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LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1907.

RAILWAYS AND WATERWAYS.

An interesting report recently issued by the department of railways and canals is that of Mr. H. J. Butler, the deputy minister and chief engineer, on the politico-commercial aspects of the transportation question.

Mr. Butler finds that in both Canada and the United States, which have been passing through like experiences, the growth of traffic has outstripped the means of accommodating it, and that there has been congestion detrimental to business, which the efforts of those concerned, the utmost goodwill of the railway companies and manufacturers of rolling stock, whose resources have been severely taxed, have failed to overcome. Double and even quadruple tracking, extension of yards and terminals, increase of locomotive power and enlarging of the capacity of cars have all been resorted to without meeting the difficulty.

While the railways have done all in their power to solve the problem confronting them, their customers, in the opinion of Mr. Butler, have failed to perform their part, for, according to the report, the provisions made by consignees for the reception and handling of freight in cities, have by no means kept pace with the efforts put forth by the railways. The deputy minister believes that if consignees did what may reasonably be expected of them, at least some of the difficulties complained of would be overcome.

Relief from a situation of such gravity, evidently cannot be afforded by the railways alone; the country, Mr. Butler says, must look to the waterways. On the great lakes of this continent, he points out, there has been developed a system of vessel transportation by which heavy freight in bulk is being carried at a rate of 0.34 mills per mile, or about one-tenth of the average charge of the railways on all traffic. The vessels employed in this traffic, though not of ocean strength, are of ocean size, some of them being 500 and 600 feet in length and from 50 to 60 feet beam, with a freight-carrying capacity of from 10,000 to 14,000 tons. Last year a fleet of 878 of these ships carried through the Erie Canal 51,750,000 tons of freight, while during the same year the entire railway traffic in Canada was only 57,466,000 tons.

The deputy minister points out that other countries are also looking to the improved waterways as a solution of their transportation problems. The State of New York is enlarging the Erie Canal. Construction of a 14-foot waterway from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico through United States territory has been begun. A greater enterprise of the same character is the Panama Canal, which the United States Government is pushing forward. The development of Britain's already extensive canal system is now being studied by a royal commission, while Germany, France and Russia have spent or are contemplating the expenditure of vast sums in the enlargement or extension of their internal waterways.

That Canada will ere long also find it absolutely necessary to make further extensions and improvements in her canals, in order to meet the demands of her rapidly-growing population and commerce, Mr. Butler confidently believes. What in the nature of things will most likely be resolved on will, he thinks, be the creation of a 20-foot system of navigation from Lake Huron to Montreal by the Ottawa River, and the enlargement of the Welland Canal to a 20-foot depth. In this opinion, Mr. Butler has the indorsement of other competent authorities.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE LORDS.

The coming session of the British Parliament will be exciting and eventful, if a forecast given out by Mr. Justin McCarthy, historian and parliamentarian, is to be relied on. Mr. McCarthy is noted as an impartial observer of and writer on British political affairs, and his expressed views invariably carry weight on both sides of the Atlantic. In an article in the November Independent he deals at some length with what he terms "the coming political crisis in England," and indicates the probable course of events.

The writer is certain that the Campbell-Bannerman Government is determined to force the issue with the House of Lords. To begin with, it has been decided to compel that body to submit to the Commons on certain important proposals already made to the Lords and rejected by them. Dissolution and an appeal to the country will follow if, as is likely, the peers persist in their refusal to yield. Of

the result of that appeal the Government has not the slightest doubt, being confident of an overwhelming majority against the House of Lords.

Mr. McCarthy predicts that the Government's first step on the assembling of the new Parliament will be to take up the long-pending Irish home rule question, introducing a measure of national self-government satisfactory to the people of the Emerald Isle. Reconstruction of the House of Lords will next engage the Government's attention, and if the upper chamber should still prove unyielding, the Government will again appeal to the country. If the result of that appeal is a mandate from the people demanding the reconstruction of the House of Lords the Government will not hesitate to carry it out.

Reports of division in the Ministry on this question are discredited by the writer, who is generally well informed on the inner workings of political parties in Britain; but even if there is a slight difference of opinion, he has no doubt that on the main propositions there will be substantial agreement. He is firmly convinced of the Government's strength, and that the adherents of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will stand at his back while he is carrying on the fight the House of Lords itself has forced on him.

That the Lords will stubbornly resist all attempts at reconstruction there can be no doubt; but, in spite of the deep-seated conservatism of the British mind, ever slow to adopt radical measures, there is reason to believe that popular sentiment is becoming more and more dissatisfied with the House of Lords, as at present constructed, and that eventually its power to thwart the popular will must be curtailed.

The approaching struggle will be watched with interest throughout the English-speaking world.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL PLIGHT.

The city of London, like every other municipality which must borrow money, is feeling the financial pinch. Some \$300,000 is needed to pay for local improvements, and the banks are reluctant to advance so large a sum, although the city's credit is unimpeachable. Gilt-edged 4 per cent municipal debentures, which sold at above par a few years ago, will not bring over 90 at the present time, a ruinous figure. The city's best plan would be to negotiate a bank loan, even at excessive interest, if it can be procured, and wait for the loosening of the money market.

Ratepayers may well look critically at the costly undertakings which they are asked to indorse. These schemes involve an immediate expenditure of about \$850,000. It would be suicidal to throw debentures to this amount upon the present market. The city fathers should see that capital expenditure is whittled down to the finest point possible until the monetary situation improves. The water commissioners are asking for nearly \$600,000, when they could tide over the difficulties by a much smaller outlay. The city council has made no attempt to ascertain whether the expenditure of over a quarter of a million dollars could be saved by arranging to have Niagara power distributed by the existing plant. The ratepayers are asked to assume, in addition to this capital expenditure, an obligation to annually pay interest and sinking fund upon the cost of a transmission line from Niagara before they know even approximately how much power can be sold in the city, or at what rate it can be delivered to consumers. The civic managers should tell the public how they propose to meet the financial problem, or they should ask for only so much money as is absolutely necessary at the present time.

WHERE SOUTHEY AND COLERIDGE LIVED.

At Keswick yesterday the Keswick estate of the late Miss Gibson, which included Greta Hall as occupied formerly by Southey and Coleridge, was offered for sale by auction.

Penrhyn lady bid £1,400 for Greta Hall and grounds, with a plot of the field on the east side. The property was eventually sold in one lot to the agent for Robert Slack, Derwent Hill, Keswick, for £6,200.

NOT NECESSARY.

Little Fred had been invited to a school-fellow's birthday party. His mother called out to him, "Be sure and wash your face, Fred."

"Oh, all right," said the lad, and mumbled some other words.

"What's that you are saying?" asked his mother.

"I said, 'Are you sure that I need to wash?' for Bob told me the party was going to be quite an informal affair."

TRUE TO THE TRUST.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"The young man that's calling on you now, Doris, is an agreeable change from the others."

"How?"

"He doesn't turn down the gas in the parlor."

"Why, mamma, he works for the gas company."

A WALKING SHOP.

[London Mail.]

In the pockets of a boy, who met with an accident, and who was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, were found a diamond ring, numerous buttons, four yards of string, three penknives, a metal watch, several lead pencils, foreign stamps, two fish hooks and a Japanese cracker.

MARGARET ANGLIN.

[Victoria Colonist.]

There has been quite a lot of talk in

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1907

WAGE NEW FIGHT TO SAVE GIRLS

The Philocalians of New York Give Up Hansoms and Highballs.

New York, Nov. 17. — Believing many young women are being led astray by following what they conceive to be the practices of women in fashionable life, Dr. Adelaide Wallerstein, of 395 West Eighty-third street, and 23 other women, have formed the Philocalian Club, to wage a crusade against girls who ride from the theater in hansom cabs, drink highballs, and wear décolleté gowns and open-work waists.

Dr. Wallerstein is enthusiastic over the movement, but while she and her associates are anxious it shall accomplish much good, she does not want to be called a reformer.

"Say anything you please about the club, but please do not call me a reformer," she said, in speaking of the new organization.

"Our club is an exclusive one, and is limited to 24 members," she added. "No one else can join unless some member dies or gets tired of carrying out the principles of the club and quits."

"Swear Off" to Teach Others.

"How, then, do you intend to carry out your ideas if you do not preach them?" she was asked.

"Why, by force of example, of course. We have all pledged ourselves not to wear décolleté gowns—that is, gowns that show the neck will be cut lower than the collarbone. You know that is not low. Then we have pledged ourselves not to drink highballs or cocktails. And about hansom cabs. It is wrong for two young people to ride about in hansom cabs at night."

"A couple should go straight home from the theater instead of seeking the bright lights of restaurants. A young woman should be able to prepare a dainty feast, I think. I know she would if she did not expect to be taken out somewhere."

"It is not that we lack confidence in the girls of today. I know that hansom cabs, after theater suppers, the highball and the cocktail, are considered perfectly conventional, but we are pleading our best to change these customs of the world."

"Good, Cosy Place" Is Wanted.

"What kind of place would you suggest?"

"Oh, some good, cosy place, where they could sing proper songs, dance and play, and have a good time under proper supervision. Young people see fashionable folk in the theaters, in cafes, eating and drinking cocktails and highballs, and they go to dance-halls and do likewise."

CAUSEANDEFFECT.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Hebbsagawichandeebeana, Apicewewepie, Angpiscapowetcedewon, Whilowebanatyoreye.

Then, later on, there comes to him A very common question: He wonders how it was that he Contracted indigestion.

HONOR TO A GOOD MAN.

[Catholic Record.]

Nova Scotia gave the Hon. Wm. Fielding a moral lesson. His best and brightest came from every section of the Province to express by their words and presence their admiration for his sterling qualities of mind and heart, and their appreciation of his achievements for twenty-five years. We may not dwell on his work. We content ourselves with saying that the garnered wisdom of years, the gift of going to the heart of a subject, measuring it in the light of a trained intellect, and the large-hearted charity are given to the upbuilding of Canada.

TOO MUCH DELAY.

[Brooklyn Life.]

Miss Gibson Girl—How long before you can let me have this gown?
Dressmaker—Two weeks, miss.
Miss Gibson Girl—Heavens! In the meantime he may propose to someone else!

GOOD-BYE, SUMMER GIRL.

[Walter B. Crane, in New York Times.]

Hello! Little Summer Girl,
I am at the station.
I am sad and lone.
Just a good-bye message—
Press your car bell.
Close to the receiver—
Good-bye, Summer Girl!

Devy bluebell are your eyes,
Golden corn your hair;
Cheeks like sweet blush roses,
Summer Girl so fair.
Light winds are in laughter,
Song, the brooklet's swirl,
Autumn is the station—
Good-bye, Summer Girl!

SUBMERGE YOUR SMILES, GIRL.

Leaves your footsteps light
You were all my summer.
You, my heart's delight,
Autumn town far from you,
In the madding whirl,
O'er the long "longdistance"—
Good-bye, Summer Girl!

FENCING A CONTINENT.

[Lloyd's Weekly.]

After five years' work the great transcontinental rabbit-proof fence has been completed in West Australia. Its length is 2,000 miles, and the cost of its erection has been very nearly \$1,250,000. It is furnished at intervals of five miles with systems of traps, in which hundreds of rabbits are captured and destroyed daily.

THE WITCH PROTESTS.

[Exchange.]

Said the sour old witch:
"Things have reached such a pitch
That I dare not go broomstick riding;
For these airbubbles
With gas bags and wheels,
With my broomstick are ever colliding."

EXALTATION OF THE COW.

[Halifax Chronicle.]

Eight cents a quart for milk!

If I'd a cow that gave such milk,
I'd dress her up in watered silk;
I'd feed her on the finest whey,
And milk her forty times a day.

AN INCURIOUS KENTUCKY WOMAN.

[Horse Cove (Ky.) Gazette.]

Mrs. Mary Morris died at Arthur, Edmonson County, a few days ago, aged 84. She had lived in the place 55 years, and had not been off the place but three times. She lived within ten miles of the railroad and never saw a train. Her farm is half a mile from Green River, yet she never saw the river but once. She spun and wove her own clothes and raised a large family. Her lack of curiosity was amusing to her family, who came and went at their will.

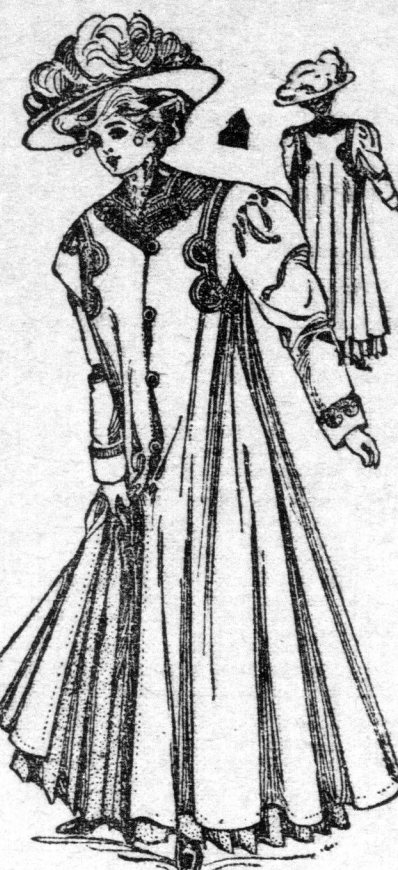
Christmas Number New Idea Magazine, 5c.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

New Idea Patterns for December, 10c.

How Time Flies! Christmas Looms Up In The Near Future. Just Five Weeks

And the time is really very short. Just a matter of five weeks in which to do all your Christmas shopping. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the advisability of making early selections, while choice is at its best and time and leisure—and this store's best service—are at the disposal of all before the holiday crowds come. Hundreds are already busy with their Christmas shopping lists, for the pleasure of gift-giving is greatest when one can take one's own good time in buying.



Another Consignment of Ladies' Fashionable Winter Coats Just to Hand

Exclusive styles from Paris and Berlin, comprising three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths; tight-fitting and long coats, semi-fitted and loose back coats, lined through and body lined.

(Second Floor.)

Novelties in Handsome Coats that offer an exact fit to every woman and that keep abreast of every fashion idea within the boundaries of good taste, effectually eliminating every difference between high-class ladies' tailoring and the coats we have ready for immediate use. The advantage of buying at Chapman's was never better exemplified than now, selections and qualities of the highest excellence. Values have never been more attractive and there is the "something different" about these garments, not merely a difference of fabric and cut, but of tailoring and finish. Your inspection is invited.

Our Handsome Black Broadcloth Coats at \$12.50, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$35.

Extra quality broadcloths, lined throughout, in three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths, long, tight-fitting and semi-loose back.

Our Fine Imported Box Cloth Coats

In browns, fawns, new biscuits, mulberry, gray, myrtle, green, etc. The excellent tailoring is conspicuous about these coats; broad shouldered effects, large full sleeves, smart, dressy effects; all silk stitching, cloth strappings; in different lengths, and very moderately priced at \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY OF FURS.

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

two years after he won the title. Fitzsimmons and Corbett also fought, but Jim's best battle was with Peter Jackson, and Bob beat the Black Pearl in Minneapolis in four rounds.

Judging by the criticism heaped upon Tommy Burns and the praise bestowed upon Jeffries for refusing to fight a colored man for the highest honors in the game, it is not the championship title, but the holder of it, that is up for argument. Jeffries, as stated, always carries out of the turning down Johnson, while Burns is being grinded for doing the same thing. One would suppose that Jeffries, contrived invincible and big enough to trim the black to a frazzle, would be the man selected to knock Johnson's championship aspirations galley west. Jeffries, as he was several years ago, undoubtedly could have turned the trick, and had he then taken him on this article. But in all fairness—and, surely, pugilism, as well as all other branches of sport, demands fair play to the black to know Johnson's footstep, if a colored heavy-weight champion is obnoxious to those who lauded Jeffries for not giving Johnson a chance to win it, and who were not probably still are—of the opinion that Jeff could have defeated Jack with one hand tied behind his back, why did they not make efforts to inveigle Jeffries into a match with him? Presumably, that Johnson beat Burns, will not those who believe he is Tommy's master, and who are cursing Tommy for dodging him, tell what they do not want—a colored heavy-weight champion?

It repeatedly has been stated that Jeffries will fight for the championship should a foreigner win the title from an American, and, taking him at his word, if he is sponsor for his statement, why still allude to him as the champion when he says he will fight for it should a foreigner win it? Whom would the foreigner win it? From Jeffries or Burns?

Furthermore, how can a man retired for more than three years, and who has refereed fights for the title once held by him still lay claim to the title? That, I am sure, is too deep for the followers of the game, and surely the layman. There is no doubt Jeff was the best big man that ever stepped into a ring to do battle, and probably could trim any heavyweight in the world should he again take up the game, but he has elected to become a spectator.

The latest regarding the big Californian is that Tex Rickard and Jim Coffroth are offering him all kinds of money inducements to take one more whirl with the mitts, and the man they want him to meet is no other than Jack Johnson. Rickard says he will hang up \$40,000 for the scrap, and Coffroth says he will see Tex's offer and go him a few thousand better. Rickard's offer, however, does not go unless Jack defeats Tommy Burns, and Jim probably has the same string to his offer. And the strangest thing about these offers is the sporting writers have taken kindly to them.

Now, as to Burns and his fighting a colored man for the championship. Before sailing for England he stated he would fight Johnson upon his return to this country provided the purse warranted it; also that he would demand the long end of the purse—75 per cent of it, in fact—regardless of the result. He makes this demand because Joe Gans asked for and received \$8,000 of the \$10,000 purse when he fought Burns' protégé, Jimmy Burns (George Mims). That, he evidently believes, is paying the colored fighters in their own coin.

But how about the white fighters

starting the long end of the purse owed men Jim's best outcome? Fitzsimmons demanded and got it the first time he fought Jeffries, and it is well known that the Battling Nelson party received it at the Goldfield fight.

Of course, Burns' demand depends upon the result of his fight with Gunner Moir, as also does his proposed fight with Jackson. Should the Gunner will be an English asset, and may be the means of bringing Jeffries out of his retirement—and then, perhaps, the Gunner would not care to fight.

Meanwhile the Nevada and San Francisco promoters will increase their purse offerings to induce Jeff to fight, and the sporting writers will nag at Burns and boost Johnson as the coming champion.

San Francisco sports will be favored with an international featherweight fight on Nov. 22, when Owen Moran, the boss little fighter of England, and Frankie Neil, "native son," hook up to battle twenty rounds, under the management of Aleck Greggains. This will be Frankie's first fight of importance in over a year. He lost to Abe Baker on July 4, 1906, and to Harry O'Toole on Aug. 7. Both fights went the limit of twenty rounds.

The fight, on paper, looks the best between little fellows that has been billed for the coast in a long while, and should draw a large crowd. The boys have signed for a large crowd. At 6 o'clock on the evening of the fight, a weight Moran refused to match at O'Toole at Philadelphia, Tom McCarey, of Los Angeles, offered him a match with Abe, but he said the weight, 122 pounds, was a bit too steep for him. Now that he has matched with Neil at the same weight, heavier in fact than Attel would have asked for at ringside, the supposition is he did not fancy Abe's game.

Tom McCarey seems determined to secure a fight for George Memsic for this month. He had "Young" Donohue hooked up, but the astutest called it off, and now Tom is after "Kid" Farmer, who accompanied Attel to Los Angeles. Farmer is a welterweight, but says he will agree to weigh 123 pounds. The agreement, Memsic demands him, the supposition is he insists upon receiving 50 per cent of the purse, win or lose, or draw.

"Kid" Herman and Packey McFarland are working like Trojans to condition themselves for their fifteen-round encounter scheduled to take place at Davenport on Nov. 21. Herman is shaping thus far as the Belmont farm with Johnny Coulson as his speed boxing partner. Packey is training at Waukegan, and reports from there state he will be in the pink of condition when he enters the ring.

FEARS A HOLY WAR.

Paris, Nov. 18. — A correspondent in Morocco of the Matin has secured an interview with the Mulai Hafid, the sultan of the south, who declared he was about to march against his brother, Abd-el-Asiz, the sultan of record. Hafid said he hoped France would not assist his brother, as otherwise he would be forced to fight her, too, and in this event all of Morocco would arise in a holy war.

"God will be our leader," he said, "and neither I nor any other Mussulman will be able to control this movement."

The imports of lead into Great Britain declined from 229,500 tons in 1905 to 226,200 tons in 1906, while the exports for the year fell from 60,500 tons to 58,400 tons. The consumption of lead in Great Britain showed a decrease of over 25,000 tons compared with 1905.

BROTHER APPEARS IN GHOST'S FORM

Other Members of Family Had Mourned Russian as Dead for Three Years.

Jasonville, Ind., Nov. 17. — After two unsuccessful attempts to reach America, and after being mourned as dead by his relatives for more than three years, Mick Yarnock, a native of Guttberg, near Moscow, Russia, made his appearance last week at the home of his brother, Nicholas Yarnock, a native of America first, and wrote to Mick, who embarked for New York. He told the immigration officers he had work here and was deported as a contract laborer. He again embarked, with six others, but was taken off the ship by a Russian gunboat, and sent to prison at Moscow. After frightful hardships, in which many of his companions committed suicide, he was released.

He started for America again, landed all right, and started west in quest of his brother, whom he found here by the merest accident. The brother, not hearing from him because letters went astray, believed him dead, and was shocked on Mick's arrival as if he had risen from the grave.

What is said to be the record coal-mining operation is said to be that made a short time ago when 914 tons were put on board the Carmania in seven hours and 50 minutes.

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