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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

LIBERALISM AND GOOD ROADS.

Deliberate misstatements from end to end mark an editorial appearing in the London Free Press concerning the appropriation for good roads proposed by the Borden Government and thrown out by the Liberal Senate because the Government refused to pay to the respective provinces their proportion of the fund according to population.

The Free Press is even bold enough to state that the sum proposed was two millions and a half instead of one million and a half. It evidently secured its information from Hon. A. E. Kemp, who at the Conservative convention made the same blunder, or told the same falsehood. The amount was first a million, and to this was added a half million. If the Senate should have thrown out the bill for ten years in succession, for instance, the Free Press and Mr. Kemp would have made the amount ten millions or fifteen millions.

The misrepresentation is of a kind with the mass of misinformation and blundering appearing in the columns of the local Government newspaper on other questions.

The Free Press charges that an appropriation for good roads was held up by the action of the Liberal Senate, and that the farmers were denied a boon because of the Senate's partisanship. The point was one of fair play to the provinces. Sir Wilfrid Laurier approved the bill when it first came up, but refused to give it his sanction unless the money was turned over to the different provinces to be expended by them as they saw fit. Hon. Frank Cochrane refused to release this vast source of patronage.

In the present campaign, no doubt, if Mr. Cochrane had been given his way, spellbinders would be in East Middlesex at the present time offering the farmers roads for the whole riding. The Liberal Senate acted wisely and with the country's approval when it refused to permit the fund to be poured into a huge vat of patronage.

SEX AND CIVIL WAR.

There is no want of logic in Mrs. Pankhurst's warning to the Ulster Unionists that if the constitution which they propose to set up does not provide for votes for women, the women suffragettes will resort to violence to enforce their demands.

The movement headed by Sir Edward Carson, if it goes to the lengths the advocates will be open rebellion against King and parliament. It might not involve bloodshed, as it must collapse from sheer economic pressure if the Imperial Government chose the weapon of commercial isolation.

A blockade by land and sea would suspend the great industries of Belfast in a day and bring the city to its knees. While there is little likelihood of Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues carrying their threats to the point of civil war, their speeches condone the past conduct of the militant suffragettes, and will be used to sanction future violence. Women have been sent to prison for using language no more incendiary than those of public men who preach forcible resistance with impunity. A Liberal lawyer, writing to the Nation, contends that there is ground for the prosecution of Sir Edward Carson for treason-felony under section 3 of the Treason-Felony Act of 1845, as follows:

"If any person shall, within the United Kingdom or without, compass or intend to levy war against His Majesty within any part of the United Kingdom, in order by force or constraint to compel him to change his measure or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or in order to intimidate or over-awe, both Houses, or either House of Parliament, and such compassings or intentions shall express, utter, or declare by publishing any printing or writing, or by any overt act or deed, every person so offending shall be guilty of felony."

No one denies that the speeches of Sir Edward Carson are intended to over-awe or intimidate the House of Commons, but he counts, with good reason, on the forbearance of the Government because of his high station, and because of the Government's fear of further inflaming the Ulster Unionists. The immunity he enjoys, contrasted with the imprisonment of suffragettes for violent speeches, is a flagrant instance of sex discrimination in the administration of justice. Meanwhile the amazons of the woman suffrage movement find their pattern and their inspiration in the leaders of the party which pretends to stand prominently for law and order, for the King and the constitution.

"AND THEN HE DIED."

"And then he died, as other wounded things have died."

This was the last line of a verse written by one of our reporters to go before the story of Albert Hughes.

A boy from the slums of Old London was sent to Canada. A farmer secured him, and later on ill-treated him by beating him with a pitchfork. The boy suffered dreadful results of this brutality. First one of his arms swelled and stiffened, then the other. He suffered pain unpeakable and was driven to attempt suicide. Then science cut one of the troubling arms off his body. This was as new life for him. For next we saw him with his basket of household detail trying to make a living. The legless piper of Dargai was no greater hero than this armless, cheerful, courteous youth. The brave piper played his defiance to a few thousands; the maimed, agony-torn boy played his independence to the world. But who thinks of the case of Albert Hughes, except to indulge his pity? Who thinks of what should be done? Who really mourns him?

There was murder done here! That's what we were trying to say in softer words that wouldn't shape. Murder that lost its identity in the veil drawn by kind hands and skilled surgeons, but murder none the less.

Do you suppose that if a son of one of our leading citizens had been killed in such a manner the crime would go unpunished, as it has in the case of this one who died "as thousands other wounded things have died?"

The Thaw case is now helping to relieve the financial stringency in the United States.

Mr. Borden still insists that his navy policy is a temporary one. "Temporary" is the right word.

President Huerta promises an election in Mexico. Perhaps he intends to count the ballots himself.

We must creep before we walk as citizens of the Empire, says Mr. Borden. Most of us thought we had learned to creep, but Mr. Borden thinks we are only getting out of the cradle.

The Minister of Education has issued another circular on the bilingual question trying to elucidate the previous circular. The department has been moving circularly, and will before long arrive at the point at which it began.

President Gourlay, of the Manufacturers' Association says that organization seeks to promote the spiritual development of the country as well as the material. The defeat of reciprocity must therefore be regarded as a religious victory.

SOME REMARKS.

[Detroit Journal.]
 The sun always has time to burn. The role all actors are fond of is the payoff.

The man who never swears may still give a cursory glance. Many a self-made man is made over again after he marries.

Even a sword swallower may need a tonic to sharpen his appetite.

Some people are so busy talking about themselves that they haven't time to run other people down.

IT WAS THOUGHT HE WOULD TRIP.

[Springfield Republican.]
 It would have required a saner, quicker brain than Mr. Thaw's to have thought of the brilliant expedient of going straight back into Canada and forcing the Government and the courts to fight it out.

THE REAL TEST.

[Eureka Herald.]
 Almost any man can stand defeat—we have all undergone things like that, but it takes a remarkable man to stand success.

EMANCIPATED WOMEN.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
 New York actresses are going to have a club with a billiard room and a bar.

WHEN ALL IS DONE.

[Author Unknown.]
 The sun comes up and the sun goes down,
 And the day and night are the same as one;
 The year grows green and the year grows brown,
 And what is it all, when all is done?

Grains of sombre or shining sand,
 Sliding into and out of the hand,
 And men go down in ships to the seas,
 And a hundred ships are same as one;

And backward and forward blows the breeze,
 And what is it all, when all is done?
 A tide with never a shore in sight,
 Setting steadily on to the night.

The fisherman droppeth his net in the stream,
 And a maiden dreameth her love-lit dream,
 And what is it all, when all is done?
 The net of the fisher the burden breaks,
 And from the dreaming the dreamer wakes.

THE SAFE WAY.

[Washington Star.]
 "Why don't you run for office?"
 "We've thought about it," replied Mr. Dustin Stark; "but I'm satisfied to subscribe to campaign funds. The fact that a man is willing to give prizes for airship flights doesn't put him under obligations to aviation."

IMPOSSIBILITY.

[Cincinnati Inquirer.]
 "No man can serve two masters," observed the good person who was visiting the penitentiary.

"I know it," replied Convict 1312. "I'm in here for bigamy."

JAMES PLINY AGAIN.

[Editorial From Ottawa Free Press.]
 Dear old Sir James Whitney! We can't help admiring him. He is such a typical, old-fashioned Tory, and his breed is getting quite rare.

"Please go away and don't bother me," is a fair interpretation of his remarks yesterday to a decidedly "influential" deputation of labor men.

The sensible way is to let the Gov-

ernment interpret what is best for the people and what the people want.

This is his answer to a long string of requests for legislation.

"The people," what do they know? Just a mob of atoms made to show off the powers of a czar! How dare they attempt to think for themselves? They only think they think.

"The Government," meaning James Pliny, knows what is good for the people. They think they want cake and cream, but what they really need is plain bread and water.

WEATHER NOTE.

[Paducah Hogwallow Kentuckian.]
 A heavy bunch of clouds passed over Hogwallow yesterday hour for a Sunday school picnic in progress near Rye Straw.

RECKLESS SPENDER.

[Philadelphia Record.]
 Saphedde—it costs me \$25,000 a year to live.
 Miss Caustique—How foolishly some people spend their money.

EDISON'S SUBTERFUGE.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
 It is hinted that Edison's illness was a subterfuge to cut short his vacation and enable him to get back to work. Incidentally, it may be remarked that the world has but one Edison.

PROFIT IN NUTS.

[Springfield Republican.]
 The taste for pecans, which some consider the best nut of North America, grows steadily in the north, and growing there is a profitable industry in the Southern States which have the right climate. At Milledgeville, Ga.,

one grower now has 100,000 trees, and recently insured one of them for \$500. In another case a grove 25 years old produced \$171 worth of nuts per acre, the crop of one tree selling for \$43.

SUBTLE REVENGE.

[Boston Transcript.]
 Two young bootblacks who have stands close together on Tremont street quarrelled the other day. "I'll get even with that guy yet," vowed the smaller boy of the two.

"Goin' to fight him, are yer, bimmy?" he was asked.

"Naw! When he gets too polisher a gent I'm goin' to say to that gent soon's the steps off the chair: 'Shine, sir, shine!'"

WANTED.

[Life.]
 "Did the doctor tell you what you had?"
 "No. He took what I had without telling me."

MOST ANY TIME.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
 The scene is set.
 A country road, trees, sky, summer homes, a lake in the distance. A steam railway line crosses the road at right angles.

Enter up the road, an automobile, well loaded and running at high speed.

Enter at the far right an express train.

Both automobile and train are rushing toward the crossing.

Owner of automobile to chauffeur: "Can you make it?"
 The chauffeur, speeding up: "Sure I can make it!"
 He doesn't.

WARFIELD REPORT WAS CONSIDERED

Behind Closed Doors Council Takes Up Expert's Report on Electrification, and Finds Difference in Figures on Possible and Actual Returns.

Differences in the figures of A. N. Warfield, "expert" according to the press, excluded, no solution was arrived at the rate difference. This question will therefore have to be again taken up when the council has another session for the discussion of the London and Port Stanley question on Thursday.

The second of the star chamber series could hardly have been said to be a well attended one. The finance committee was out in full force—Ald. J. P. Moore, J. G. Richter, Wm. Spittal and E. H. Johnston all being present. With the exception of the mayor, however, only two other members of the city council—Ald. S. E. Glass, of the board of works, and Ald. Frank White, of the fire, water and light committee, were present. Expert Warfield and City Auditor Jewell were the only other participants in the discussion.

Part of the Warfield report has already been digested by the aldermen, or some of them at least, a meeting for the purpose having been held two weeks ago. It was stated, on authority of Ald. Moore, that the next meeting of the council members would see the discussion switched to the other expert reports—those of Eastman, Marshall and others, who have contributed to the general fund of information.

According to Chairman J. P. Moore, of the finance committee, who presided at the meeting in Ald. J. G. Richter's office, and from which the

PETITION FOR NEW SCHOOL

London West Folk To Ask Board For a Four-Roomed Structure

TO RELIEVE CONGESTION

A petition praying the board of education to erect a four-roomed school in West London is being circulated today among the residents of that section of the city. The petition is the outcome of a most spirited meeting of the Empress Avenue Mothers' Club, held Tuesday evening in the Empress Avenue school, Chairman E. R. Dennis, of the board of education, was present, and addressed the large gathering on the school problem in West London. The subject was one of intense interest to parents at the present time, and many of the mothers at the meeting aired their views in a manner that left no doubt as to what was wanted.

Too Far for Tot.

The plan to erect a school on the south side of the river when the new bridge is erected is not meeting with favor among the parents of the young children. To the west of the bridge, where live in the northern section of West London, and there are many of them, will find it too far to walk, in the opinion of the parents. The suggestion was made that a four-roomed school capable of accommodating the smaller children, might be built somewhere on the north side of the river where it would be more central.

This met with approval, and a petition asking for the erection of such a structure is being circulated today.

An Acute Problem.

The overcrowding of the Empress Avenue school is already an acute problem. About thirty of the children are compelled at the present time to attend the King street school, while several are not attending school at all. Their parents refusing to send them that distance. The Dundas street bridge and the street railway tracks are another menace that some of the mothers do not care to have their children encounter.

Empress Avenue school is full to capacity and beyond. There are 71 pupils in the first grade and 55 in the kindergarten. The other grades are also crowded to the limit, and the point of numbers. Last term the Sunday school room of the Kensington Mission on the Wharfcliffe road was used to accommodate the overflow, and about 50 pupils attended, but its use was discontinued as the trustees found that the facilities were inadequate.

The mothers of West London are determined to get ample accommodation as soon as possible, and the chairman of the board promised at the meeting that he would do all in his power to speedily improve matters, so that it is possible that action will shortly be taken.

"We will never get any protection until some public buildings are over here," one of them told Mr. Dennis. "Then perhaps we will get a break."

Officers for the coming year were elected at the meeting as follows: President, Mrs. Harry Donahue; vice-president, Mrs. Ed Pudney; treasurer, Mrs. Bernard; secretary, Mrs. Silsion.

Statement Filed Against Commission

Four Charges of Negligence Made Over Death of Herman Pocock.

A statement of claim on four different counts of negligence has been filed against the water commissioners of the city of London by Mr. E. A. Pocock, of West London, father of Herman Pocock, who was electrocuted in St. Peter's school yard on the Sunday following Easter, by coming in contact with a dangling hydro wire. Mr. Pocock claims \$10,000 damages for the death of his son. Messrs. Ivey & Ivey are acting for him in the matter.

"ROAST" OR "FROST"

Wild Adventure of a Springbank Outing Party Last Night.

What was supposed to be a corn roast ended up as a hard times party for a number of young Londoners who journeyed to Springbank Tuesday evening. The high cost of living was the cause of all the trouble. A most excellent menu was provided, the features of which were boiled green corn and toasted marshmallows, but when this had been disposed of the question of transportation back to the city came up, and to the dismay of the male members of the party a serious financial stringency made itself apparent. The proposal to return via London street railway had been endorsed all over it the familiar banking term, "Not sufficient funds."

Decided to Hike.

Only one gentleman had a penny to his name, although another had pretty nearly a fortune. The march soon slowed down to a walk, and finally became a struggle. Of only one young lady could it truthfully be said that she was a walker. Enough corns were developed to almost justify another roast.

Whenever a hill was reached the ladies sat down and slid. It was not a graceful method of locomotion, but it was at least a change from walking. And thus, like Longfellow's "barren, rocky, and desolate, torn by briar and thorn," they continued until the city was reached at a late hour.

Was It a "Frost?"

Some of the young people are still trying to figure out whether the outing was a "roast" or a "frost," but the majority stoutly maintain that it was an enjoyable experience, and a feat of pedestrianism to be proud of.

General Rosalie Jones, like to Washington, faded into insignificance compared with it, according to the young ladies, all of whom were, up to Tuesday night, ardent suffragettes.

DIED AT MOUNT ELGIN.

[Canadian Press.]
 Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 16.—Edwin L. Brewer, the youth whose home is in Minneapolis, was sentenced to five years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary in police court today for selling house furniture of Rev. W. B. Caswell, of Winnipeg, to a second-hand dealer while the family was away at Winnipeg Beach.

Fine Exhibits at Ingersoll's Fair

Fruit, Cattle, Horses and Fine Arts Break All Records.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
 Ingersoll, Sept. 17. — It has been said, and truthfully, too, that the Ingersoll Fair brings rain, and the proof was furnished yesterday. Despite the adverse weather for the opening day some records have been established and fine weather on Wednesday will make the fair a record-breaker in many respects.

The improved prize list and the energy that has been put into all departments of the show has been productive of gratifying results. Last night saw the upper part of the palace filled. The display of ladies' work and fine arts would do credit to a much larger exhibition.

Hundreds of articles of fancy-work are to be seen and scores of fine pieces are in the department. These two sections have shown a wonderful improvement, and every visitor was quick to note the change over former years. Fruit is also an excellent exhibit. While not as extensive as in some former years, the judge, Mr. J. C. Harris, remarked that he never saw better quality here.

In the cattle and horse departments entries have been coming in from prominent breeders throughout this and neighboring counties, and a big exhibit is looked for under favorable weather. Already there is much that the directors and the people of the Ingersoll district have reason to feel proud of.

Industrial Bonds.

In the effort to secure capital we have thrown industrial bonds by the millions, municipal debentures by the tens of millions, and railway securities by the hundreds of millions on to the markets of London, Paris and Berlin. In the natural course of events it could only be a matter of time till our credit abroad would approach its limit, and this past year the inevitable happened, supplies were in part shut off, carrying charges had still to be met, and the result was tight money.

Since the commencement of this stringency a good deal of criticism has been levelled against our banks for their alleged failure to provide the funds necessary for the business of the country. To say that they have refused to provide money for speculative ventures or for the financing of new enterprises is to acknowledge that they have chosen rather to reserve their resources so as to be the better able to take care of legitimate business.

Call Loans.

The money that is loaned by our banks on call outside of Canada is another favorite grievance of attack by people who speak with a very imperfect knowledge of the situation. A bank's call loans are but a part of its reserve as the gold that it holds in its vaults, in addition to which they afford an easy means of liquidating, temporarily at least, a substantial portion of our foreign trade indebtedness. In this connection it is worthy of note that the amount of money loaned by our banks on call outside of Canada was \$25,000,000 less in July of this year than in the corresponding month a year ago.

A Record Crop.

From now till Jan. 1 our banks will require to provide in the aggregate a sum sufficient to purchase a grain crop in the West valued at \$200,000,000.

It speaks volumes for the banking system of Canada that so large a sum will be provided for so useful, so necessary a purpose, with no little disruption to other business.

Generally speaking, business throughout the year has been good. There has been a noticeable falling off in building permits, especially in the West, a fact which accounts for the dullness which some few trades have experienced. Over-speculation in real estate, too, has been followed by a depression that has restricted spending power in many quarters.

No Need for Alarm.

I am not, and never was, one of those inclined to view the situation with alarm, or even anxiety. Under Providence, nothing can stop the progress of the wonderful country we boast as our heritage.

Our tariff has undergone very little change since we met a year ago. In this connection it is interesting to note that the general revisions of our Canadian tariff have synchronized fairly closely with the general revisions of the United States tariff. The United States' tariff was juggled, one set of items would be carried under a high duty one year and low the next, while another set would be passed from a revenue basis to a protective basis. For the resultant unsettling of business which we would have secured thereunder, but whereas then we would have secured these concessions in return for similar concessions on our part, now we are to secure many and some of the most substantial of them without an embarrassing consideration of any kind.

Enter Duty Free.

Cattle, swine, pulp, paper worth up to 2½c per pound, dressed lumber, staves and coke will all enter the United States duty free, subject to favorable interpretation, fish, coal and wheat will also be free; even under the most unfavorable interpretation of which the foodstuff schedule is capable, wheat will be subject to a duty of 10 cents only, as against 25 cents at present, while on fruits there will be material reductions. The judgment of those who opposed reciprocity on the ground that sooner or later we would have a wider market as a result of United States' tariff conditions is thus vindicated; on the other hand I am sure that the prospect of an early enjoyment of these privileges will assuage the disappointment of those who gave reciprocity their support.

Must Be Adjusted.

There are many lines of common manufacture on which the United States' duties are higher than on our general tariff, and even more disproportionate in relation to our preferential tariff. The most that can be said of her new average rate of duty is that it will now approximate Canada's.

With regard to the labor situation, I

ON THE MARRIAGE DAY.

Romance ceases and history begins—and corns begin to go too when "Putnam's" is applied—it takes out roots, blanch and stem. Nothing so sure and painless as Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor; try "Putnam's," 25c, at all dealers.



NEW 1914 PRICES

Effective August 1, 1913

Model T Runabout . . .	\$600
Model T Touring Car . .	650
Model T Town Car . . .	900

With full equipment, f.o.b., Walkerville.

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Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited,
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14th-21

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This institution invites savings deposits of one dollar and upwards and pays full compound interest at the highest Bank rate. Savings accounts especially solicited.

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GIRLS! CLEAN AND BEAUTIFY HAIR

NO DANDRUFF--25 CENT DANDERINE

Stop Washing Hair! Try This! Makes It Glossy, Soft and Abundant

Surely try a "Danderine" Hair Cleanse! If you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time, this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful. You can surely have pretty soft, keep their hair a good, even color just get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

Bargains in Hair Goods

During alterations to our store we will offer exceptional values.

Every Switch, Toupee and article in stock greatly reduced in price. Come early for best bargains.

We sell by mail.

PROF. MICHEEL

221 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 2336.

"THE REAL HAIR STORE."



need say very little. Earlier in the year there was a pronounced scarcity of skilled help in certain lines of trade, but continued immigration on the one hand, coupled with retrenchments due to the money stringency on the other, have enabled the supply to overtake the demand.

For the fiscal year ending March 31 our total immigration was 402,422, or the equivalent of eight cities the size of Halifax. Of these 72,246 were mechanics, as against an immigration of only 24,228 mechanics the year previous. From the standpoint of the employer, therefore, the situation shows marked improvement, though it is still a fair comment that highly skilled labor is