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LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 10.

UNFAIR TO THE WESTERN.

On many points there may be in London and Western Ontario difference of opinion as to Mr. Whitney's policy of stand-pat. But there is one question which has now ben agitated for some years in this part of the Province, and on which a unanimous petition has been tendered the Premier by a large, populous and important region, that admits now of no difference of opinion, and presses for an immediate and generous solution. The Premier has persistently deferred any action on the claims of the arts department of the Western University to some Government aid in the work that it labors to accomplish for these western towns and counties, although their representatives have signified in the most pronounced manner their desire to see the Western University supported. Under the aegis of the Premier, the education department even refuses a recognition of honor degrees conferred by this University in language and history subjects, on the pretext that those who take these degrees have not received adequate training in science courses. As this non-recognition means simply that specialist standing for teachers of language and history in collegiate institutes is withheld from Western graduates, and as such teachers do not touch the science subjects, the plea of the education department is plainly unfair. Asked by the University authorities to explain its attitude, it has discourteously declined even to reply to letters politely seeking information. The fact is that while withholding all financial aid from the arts department of the Western University, the Government of Sir James Whitney is trying through the education department to knife this institution, and to destroy it. The wonder is that the University struggles along as well as it does, actually increasing its enrollment of students each year in spite of Governmental hostility. But for this the explanation is that the University is uniquely well situated, and would be crowded, like the Normal School of London, if it were given the least chance.

As things are, Toronto University is overcrowded, like the Toronto schools, and mainly by students residing in Toronto. But for that overcrowded, unwieldy and inconvenient institution, this whole western country is forced to pay heavily. While London pays this year thousands of dollars directly into Toronto University, and the immediate surrounding country tens of thousands of dollars, in the form of succession duties, not one cent of our taxes comes back to Western University. This city contributes a sum of money each year to the maintenance of Western University, and must also send a tribute each year to Toronto. It is simply a piece of robbery that has gone on longer than enough. Is the Hon. Adam Beck doing anything at all to put an end to it?

The grant of $10,000 a year to the Hygienic Institute must not be misunderstood as a grant to the University, though it is possible that the arts department may indirectly derive some slight benefit from it. While the pretext of the education department that the Western students are insufficiently instructed in science to entitle them to specialist certificates as language teachers will probably be disposed of, some other pretext of enmity may next be trumped up. What the Western University should have from the Government is encouragement and the helping hand, not the cold steel under the ribs.

VOTE FOR THE GARBAGE BYLAW.

After some study of the bylaw for a system of garbage collection and disposal upon which ratepayers will vote in the municipal election, The Advertiser feels justified in giving the measure its support. There should be a general willingness to adopt the system, even at considerable cost, but its sponsors claim that it will be practically self-sustaining.

There has been a vigorous agitation for a garbage system in London for several years, and a combination of conditions makes the present scheme exceedingly timely. The initiative came from the hospital trust. At the present time Victoria Hospital is in need of a new heating system. Its equipment is in units, the boilers being scattered about the basement of the building. Not only was centralization of the plant necessary to adequate service, but the law requires that in such institutions the boilers must be housed in a separate building. It was proposed to establish an incinerator of the modern type at a considerable distance from the hospital, piping the steam underground, and the city was asked to furnish a sufficient amount of garbage to provide the institution with heat. It was with an eye to economy that the hospital trust decided to build the garbage consumer. A new heating system of the ordinary type would have cost from $10,000 to $30,000. It would have consumed coal to the extent of between $7,000 and $8,000 yearly. From the proposal of the trust came the idea of wider co-operation and a general system for the city.

The bylaw upon which the electors are to vote will, if it is indorsed, provide for a debenture issue of $50,000. This amount will be sufficient to buy the necessary land, build the incinerator, and furnish an equipment of horses and wagons. The citizen has to choose between this plan, which means systematic cleanliness for the whole community, and paying from $10,000 to $30,000 for a new system of heating that will burn between $7,000 and $8,000 worth of coal annually. The incinerator would practically pay for itself in five years, as the money previously expended for fuel would be credited to the city.

It is estimated that the annual cost of the system will be in the neighborhood of $10,000 annually, including interest and sinking fund, or less than 25 cents per capita for the entire community. Once the cost of installation has been met, the system will be practically self-sustaining through the saving in coal. The bylaw provides that the maintenance cost shall be charged to the general rate. There will be no multiplication of officials, as it is proposed to give the city engineer's department supervision. The scheme provides for the carting away, several times a week, of all refuse, ashes and litter that are placed in the cans which each householder will be expected to furnish for himself.

Thousands of citizens at the present time contribute from $5 to $15 yearly to private garbage collectors. The municipal system will entail a considerable saving in many cases. But the most praiseworthy point of the scheme is that it means the abolition of the insanitary conditions that prevail in many a back yard today.

It is to be hoped that ratepayers will recognize what is nothing short of a providential opportunity to keep their house in order, and vote the measure through without a dissenting voice.

SIGNIFICANT BRITISH AND GERMAN SPEECHES.

By a coincidence British and German statesmen discussed British and German relations on the same night, and with unwonted frankness.

The German Chancellor had to defend the Moroccan agreement before a hostile Reichstag, one group of which, the Socialists, condemned the whole enterprise, and another, composed chiefly of agrarian Conservatives, complained that Germany had been worsted in the negotiations. Underlying the Conservative protest was the assumption that the British Government had taken occasion to humiliate Germany by abetting France. The irritation against Great Britain was voiced by the Conservative leader, Herr Heydebrand. He professed to find an affront to Germany in Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech to London bankers. "Germany now knows where to find the enemy," he cried. "Germans are not accustomed to such things. The German people will give a German answer to this English question." This bellicose language was applauded by members and spectators. Of course, the Chancellor was guilty of no such indiscretion. He had no difficulty in justifying German interference, since France had proceeded to occupy Morocco in violation of treaty stipulations. He merely glanced at Great Britain's part of the affair, with a deprecatory reference to Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill spoke at the Guildhall at the lord mayor's annual banquet, a function which is usually signalized by important public utterances. Mr. Asquith denied that Great Britain had tampered with the negotiations between Germany and France, though his remark that "where treaty obligations come in it is our duty to fulfill them," may imply that Great Britain would have been bound to aid France if France had called upon her. Mr. Churchill, in his first address as Lord of the Admiralty, was more outspoken than his chieftain. He candidly admitted that "the sudden and rapid growth of the German navy was the main factor" in the increase of British naval expenditure. While this competition continued "every element of distrust and unrest is armed and active, and one evil leads to another in a long, ugly concatenation." Mr. Churchill acknowledged that Germany had not accelerated her shipbuilding programme, and had adhered strictly to the declarations of her ministers in that respect. No doubt, Mr. Churchill felt that this compliment was due to Germany, after the unhappy blunder of his predecessor, Mr. McKenna, who created a panic in 1909 by charging that German construction had been pushed ahead of the scheduled time. Mr. Churchill went on to make an even more highly significant statement. If Germany adhered to the programme laid down in her naval law of ten years ago, there would be a great and sensible relief in Europe, as it would be felt that the high-water mark had been reached. "If, on the other hand, her already vast programme should be swollen, it would be a matter of extreme regret, although, I am bound to say that Great Britain, of all states in the world, would be the most able to bear the strain, and the last to fall at the call of duty."

Here, then, is an invitation, a promise, and a warning to Germany. She is invited in the interests of peace not to accelerate or increase her shipbuilding programme. If she accepts the invitation she is promised that British naval expenditure will be curtailed accordingly. She is warned that if she decides to build more ships than her present naval law calls for, Great Britain will continue to build against her.

It looks as though the Manchu dynasty will lose more than its queue.

Mr. Rowell is to stump the Province with Mr. Mackenzie King. An excellent platform team.

In this rejoicing over the Moroccan agreement, nobody seems to care how Morocco feels about it.

Mr. Churchill hopes for a reduction of naval expenditure. Perhaps Great Britain will get along without Sir Hugh Graham's Dreadnoughts.

The German Conservatives have common ground with the British Conservatives in one particular. They are both mad at Lloyd George's speeches.

The Crown Prince of Germany, applauding belligerent speeches in the Reichstag, is what his father was at the same age. But the father has been seasoned and steadled by responsibility ,and the son is still very green.

The Fripp bill merely asked that municipalities be allowed by a vote of their ratepayers to tax land more heavily than improvements. If any community, having tried a differential tax, wished to go back to the present system, it could do so in a year. There is nothing revolutionary in such a measure of municipal home rule, yet Sir James Whitney talks of a 'lot of little communes," as if society would be shaken to its foundations. Evidently Sir James himself has been shaken by the agitation. At the eleventh hour he promises a commission, a marked change from his autocratic attitude in the Legislature.

SPEEDY.

[Philadelphia Record.]

First Typewriter Girl — She's a pretty quick operator, isn't she?

Second Typewriter Girl — Quick? I should say she was. She hadn't been in her job two weeks before she was engaged to the boss.

SOMEWHAT AKIN.

[Judge.]

Lady (to author)—I'm a great admirer of your work, Mr. Stiles. I belong to a literary family, you know. My father publishes the local directory.

YOUTH SPOKE FRANKLY.

[The Indianapolis News.]

The pastor of one of the down-town churches of Indianapolis has a 14-year-old son, in whom he places great hope. It was not until recently, however, that the father informed the son of this fact. He believed that his son was old enough to realize that his parents expected much of him in the future. In a confidential, fatherly talk, the boy was told of what was expected of him.

"Father," he said, and he looked his father squarely in the eye, "I will try my best to fulfill your expectations—now let's cut it out."

UNGRATEFUL DAUGHTER.

[Life.]

The modern mother (to her daughter): "Look here, my dear, I am going to give a bridge party this afternoon, and I want you to stay and fill in."

Daughter (wearily): "Oh, mother, I—"

"That's it. You are all alike! Never ready to help me in my household duties."

TRICK OF HUMANITY.

[Filson Young in Saturday Review.]

It is a brave and agreeable trait in human nature that makes people lie about the distance they have walked.

DESIRABLE LIMITATION.

[Washington Star.]

"I envy the man who believes that superstition about Friday," said Mr. Growcher.

"I consider it depressing."

"Not at all. A man ought to be mighty comfortable who can feel sure there's only one unlucky day in the week."

A CONSERVATIVE TRIBUTE.

[Ottawa Journal.]

The manifesto of Mr. N. W. Rowell, the new provincial leader of the Ontario Liberal party, inevitably fails to offer much practical which the Whitney Government is not doing or likely to do; nevertheless, it impresses one as the utterance of a strong, sincere and intelligent man. Considerable of his platform is not novel; much of it is common to both political parties; some of it which hitherto has not been an avowed practical aim of either party is as likely to be welcome to Conservatives as to the Liberals. Nevertheless, the whole gives the impression of a man who does his own thinking, and who would have the will and force to pursue a good many of his ideas into practical action if given the opportunity.

If Mr. Rowell is a man of this kind, it is a good thing for Ontario. Ontario and Canada can be only the better for first-class men in politics on both sides. That is the best guarantee for each party keeping straight and the country getting the best possible out of the party system.

WITH A SERMON IN IT.

[Life.]

A noted sociologist tells the following story of a woman in a southern manufacturing town. Approaching her for statistics, he asked:

"Madam, have you any children?"

"No," she replied, "I have to work in the factory myself."

FEMININE APPLAUSE.

[London Opinion.]

"What on earth d'you keep clapping for? The last singer was awful!

"I know; but I liked the style of her clothes, and I want to have another look at them."

HER KNOWLEDGE.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

President Caroline Hazard, at a reception at Wellesley College, said apropos of the girl graduate:

"May none of our graduates have said of them, absent-mindedly, such a thing as was once said of a western girl. This girl in taking leave of her dean, murmured: 'Good-bye, professor; I am indebted to you for all I know.'

"'Oh,' said the professor, 'pray don't mention such a trifle."

DID THE AUTOMOBILE GET MAD?

[Harper's Weekly.]

"Stop!" cried the man in the road. "You are exceeding the speed limit."

"That's all nonsense," retorted Mr. Binks, bringing his car to a standstill.

"That's what they all say," said the man in the road, climbing into the car. "You can tell your story to the magistrate at Hinktown—just seven miles up the road. Start along, please."

They drove on in silence to Hinktown, where, as the car drew up in front of the courthouse, the man in the road got out.

"Much obliged for the lift," said he. "You can settle that matter of speed with the magistrate if you want to. As a stranger in these here parts I don't think my word would go for much."

STRANGE THING.

[Yonkers Statesman.]

A fool and his money are parted quite soon,
Is as true as a shoe's made of leather;
But the thing that surprises us most is the fact,
How the two get so often together.

USUALLY.

[Puck.]

Friend—What became of that magazine that you organized to warn people against worthless stocks on the market?

Promoter—Well, we sold the public nearly half a million worth of its stock before we failed.

CRUSHING.

[Washington Herald.]

"When I came into the Union station the other morning, after travelling all night," said Hugh Reilly, at the Commercial Club, "I went into the barber shop. 'When you spend the night in a sleeping-car,' I said to the barber, 'it doesn't improve your personal appearance, does it?'

"'Well,' said he, as he looked me over, 'I don't know how you looked when you started, but perhaps you're right.'"

NIBBLED HIS LUNCH.

[Washington Times.]

"You only nibbled at your lunch today, John."

"How do you know?"

"You have crumbs on your whiskers, but none on your ears."

FORESTALLED THE GUILLOTINE.

[La Presse, Montreal.]

Sa Majete George V. sur la recommandation du premier ministre Asquith, a ratifie la nomination de Sir George Gibbons, de MM. Aime Geoffrion et Barnhill, comme membres de la section Canadienne de la commission des eaux limitrophes, etablie par les gouvernments Anglais et Americain. Voila trois importants fonctionnaires qui ont ete soustraits a temps a la guillotine conservatrice qui vient d'etre etablie dans Ottawa!

STEALING OF INDUSTRIES TO HANDICAP LONDON

City Council Moving to Prevent Use of Bonus as Lure.

The agitation commenced by the city council to prevent one municipality bonusing industries already established in other cities, is having its effect, and there is a possibility that the Southam Lithographing Company may be kept in London.

A meeting of the manufacturers' committee well be held at 11 o'clock on Saturday to meet with some of the directors of the Canadian Canners, who control the company.

Yesterday, Ald. Mitchell, chairman of the committee, had a conference with Mr. David H. Marshall, M. P., of Aylmer, Mr. Innes, of Simcoe, and Mr. R. Dunn, of Strathroy.

They came to London especially to discuss the question, and it was decided to call a meeting for Saturday in order to settle the matter.

It appears that the town of Simcoe, although it has practically delivered a bonus of $30,000 to the Southam Company, is uncertain as to its right to do so, and wants to come to some sort of a settlement.

While the directors of Southam's would not admit it, there is a well-founded rumor in circulation that the company would remain here, if given suitable terms. These will be taken up on Saturday.

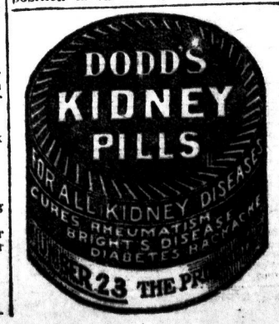
Could Issue Injunction.

The opinion of various municipalities has been secured, and it is certain that any citizen of London could issue an injunction to prevent the town of Simcoe offering a bonus to any industry already located.

Several other cities, other than London, are in the same position. Belleville is having similar trouble with an industry there, and the council of that city is considering the advisability of taking steps to prevent the departure of a manufacturing concern from that city.

"The bonus is what is taking the Southam Company away," declared Ald. Mitchell. "There is no question about that. All things being equal, London is the logical place for the industry, but the money offered was the inducement that succeeded in taking the firm away from London. We want a fair field and no favors. There is no justification for stealing industries and it will have to be stopped."

There is a feeling among the aldermen that the whole question of bonusing will be brought to a focus by the action of the council in protesting against Simcoe's action, and a definite position taken on the matter.



J. H. Chapman & Co.

Open Saturday

At 248 Dundas Street

Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Flannelettes, Blankets, Dress Goods, Ladies' Ready-to-wear Garments—Coats, Suits, Dresses, Children's Coats; all fresh, new goods gathered together in a week's time. Come and see us Saturday. Don't expect to see us fixed up too fine, but come, anyway. We'll be ready to sell to you and give you as good values as always.

Salvage Sale

At 280 Dundas Street

(OPPOSITE THE McCORMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY)

Salvaged goods are being taken from the ruins of our old store to 280 Dundas street, in the Spencer Block, (opposite The McCormick Mfg. Co.). Sale will start Saturday morning. Only goods that come from the fire will be sold in this store. Bargains for everyone.

J. H. Chapman & Co.

UNCLE SAM IS AFTER CORNERS

Asks Supreme Court to Brand Them Illegal.

POINT IN COTTON CASE

Patten Indictment Under Discussion And May Be Far-Reaching.

Washington, Nov. 10.—For the first time the Government yesterday asked the supreme court of the United States to proclaim as the law of the land that "running a corner" on a stock exchange is a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Concise Answers Lacking.

The point came up in the oral argument of Solicitor-General Lehmann in support of the indictment of James A. Patten, Eugene G. Scales, Frank B. Hayne and William P. Brown on charges of conspiracy on Jan. 1, 1910, to "run a corner of cotton" on the New York Cotton Exchange. Essential counts in the indictment had been declared erroneous by the United States circuit court for Southern New York and the Government was arguing for a reversal. Ex-Senator John C. Spooner argued for an affirmance.

Once or twice in the argument Chief Justice White asked if the Government considered that a combination to force down the price of a commodity would be in violation of the law, as well as a combination to put the prices up, as charged in the present indictment. Mr. Lehmann said he was not familiar enough with the market to reply. The chief justice also failed to get a concise answer to his query about the legality of planters combining for higher prices.

Argues Fine Points.

Mr. Lehmann, in attacking the holding of the circuit court, referred to it as saying that no restraint on competition in interstate commerce was charged in the indictment. He urged that the Sherman anti-trust law was not directed against restraint of competition, but against restraint of trade. He added that even if it had been aimed at restraint of competition, that the competition caused by an increased price of cotton would be temporary and abnormal, a thing which the law aimed to prevent.

The solicitor-general admitted the right of a man, far-sighted enough to see that a commodity was likely to rise in price, to go into the market and buy to the extent of his ability. In this case, he added, the defendants had sought to raise the price arbitrarily by linking their purses together to buy all the cotton for future delivery that would be offered.

Chief Justice White asked the solicitor-general if he was not talking about "futures," such as are popularly regarded as unenforcible contracts because no delivery was ever intended? Mr. Lehmann replied that he was arguing that the contracts which the defendants were charged with conspiring to make were enforcible under the rules of the exchange and the law, and were to be distinguished from the "bucket shop" contracts which were unenforcible.

Mr. Spooner Replies.

Mr. Spooner in reply declared that the counts had been found bad because they charged no restraint of trade. The solicitor-general, he said, had devoted himself almost exclusively to showing that the defendants had a monopoly. Not a word about monopoly, he asserted, was to be found in the indictment. He declared the defendants were not charged with ever having a bale of cotton, and so they could not have a monopoly of cotton. By contracting to buy "futures," he said, the defendants might have made it possible for the men who did have the cotton to increase the price, but surely the defendants were not to be charged with this increase.

"The defendants," he argued, "were charged with conspiring to buy cotton futures, nothing else. These purchases were to compel a demand by the sellers of the contracts for future deelivery. This demand was to cause a rise in prices of cotton on the New York cotton exchange. That rise was to cause a rise of price in other markets. That rise in other markets was to cause the spinners and manufacturers to pay excessive prices.

"Those excessive prices may have stopped some traffic in cottom. Some of that traffic may have been interstate traffic.

The remoteness of the connection between what the defendants are alleged to have done and the results is too far. This sequence of causation is reminiscent of the nursery jingle about the House that Jack Built."

The argument will be concluded tomorrow.

PRESIDENT TAFT HONORS LINCOLN

Attends Dedication of Cabin Shrine in Hodgenville.

TRIBUTE TO MARTYR

Memorial is Paid for and Endowed as Gift of Affluent and Lowly.

Hodgenville, Ky., Nov. 10.—In a drizzling rain 10,000 persons, from all sections of the nation, yesterday assembled at the Lincoln farm near here to take part in the dedication of the granite temple which enshrines the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born one hundred and two years ago. The skies cleared, however, shortly before President Taft was introduced as the principal speaker. Special trains from Louisville, New York and other cities brought large crowds.

J. W. Folk Presides.

Former Governor Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, president of the Lincoln Farm Association, presided, introducing President Taft, who spoke for the nation; Governor Augustus Willson, of Kentucky, who spoke for Lincoln's native state; General John C. Black, former commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who spoke for the old soldiers of the north, and General John B. Castleman, of Kentucky, who spoke for the old soldiers of the south. Senator W. E. Borah, of Idaho, delivered an address on "Lincoln, the Man."

Clarence J. H. Mackay, treasurer of the Lincoln Farm Association, spoke of the work which had been accomplished by this organization.

"It is the gift of both the affluent and the lowly," said Mr. Mackay. "It has come from a gift of $25,000 from one and from many thousands like the good woman who sent me eighty cents for herself and seven children, and the two miners who from their Alaskan diggings, sent me $10 in gold dust. The association has raised a total of about $383,000. The memorial is paid for, and an endowment of $50,000 set aside for maintenance."

With the close of the exercises today at Hodgenville, President Taft and his party continued on their trip to Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn. The President's tour will be brought to a close in Washington Sunday morning.

President Taft's Tribute.

"The explanation of Lincoln and his wonderful character from his origin and environment is almost as difficult as the explanation of Shakespeare; but the passion of the world grows for more intimate knowledge of his personality and a deeper inquiry into the circumstances of his wonderful life," said President Taft, adding:

"Few men have come into public prominence who came absolutely from the soil as did Abraham Lincoln. It is difficult to imagine the lack of comfort, accommodation and the necessities of life that there were in the cabin in which he was born.

"The great reason for the present memorial is the constant reminder it furnishes of the unexplained and unexplainable growth and development, from the humblest and homeliest soil, of Lincoln's genius, intellect, heart and character that have commanded the gratitude of his coutnrymen for the good he worked with them and awakened the love and devoted admiration of a world."

LOCOMOTIVE CRASHED INTO AN AUTOMOBILE

Fatal Accident Was Narrowly Averted at Ingersoll Crossing.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, Nov. 10.—An accident which might have been much more serious occurred yesterday when the automobile belonging to Mr. C. W. Crawford and driven by himself was struck by a locomotive on the new spur line.

Mr. Crawford was making a sharp turn when his engine stopped, leaving him partly on the track. Although the locomotive slowed down, it could not avoid hitting him altogether, but fortunately no one was injured, and the auto was only slightly damaged.

A Fine Social.

A chicken pie social was held at the Presbyterian Church last night, and was attended by a large number. The following was the toast list: "Our Country," proposed by Rev. J. G. Scott, and responded to by Rev. C. J. McClan and J. G. Gibson. "The Church," proposed by Rev. H. B. Christie, and responded to by Rev. R. J. M. Perkins; "Our Town," proposed by J. L. Paterson, and responded to by M. C. Elsol. "The Ladies," proposed by J. Garfield Gibson, and responded to by F. S. Routley.

There was a musical programme consisting of the following: A duet by Mrs. McDougal and Miss McDougal; instrumental, Mrs. (Dr.) McMurray; solos, Mrs. Wright and Mr. Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Devlin have returned from their wedding trip to Chicago.

Mr. Andrew McNiven, of Windsor, is holidaying at his home here.