feel like eating anything.  
Peckham—Huh! After you marry you'll be the same way, only it'll be indigestion.

### HIS ENGLISH CUSTOM.

[Puck.]  
Mrs. Knicker—Henry, why did you leave your shoes on the stairs last night?  
Knicker (dazed, but inspired)—English custom, m'dear; left 'em to be blacked.

### HIS FRIENDS.

[Exchange.]  
A witty priest was once visiting a "self-made" millionaire, who took him to see his seldom-used library.  
"There," said the millionaire, pointing to a table covered with books, "there are my best friends."

"Ah," replied the wit, as he glanced at the leaves, "I'm glad you don't cut them."

### CUT RATES FOR CUT LEGS.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]  
It is some comfort to know that the price of wooden legs has fallen to the lowest figure in years. Now is the time to saw your leg off and get the advantage of cut rates.

## WILL IT BANISH EXPRESS TRAINS?

La Presse Strongly Criticizes the Lancaster Bill.

[Translation from La Presse, Montreal, Jan. 24, 1908.]

We learn from Ottawa that the Senate will this year refuse to send back for the third time Mr. Lancaster's bill, forcing the railway companies to cross towns and villages at a maximum speed of fifteen miles an hour. At first glance this measure appears to have nothing particular about it, but on analyzing it, it will be seen that, without exception, it would practically eliminate all express trains.

For example, the distance between New York and Chicago, is 100 miles more than that between Montreal and Chicago. Notwithstanding that, however, the New York Central does the journey between the two American cities in twenty hours, while the Grand Trunk, in spite of its excellent organization, cannot do it in less than twenty-three hours.

There are 107 stations between Montreal and Port Huron, en route for Chicago. If, instead of 40 miles an hour, a train could not run at more than 15 miles at each station, it would lose 4 hours on the journey, that is to say that it would kill all express connections with the rest of the American continent by way of Canadian territory. It is evident that if this bill became law people would take the New York Central leaving the Montreal-Windsor street station, so as to connect with the Chicago train at Utica, which would land them at the western city in twenty-two hours. Under present arrangements one does not mind very much a difference of one and a half or two hours, but when it is a question of six hours at the least it will be very different. Whichever way it is looked at it will be at the least three hours and a half more. It is not a question simply of passing a station; the train must wretchedness. A week hence there will be the spring handicap weights to engage attention if racers are again thrown idle, but just now they have to be content with bridge and billiards.

**See Our Big Window Display**  
Then come direct to the Men's Clothing Department, second floor.

We mean a quick sale by the prices asked.  
This undoubtedly is the most remarkable opportunity we ever offered.

collected of the city of Paris for the poor law tax.

**Too Old at 40.**  
At yesterday's meeting of the council of the London Football Association a resolution to the effect that no applicant who had reached the age of 40 should be allowed to sit for examination as a referee, was carried.

**No Racing—Heavy Fog.**  
Vexatious luck continues to dog racing, and its inveterate followers, Manchester early in the week lost a day through fog, and yesterday Windsor was robbed of the second half of its meeting by the same opaque wreath.

A week hence there will be the spring handicap weights to engage attention if racers are again thrown idle, but just now they have to be content with bridge and billiards.

**Dawson Unbeaten.**  
By defeating Lovejoy at Messrs. Burroughes and Watts', in Soho Square, on Saturday night, Dawson preserved his unbeaten record in the handpied tournament. He has played Harverson, Collins, and Lovejoy and beaten them all, conceding starts of 1,750, 2,750, and 2,500 respectively. In 5,000 up, Reeves—who plays Collins this week, conceding 750 in 5,000—is second with three wins and one defeat, and Diggle is third with two wins and one defeat. Dawson has yet to meet Reeves and Diggle, as well as Aiken, who beat him on level terms at Messrs. Thurston's two weeks back. Aiken receives 2,250 and Reeves 2,000.

The final scores in Saturday's match were: Dawson, 8,000; Lovejoy, 7,082. On Messrs. Thurston's octagonal table in Leicester square John Roberts conceded Cook 1,250 in 7,000 and won by 611.

**Shrubbs Returns to England.**  
Alfred Shrubbs, the English runner and world's record holder, who has been carrying all before him and has accomplished many splendid performances in Canada and America, sails for England tomorrow. He hopes to be present as a spectator of the Southern Counties and National Championships the events in which, while an amateur, he never knew defeat.

**INDOOR BASEBALL AT THE ARMORIES**

D Company and C Company were the victors over the A. M. C. and the B. Company indoor baseball teams last night at the Armories, by score of 7 to 6 and 11 to 8. Tonight the Seventh buglers and the Twenty-fifth buglers, of St. Thomas, meet in a friendly contest at the armories.

The lineup:  
D Company. A. M. C.  
Condon.....Catcher.....Mossie  
Hayes.....Pitcher.....Livingstone  
Anderson.....First base.....Becher  
Spry.....Second base.....Early  
McNab.....Third base.....Kilend  
Alport.....Right short.....Densmore  
Hamphrey.....Left short.....Murray  
Bentley.....Right field.....Andrew  
MacQueen.....Left field.....Boyce  
Score by innings: 2 1 0 2 1 0—7  
A. M. C. 0 2 0 2 0 0—6  
C Company.

B Company.  
Ackford.....Catcher.....Skelton  
Rider.....Pitcher.....Becher  
Smith.....First base.....Westman  
Cartledge.....Second base.....Baker  
Penwarden.....Third base.....Tucker  
Lashbrook.....Right short.....Bail  
Bentley.....Left short.....Ingram  
Houghton.....Left field.....Searsbrook  
Cabinot.....Right field.....Haltom  
Score by innings: 4 3 0 0 3 1—11  
C Company.....5 1 1 0 0 1—8  
B Company.

**GOING SOUTH FOR TRAINING**

Continued From Page Seven.  
tendered an advance on this. President Dreyfus, of the Pirates, brought the present trouble on himself, by boosting Leach's value during the recent Cincinnati dicker. He was will-

ing to let Leach go to the Reds, but asked in exchange three crack men. Necessarily this gives Leach a chance to value himself much higher than at the rating which he was given when his 1908 contract was handed out. If Leach is getting better than \$3,200 he has no great kick coming, as a simple playing proposition though, taking his value as that given him by his employer, he may seem to have a chance to do some hold-up work.

**Low Drill a Manager.**  
Low Drill finally has landed right. Last year Minneapolis let him go to Pueblo, of which team he was the field leader. He was recalled in the fall, and now has been sold to Terre Haute at a figure said to be \$750. He will manage the Hotchkiss, and will have full control, it is promised. The Terre Haute people had a chance to get Gun Dundon, the White Sox infielder, but turned it down, in favor of Drill.

The new Central League leader is well known here having been a Tige a couple of seasons. Detroit getting him from Washington at the time that it sold Buelow to Cleveland. His latest managerial talent was not suspected here, but opportunity brought it out. Drill is a Georgetown graduate, and a member of the Minnesota bar.

**SPORTING TALK OF INTEREST**

New York, Feb. 6.—Garry Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission, says that he does not care whether H. C. Pulliam resigns from the presidency of the National League or not. Herrmann does not relish the shafts that have been hurled at him by Pulliam, and will make things hum, it is said, when the magnates meet on February 25. Pulliam meanwhile has been counting noses and finds that the Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York and Brooklyn clubs stand ready to endorse his policy toward the minor leagues. If these clubs stand by Pulliam, Herrmann, who was hailed several years ago as the rescuer of the National League, will be placed in an odd predicament. But Herrmann will fight just the same, it is said, because he believes that Pulliam has attacked him without warrant. In this contention he may stand alone, yet it will make no difference to the Cincinnati man. At the same time, Herrmann is anxious to have Ban Johnson and the American League men back him up in his opposition to Pulliam's methods, and as Johnson is inclined to lean in Pulliam's direction there may be some interesting developments.

As chairman of the commission Herrmann has requested J. H. Farrell, secretary of the National Association of Minor Leagues, to place that body on record as to the real object of the much discussed blacklist which has caused so much trouble. If the minor leagues will say that the blacklist really amounts to nothing and is unoperative there will be a loophole through which Pulliam may be able to crawl gracefully. The whole controversy has been widely discussed, but the fact has apparently been lost sight of that in demanding the wiping out of the blacklist contract jumping will be encouraged rather than suppressed. At it is understood that in offering the alleged blacklist resolutions, J. O'Rourke had in mind a plan to prevent a further violation of baseball contracts and that he expected his lead would be followed by all of the other baseball organizations. Veteran baseball magnates who remember the blacklisting of several players in 1876 for crooked work still insist that contract-jumpers should be similarly treated.

**Donohue Holding Out.**  
Jiggs Donohue, the star first baseman of the Chicago White Sox, says he will not play ball this year unless Owner Comiskey meets his salary demands.

Donohue is one of the great players of the present day and has an idea that the Sox cannot get along without him. Comiskey, however, is paying little or no attention to Donohue. On the other hand, Roman knows that a ball player's graft is about the easiest on earth and that even Donohue cannot afford to let a pay day pass without being in line at the captain's office. Fred Tenny, Ty Cobb, Claude Rossman and a few other stars are in the same boat with Donohue, but aside from them the players of all the big clubs are showing appreciation of liberal treatment by putting their names to contracts.

When the New York Americans reach Atlanta and begin practice on March 8, Griffith will spend most of his time in selecting his pitching corps. He will place the regular team in the field, made up in this way: Chase, first base; Niles, second base; Moriarty, third base; Elberfeld, shortstop; Conroy, left field; Stahl, center field, and Keeler, right field. This combination will be permanent and Griffith will see to it that there are no changes unless on account of accidents or lack of proper physical condition. Ball will be retained as an extra infielder, with Hemphill to fill a vacancy in the outfield, if required. The club will carry not more than eight pitchers and three catchers, so that a lot of material will be turned over to the Montreal club of the Eastern League. Griffith says that the time for experiments has passed and he wants to have his team ready to begin at a swift gain as soon as the championship season opens. The plan to have nearly all the old players spend nearly a couple of weeks at Hot Springs is thought to be an excellent move, for ball teams that have visited that resort in years gone by have always been factors in their pennant races.

**Few Big Wagers.**  
Local turf speculators had a good laugh yesterday over the statement that \$200,000 was wagered on the New York tracks last year. "There is not so much money in the world," was the way several wise men referred to the yarn. "This would mean that more than \$1,000,000 was bet every day," said one man. "With 300 layers in line in both rings, each would have been compelled to handle \$3,500. Anybody who knows anything about racing will tell you that a majority of the layers were lucky to take in \$500 each on the day. The average wager received by them was not more than \$5. Fifty per cent of the men who held stakes were forced to quit because they could not pay expenses. The men who wagered \$500 or more on a single race could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Big players, like Gates, Lewisohn and Dave Johnson, were all cut down before the season was at an end."

Philadelphia sports are to see a struggle between a wrestler and a "ferocious" bull in a few days. The last time this sort of a contest was foisted upon the New York public the wrestler was mobbed, while the bull was taken in tow by the Cruelty to Animals people because he was found to be suffering from what may have been knock-out drops.

Will \$13,000 Jack Thoney prove to be another lemon for the Boston club? President John Taylor says no, but some sport writers who have seen the Fort Thomas boy play feel that he may again fail to shine in fast company. Thoney has been tried in, in fast company by three teams and has also served with two or three minor league clubs. Cleveland had Thoney in 1907. He failed to make good, and was farmed out to Magnate Bryce, who returned him with thanks.

Clark Griffith, the New York American leader, who is always ready to give a man turned down by another team a trial, then got Thoney, but did not like his work, and handed him over to Washington. Prior to going to Toronto he worked with the Indianapolis and Rochester teams.

# Chapman's

## Great Purchase of Men's Overcoats and Suits on Sale Saturday

Owing to the Depressed Markets, Manufacturers Must Sell. We Seized the Opportunity and the Men of London and Nearby Places Get the Advantage.

Tomorrow we commence selling a great purchase, which has just been opened, of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing at almost, and in many cases, half the manufacturers' price; offering choice of the newest and most up-to-date Suits and Overcoats of the season, including Progress Brand and other celebrated makes. If you want to make 100 per cent on your money BUY NOW.

## Lowest Prices Ever Named for Clothing of Such a High Character

- 40 Boys' Overcoats, strong, stylish, tweed effects, fit boys from 9 to 16 years. Regular price \$5. On sale \$2.95
- 125 Boys' 2-piece Norfolk Tweed Suits, wear guaranteed, well lined, mostly dark colors, fit boys from 6 to 15 years. Worth regular \$3.50. On sale now.....\$1.95
- 39 Men's Tweed and Fancy Cheviot and Melton Overcoats, sizes 24 to 44. Worth \$9.00, for.....\$5.95
- 75 Men's Overcoats, black, cheviot and gray and black tweed stripes; some satin lined, silk velvet collars, well made. Worth \$12. On sale.....\$7.00
- 27 Men's Overcoats, dark gray effects, all sizes. Worth \$16. On sale.....\$8.75
- 25 Men's Gray Melton Overcoats, all sizes, Progress Brand, raised seams; worth \$12. On sale.....\$7.50
- 90 Men's Tweed Overcoats, raised seams, well lined, worth \$10.00. On sale.....\$6.00

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.