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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 17

THE NORTH BRANCH.

The assertion that there is not enough water in the north branch of the river at this season to "float a canoe," to say nothing of the carcass of a cow, appears to be the case, if one may judge at a glance, except after a copious rainfall. It is scarcely compatible, however, with the argument that in the north branch is to be found the permanent solution of the water problem. In some recent litigation over the Saunby claims the statement was made by Engineer Bell, of St. Thomas, that the volume of water in the north branch of the Thames had steadily diminished, and would continue to do so. Admitting this to be the fact, there can still be no doubt that for many years to come there would be sufficient water in the river for all purposes, if the city should have recourse to it, but the advocates of filtered river water have no right to speak of finality as being the special virtue of their own scheme.

Nor need the question of finality weigh with the citizens of London to-day. If by a reasonable expenditure they can settle the question for a life-time they are doing their full duty. There are no two opinions as to the superiority of spring water, such as this city enjoys, over filtered river water. There is little, if any, financial advantage in the filtration scheme as compared with either the independent or the Komoka scheme, the main argument advanced in its behalf being permanency, though there is no guarantee of that. If the ratepayers today were required to permanently solve the problem, they would, with very few exceptions, prefer Lake Huron to the river as a source of supply, even at much greater expense; but there is no need of looking centuries ahead. We believe the citizens will vote overwhelmingly in favor of retaining spring water for drinking purposes as long as possible. When the spring water resources of the district are exhausted London will be a much larger and wealthier city than at present and in a better position to stand the expense of the lake scheme. The probabilities are that it will solve the problem in that way, instead of resorting to the Thames, which may be then an even less inviting stream than it is today.

PROTECTION OF WORKINGMEN.

The death toll claimed every year by the world's industries is enormous. There always has been, and it is to be feared always will be, accident and death associated with most of the industrial pursuits. A coroner of Pittsburgh, Pa., makes the statement that in that city alone last year 919 out of 2,600 coroners' cases, were those whose death was directly due to accident in mine, mill or railroad. Comparing the first five months of the present year with the similar period of 1936, the number of case is 1,095 and 1,015 death from causes mentioned above, being 344 and 340 respectively. These figures serve to show that there is nothing particularly epidemic about this death penalty annually claimed by industry; it is a penalty that goes on at about the same rate year after year. The record is a startling one, truly.

A peculiarly sad feature of these accidental deaths among work-people is the misery that almost invariably follows the sudden removal of bread-winners, and it is to meet this side of the question that President Roosevelt, in a recent speech, urged legislation, and that a measure has been introduced in the House of Commons, to which reference has been previously made, to amend the employers' liability law.

In this connection there has been an investigation into Germany's compulsory system of insurance against accidents to workmen, which has been held up as a model for other countries. Germany annually distributes among the veterans of her industrial system, the enormous sum of \$100,000,000, which is not given them as paupers, but as legitimate pensioners. In that country employers alone pay the indemnities, and as a result powerful employers' associations are formed which compel the individual employers to do their utmost to introduce every possible method to decrease accidents. This systematic warfare against accidents is further maintained by the "Workmen's Welfare Exhibition," in Ber-

lin, the only one of its kind in the world. There all the most dangerous machines and manufacturing processes are exhibited. Experts are employed to show how accidents can be avoided, while inventors are continually working in the hall to devise new methods for doing away with death-dealing machinery and disease breeding, and for better equipment of inadequate precautionary arrangements in mines, etc. As a result, such accidents as almost hourly horrify United States cities and are by no means unknown in Canada, are conspicuously rare in Germany, and are growing rarer.

An important sociological institution is the "Municipal Forest School" near Berlin, which is becoming recognized as one of the most far-reaching social experiments ever made. The school is maintained for the benefit of weak, anaemic children or those suspected of having incipient tuberculosis, who are selected on periodical visits by medical inspection. All children are sent to the forest school, who might suffer from the confinement and discipline of the school room, to be trained in the open air. Twenty-five minutes of study alternate regularly with twenty-five minutes of play, followed by two hours' sleep in the open air. Indian meal, a most nutritious food, is supplied daily. The German idea is not merely to protect the working-man, but his children also, and it is believed by the gradual extension of this system all delicate German children will be taken in hand to make them well developed men and women, thus making the German working-class the strongest and most capable in the world.

SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The election of an out-and-out Socialist in a Yorkshire riding is responsible for some panicky utterances, but there are influential voices to reassure the conservative element. Lord Milner, a representative Tory, declares that he is unable to join in the hue and cry against Socialism. He adds: "That there is an odious form of Socialism I admit—a Socialism which attacks wealth simply because it is wealth, and lives on the cultivation of class-hatred. But that is not the whole story, most assuredly not. There is a nobler Socialism which . . . is born of genuine sympathy and a lofty and wise conception of what is meant by national life."

This is the view held by the Nation, the great Liberal weekly. The Socialist movement, it says, bears the same relation to Liberal politics as the Salvation Army bears to the regular churches. "It is a missionary movement," says the Nation, "and is not a sign of the death of older forms of faith, but of the persistence of the spirit from which they sprang in the youth, and of which they feel the need for their renewal. 'It is a kind of secular religion in the modern state. Under the stimulus of its ideas a juster and more merciful view of the duty of the state to its poorer members is coming into view.'"

Dr. Macnamara, one of the foremost Liberals, declares that Socialism is no match for Social Reform. He says:

"I am as perverted a believer in Liberalism as the instrument of progress as my friend Mr. Grayson is in Socialism. Moreover, I am profoundly convinced that I can carry the great mass of the working classes with me if I can only get the same band of men and women to preach Liberalism day by day at the street corner just as he and his friends preach Socialism. Fighting with the same enthusiasm the Social Reformer will carry the working classes with him hand over fist as against the Socialist. But if he allows judgment to go by default, don't let him whine when the Socialist comes out on top."

"For see, Mr. Grayson says he wants to abolish all private ownership of wealth and the means of production. He wants 'state maintenance' of children. The English working classes want nothing of the kind. Thousands even of Mr. Grayson's kind would rather have nothing of the kind. They want to get along faster with social reform, and they believe that the Graysons, the Currans, the Will Thornes, and the Kerr Hardies, can help them here. But the moment the genuine Socialist looks like reconstituting our social and economic system according to the principles of his creed, that moment sees him left high and dry."

It is claimed that in Germany not one-fifth of those who vote for Socialist candidates are out-and-out Socialists, but they regard the Socialist party as a stimulus to progressive legislation. Similarly in Great Britain there are many who support the Socialist-Labor element, because they believe that it quickens the pace of the historic parties.

Brantford is going in for the meter system and has begun by metering all factories.

As to Mr. Judd's course at Port William, it is with great effort that we refrain from saying, "We told you so."

Many of the advocates of filtered river water, if they lived where it was the general supply, would buy spring water for their own use.

General Botha proposes that the Transvaal present King Edward with a million-dollar diamond as a token

of gratitude for the grant of self-government. This is an omen that the Transvaal itself will some day be one of the brightest jewels in the British crown.

Our local contemporary raps Mayor Judd over the knuckles for his defense of the privilege of light and power corporations to charge what they please. There is some doubt as to whether these strictures are prompted by pure public spirit or by a desire to "get even."

RIGHT AGAIN.

[Tri-Bita.]

In a written examination on astronomy one of the questions was: "What happens when there is an eclipse of the moon?" A student with rather a good knack of getting out of a difficulty wrote: "A great many people come out to look at it."

BETTER STILL.

[Witblatt.]

Professor (coming from his club, holding up triumphantly his umbrella, to his wife)—You see, my dear Alma, how stupid are all the anecdotes about our absent-mindedness. You see, I haven't forgotten my umbrella.

Mrs. Professor—But, my dear, you didn't take your umbrella with you; you left it at home.

NOCTURNAL.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]
The man who talks of "seeing life" must have peculiar sight.
For life is only visible,
He seems to think, at night.

LIPPY.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]
When you go to some barber shops it is necessary to keep a stiff upper lip.

AN IMPERTINENT COMMENT.

[Windsor Record.]
With two big breweries working full time, London seems to be making an awful pother about its water supply.

A LAND OF PLENTY.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
The British journalists who have been touring Ontario under the ciceroneage of the Grand Trunk had twelve banquets in nine days. It will be no wonder, therefore, if they describe Canada as a land of plenty.

A RELAPSE.

[Punch.]
Gentleman Lodger—If you, Mrs. Napper, I don't care for your bacon this morning. It doesn't seem fresh.
Mrs. Napper—Very strange, sir. The houseman said it was only cured last week.
Gentleman Lodger—Well, it must have had a relapse.

OUR FUNNY LANGUAGE.

[Chicago Tribune.]
You take a swim.
You say you've swum;
Your nails you trim,
But they're not trum;
And milk you skim,
Is never skum.

When the words you speak,
Those words are spoken.
If a nose you tweak,
It's never twoken;
Nor can you seek
And say you've soken.

If a top you spin,
The top is spun;
A hare you skin,
Yet 'tis not skum.
Nor can a grin
Be ever grin.

If we forget,
Then we're forgotten;
Yes, if we let,
We haven't gotten,
No house we let,
Is ever gotten.
What we upset,
Is not upset.
Now, don't you think
Our language rotten?

EASILY EXPLAINED.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]
Professor Jenks, of Cornell, is now in Canada investigating the causes of the American emigration to that country. He will probably find that good land and liberal land laws are at the bottom of it. And this he could have learned without crossing the border.

LUCK.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"There goes one of the luckiest fellows I ever knew."
"Did he find a gold mine, or was some rich man kind enough to leave him a lot of money?"
"It was better than that. He started one day to write a love poem, but it turned out to be the words of a popular song."

NOT INTERESTED.

[Judge.]
The Maid—I hear that you received an offer of marriage the other day?
Cleo—Yes; from a man who wrote that "his love outlasts his income."
The Maid—How poetic! What was his name?
Cleo—I didn't think to look at the signature.

THE EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

[Puck.]
"Slowly he was slaving away at that desk for twenty years or so. Wonder why he's never been promoted."
"Why, he's always taken a pride in doing more than he's paid for, and his employers have been afraid they couldn't find a man to fill his place."

A GOOD DEED.

[Yonkers Statesman.]
Baum—Are you doing anything to relieve the sufferings of your neighbors?
Ebert—Yes; I have just sold my phonograph.

USE FOR THE BASS.

[Fliegende Blätter.]
She—If I am not mistaken, I have the honor of speaking to the renowned bass, have I not?
He—And what can I do for you, madam?
She—If you would be so kind as to call out "Johann!" at the top of your voice, I can't find my carriage.

A WOMAN'S LEISURE.

[Chicago News.]
Little Edna—What is "leisure" mamma?
Mamma—It's the spare time a woman has in which she can do some other kind of work, my dear.

MAY COME HIMSELF.

[Ottawa Journal.]
President Roosevelt has a man out learning why so many Americans are rushing into Canada. When he gets his report Mr. Roosevelt, being a man of great discernment, will probably come here himself to live.

Hosiery, 15c, 25c, 35c.

Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hosiery, regular 40c, tonight . . . 25c
Ladies' White Egyptian Cotton Stockings, lace boots; tonight . . . 35c
Boys' Ribbed Cotton Stockings, double heels and toes; regular 25c, tonight . . . 15c

Neckwear, Etc.

Four dozen travelers' sample Collars and Turnovers, tonight, about half regular price.
Lace Pin Books, containing Gilt Pins, 10c . . . 3 for 25c
Patent Leather Belts, white, green, brown, red and black tonight . . . 20c

Dupont's Hairbrushes at 20 Per Cent Off

Hairbrushes (Dupont's) made in France; a large variety in all sizes; solid ebony back; guaranteed pure bristles; 25c to \$2.50; at 20 per cent tonight.
Hair Brushes were, 25c . . . 19c

Dressing Sacks

Dept. Upstairs.

Six dozen Printed Japanese Dressing Sacks, kimono styles, flowing sleeves. Choice patterns and colorings. To clear at

48c

PHONE

First Floor, 791
Second Floor, 2174

Handkerchiefs

Japanese Drawn-Work Linen Handkerchiefs, at 15c, 20c and 25c
Colored Border Handkerchiefs, regular 12½c, tonight . . . 3 for 25c
Mourning Handkerchiefs, 18-inch, black stripe, . . . 2 for 25c

Toilet Requisites.

Cheney's Listerized Tooth Powder, 35c, tonight . . . 20c
Olive Oil Castile Soap, twin-bar, tonight . . . 5c
Talcum Powder, violet, 25c tin, tonight . . . 15c
Larebe bar Pure Castile Soap, . . . 22c

Men's Suits

UPSTAIRS.
To clear, Men's Blue and Black Suits:
\$7.50 Suits . . . \$5.95
\$10.00 Suits . . . \$7.95
\$12.00 Suits . . . \$9.95
\$15.00 Suits . . . \$12.95

DETROIT LOSES BATTING EYES

(Continued from page seven.)

land and four with Chicago, and with the exception of that with the Browns, their home series are far from snaps on the inter-club records so far established. Jennings' team must get an even break or better at home with the Athletics, and capture a large majority of their other Eastern games at Bennett Park to secure the 1937 pennant.

If only the Tigers would wallopp New York and Boston, what a howl of joy would break forth in the Tiger burg! The striped ones play three with the Highlanders, and four with the Bean Masticators, beginning the 19th of this month. All seven games will be played at Detroit.

Toronto looks good at present, and with fair luck should take the tag hands down. Those Leafs have shown us that, with proper leadership, they can cover ground in real championship fashion.

Stone, for St. Louis, had seven hits in eight times at bat in two games at New York. One of his bingles was a homer.

In attendance figures up to date, Detroit has been beaten only by Chicago and Boston. While Philadelphia draws more people, 25-cent baseball makes it necessary to get twice as many people.—Detroit Tribune.

Does it pay to treat baseball players with the utmost consideration for their personal comfort? Does kindness pay better dividends than severity? To these two questions there will be many answers, but who shall say if the present policy of the Cleveland Club is right or wrong? Manager Lajoie is himself responsible for most of the luxuries that his players now enjoy. Do his men appreciate his kindness? It is at Larry's suggestion that the Naps ride to and from the games in luxurious carriages instead of the villainous 'buses. Does the playing of the Naps indicate that they appreciate this innovation? At the hotels where the Naps stay on their trips around the circuit, Manager Larry is a confirmed and insistent stickler for the welfare and comfort of his men. Has the playing of the Naps been of a kind to suggest that Larry's thoughtfulness has been appreciated? In brief, and with no waste of words, what is the best thing to do? Treat the Naps as Larry and the Cleveland club-owners have treated them—with the utmost laxity as to discipline and the far reaches of kindness as to their comfort—with only in Larry's thoughtfulness has been a rigid system of discipline that shall exact a dollar's worth of work and of ambition and of loyalty for every dollar that is paid out in salary? There are a few players—just a very few—on the Cleveland team who appreciate the luxury that Secretary Barnard gives them in their trips around the circuit. There are a few—just a very few—who appreciate the fact that Larry does not pry on their movements, but trusts to their own common sense and good judgment to keep in condition. But does Larry's kindness pay? Does the extra money the Cleveland Club expends for its players' comfort bring back any dividends? Or would it be wise to demand a pound of service for a pound of gold?—Cleveland Press.

In the heat of victory, there are two men who are not to be forgotten, along with Jones, Crawford, Cobb, Rossman, O'Leary, Coughlin, Schmidt and the pitchers and the little leader. They are Jerry Downs and Freddie Payne. Downs is easily one of the few finds of the year in the American League. While he is not one of the sensational batters, he is seemingly always on hand when needed. And when he does meet the ball it usually goes straight over the infielders' heads for two or more bases. As hitting will be needed in all the coming series, it will not be surprising if good old Schiefke is kept to help Jennings on the coaching lines, where he is at his best, Jerry place the men.

"The four of us are working right, and we can do the business," said Eddie Slevier. "They need not worry about the pitchers. We'll be there with the rest of them. It isn't the pitching every third day that kills the twirler, it's the way he takes care of himself after his games. Most of them don't adjust their mode of living to meet the extra work. Plenty of sleep and rest in eating will keep any good pitcher in such shape that he could go through a whole season pitching every third day."—Detroit Tribune.

It is a mystery to laymen why club-owners do not forbid their players to use spikes so long they are dangerous to themselves as well as their opponents. Shortstop Tannehill, of the White Sox, was cut down in the half, second championship game, has been

Gloves, 25c to \$2.50

Sample Life Gloves tonight 25c to . . . 75c
Long Silk Gloves, black, white and colors; tonight . . . \$1.00
Ladies' Driving Gauntlet Gloves, in mocha and kid \$1.50, \$2.25, \$2.50

RIBBONS

New Velvet Ribbons, all widths, in sky, old rose, mauve, cardinal, golden brown, myrtle, navy, white and black at per yard . . . 30c to 30c
Fancy Ribbons for sashes; tonight per yard . . . 15c and 19c

Veilings, Etc.

Black Chiffon Veiling, with polka dot; regular 65c yard; tonight . . . 32½c
Non-Collapsible Hair Pads; great-est thing that you can wear; 30c and 35c; reduced tonight . . . 15c
Cover-All Hair Nets, made of human hair . . . 25c

HEADQUARTERS

For your week's end shopping. Tonight 7 to 10 o'clock, 3 hours of busy selling at our SPECIAL Saturday Prices.

48c
PHONE
First Floor, 791
Second Floor, 2174

Lace Curtains

7 patterns in Nottingham Lace Curtains, very desirable designs, 3½ yards long, 300 pairs, to sell at per pair tonight . . . \$1.00 and \$1.25

Taffeta Silk

27-inch Jap Taffeta Silks, at per yard . . . 50c
In cream, white and all colors.
Better grades of Italian-dyed Jap Silks, in cream and black, at per yard . . . 65c, 75c and 85c

Black Parasols

3 dozen Ladies' Black Parasols, guaranteed fast black, durable covering, steel rod, choice of Dresden, bone, wood and crook handles. Worth \$1.00, tonight . . . 85c
Fancy Parasols reduced.

Undermuslins

Cambric Petticoats, worth \$2.00, tonight . . . \$1.40
Slightly Soiled Corset Covers, elaborately trimmed, were \$1.65, at . . . \$1.00
Crompton's "Phonac" Corsets, (hose supporters) . . . \$1.00

Wash Fabrics

12½c and 18c Muslins, tonight at . . . 7½c
Remnant lengths of Wash Goods worth up to 75c, at . . . 39c
Remnant lengths of Wash Goods, worth \$1.50, at . . . 69c

Men's Shirts

White and Colored Men's Shirts, soft and hard fronts, of good washing fabrics, in neat patterns; some slightly soiled; sizes 14 to 18½; worth 60c and 75c; tonight . . . 35c

Waists at Half

Finely tucked White Lawn Waists, \$1.00, for . . . 50c
Embroidery Trimmed White Lawn Waists, were \$1.50, tonight . . . 75c
Waists, buttoned in back; fancy yokes; \$2.00, for . . . \$1.00

Boys' Wash Blouses

Upstairs.
Boys' White and Colored Wash Shirts and Blouses; tonight 25c Blouses . . . 12½c
35c Blouses . . . 18c
50c Blouses . . . 25c
75c Blouses . . . 38c
\$1.50 Blouses . . . 75c

Room Rugs

English All-Wool Tapestry Room Rugs:
3x4, were \$8.00, at . . . \$6.85
3x3½, were \$9.50, at . . . \$7.85
3½x4, were \$10.50, at . . . \$9.35
4x4, were \$13.00, at . . . \$11.80
4x4, were \$15.00, at . . . \$13.00

Petticoats

Dept. Upstairs.

3 doz. Percale Petticoats, navy and white spots and blue and white checks, deep flounce and double flounce. All sizes. Worth 75c to \$1.00. Tonight

49c

NEW IDEA

PATTERNS, 10c EACH

Wrappers at 95c

12 dozen Print Wrappers in light and dark colors, blue and white, black and white, gray and white, very deep flounce, full sleeves, regular \$1.25 to \$1.75, at . . . 95c

Ladies' Suits

4 dozen only, Shirtdress Suits, in printed, percale and ivory lusters, pleated skirts, full sleeves, all perfectly made, \$3.00 to \$4.50. Tonight to clear . . . \$1.50

Men's \$1.00 Overalls, 85c

A special purchase of Men's Cottonade Overall Trousers in all sizes, regular price \$1.00; tonight . . . 85c
West Side, Rear Counter.

THE SPAN OF LIFE

is uncertain. It may be long, or it may be short. You are strong and prosperous now, and NOW is the time to make sure that no change in the days to come can rob you of a competence; or if you die, can fling your family upon the cold charity of the world.

Moderate savings now will secure for you one of the new Reserve Dividend Policies, in THE

LONDON LIFE

Insurance Company, London, Canada.

It will provide an income for the future, and, all the time, right from the start, protect dependent ones.

GEO. McBROOM

Inspector

J. F. MAINE

Supt. Industrial Branch