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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

AN UNKIND CUT.

The Western Ontario Conservative Association, whether intentionally or not, administered a snub to the Hon. Adam Beck, which he must resent if his spirit has not been crushed by recent events.

The association freely discussed various public issues, and passed a series of resolutions pertaining to provincial and federal affairs. The delegates were even much concerned over the hoisting of a Yankee flag at the Toronto exhibition. But they had not a word to say about the power question, which the member for London and his newspaper supporters declare to be the most important one before the people of Ontario.

Mr. Beck made this issue his own, and showed no little zeal and courage in arousing public opinion and forcing the administration to face the music. Surely he had the right to look for a helping hand from the representative men of his own party in his own district. They have refused him a crumb of comfort at a time when it would be welcome, seeing that influences are at work in the cabinet to repudiate his policy.

Mr. Beck was doubtless sincere, but he failed to see the stone wall around the corner, until his head came in contact with it. He thought he had got hold of a popular idea, but the idea got hold of him, and blinded him to the enormous difficulties of a problem which he attempted to solve on the spur of the moment. He failed to grasp its practical bearings, and revealed joyously in figures which were not so enticing when subjected to expert analysis.

Mr. Beck was so far successful as to compromise the Government. It endeavored to placate the public sentiment which Mr. Beck marshaled behind him, but it now fears to go to the logical extreme of the policy which he advocated, and is endeavoring to retreat from the position into which it was forced.

The situation is awkward both for the Government and Mr. Beck. If Mr. Beck has the courage of his convictions he will find it intolerable.

THE CRISIS IN CUBA.

The disturbances in Cuba concern a large number of investors in this country. Canadian and British capital, even more than American, has found its way to the island since the Spanish regime, and has greatly promoted its marvelous development. A Canadian, Sir William Van Horne, is the promoter of the railway which traverses every province of Cuba, and has transformed the face of the country. There was severe economic depression for some time after Cuba was left to her own resources, but, thanks largely to the reciprocity treaty with the United States, a period of growth and prosperity set in. The world began to place confidence in the capacity of the Cubans for self-government, and the island was looked upon as a most promising field for investment. The administration of President Palma has been somewhat despotic, but it appeared to be based upon general consent, and it has been accompanied by peace, order and progress until the present time. There is no information to show whether the uprising against his government is due to his abuse of power, or merely to the insurrectionary habit which has cursed the other republics of Central and South America.

President Roosevelt's letter to President Palma is a warning, and may be construed by the ruling party as a threat. The United States, he points out, has a treaty right of intervention for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. The United States is preparing to exercise this right, if necessary, but will first exhaust its diplomatic resources to bring about tranquility. President Palma and his advisers will be urged to treat with the insurrectionary leaders, and it will be the duty of the United States to see that the claims of the insurgents, if they have any foundation in justice, are recognized and redressed. The Palma party cannot oppose any decrees from Washington without inviting war.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

The assessment returns for the city are highly satisfactory.

An increase of 1,550 in population, and \$1,238,530 in assessment, in a year's time, will compare favorably with the record of sister cities in Ontario. It may be small measured by western ideas of progress, but London has been so fortunate as to escape a boom. Its growth has been steady and substantial. It has had no serious reverse for many years, and its foundations are so securely laid that it can face the future confidently.

The richest and most prosperous sec-

tion of the Dominion is tributary to London. A circle with a radius of 50 miles drawn around the city embraces a greater number of flourishing towns and a finer farming district than are comprised within any similar area in the country. London is the natural capital of this favored district, and its chief distributing center. With such a basis, the city cannot but continue to advance. Including its suburbs, its population is nearly 50,000, and its growth will be more rapid in the future than in the past, keeping pace with the marvelous development of the country.

The increase in the assessment during the past year has not been due to any general raise in the level of assessment values, but to the actual increase of taxable wealth. The new assessment act has worked well as a revenue producer. The so-called business tax is not a scientific measure, and may require amendment, but it is an improvement on the old personality tax.

The assessment commissioner calls attention to the expansion of the city's manufacturing interests. Old-established firms have greatly increased their capacity, and a respectable list of new industries is shown. If London can do so well industrially, without special effort, it will do better when it makes the most of its opportunities.

Cuba owes its liberty to the United States, and what the United States gave it can take away.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that Ottawa can become the finest city in the world. Not if Ottawa has to spend its own money.

Sir William Howland, at 96 years of age, laid a corner stone at Toronto this week. A few months ago he underwent an operation for appendicitis.

According to a contemporary, the Minister of Public Works is guilty of a grave breach of propriety in taking part in a bye-election in a constituency adjoining his own.

The Toronto World excuses Mr. Whitney by saying that he was never a convinced advocate of public ownership. Mr. Whitney merely pretended that he was convinced.

The London Free Press nominates Sir William Mulock for the leadership of the Ontario Liberal party, and then violently abuses him for pleading ill-health when he retired from public life!

Some Conservative newspapers in this country are looking with a microscope for a cause of offense in Winston Churchill's letter. His reference to the British Empire as "a solid defensive league of free democratic communities" is not the tone of one patronizing the colonies, as one contemporary alleges. This habit of estimating British public men from a narrowly partisan standpoint is not good imperialism.

NOT IGNORED, OH, NO!

[Toronto Star.]

Mr. Cochrane declares that the hydro-electric commission was not ignored by the disposal of the Healey lease. Mr. Cochrane is right. Far from being ignored, the commission was hit on the head with an axe.

GOT WHAT HE WANTED.

[London Globe.]

Mr. Chamberlain was once delivering a rousing speech in Birmingham to an audience so tightly packed together that no one could possibly get in or out. Suddenly in the middle of the hall arose a scowling man. "What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?" he howled. "Turn him out!" shouted the audience. Three men hurried the intruder a few yards, and others hustled him into the street. A friend who had been at the meeting came upon him later in the day. "What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?" asked the friend. "I don't know," said the man. "I haven't a notion. Only I got a terrible toothache, and could not but my way through the crowd, so the only thing to do was to get thrown out."

SHIFTING.

[Washington Star.]

"These pure food people say dat dey're puttin' all kinds of things in whisky," said Meandering Mike.

"Dat's right, too," answered Plodding Pete. "De last I got had lizards in it instid of de usual griffins."

WASTE OF NATURE'S WEALTH.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

Americans are the opposites of the Japanese in that they are probably the most wasteful and extravagant people under the sun. James J. Hill once voiced a declaration to the effect that the greater part of America's progress had been gained by using up the stored capital of preceding ages—something for which we are indebted to nature, not to our own energies. Soil, mines, oil and gas reservoirs, forests, fisheries—all have been drained and drained, with little or no thought that exhaustion of either was calculable. We eat three times as much as is demanded by nature, and more than is good for us, and we throw away annually enough to feed the whole population of Japan. In our rivers in the form of polluting sewage go fertilizers to the value of millions, which other peoples save and which we would be doubly benefited by saving. We could economize greatly if we cared to in the quantity of iron and other metals we use, but we possessed with the infatuation that they will never "run out," we are as prodigal with them as with everything else, whereas the limit of the supply is claimed to be easily calculable.

But it is in the waste of the forests that American improvidence finds its worst illustration. The nation has been

willing to see its forests so devastated that the present annual "cut" and fire waste cannot be continued for 25 years longer without destroying every patch of timber in America.

PUT ON YOUR CLOTHES.

[London Globe.]

There's a truth I wish to declare, For I've noted how pretty your face is, You're an artist in doing your hair, And the lines of your figure all grace is. But one thing you really should learn, It is vital, as you may suppose, For it's certain you never, at least hardly ever

Know just how to put on your clothes. There are ladies away in the States, Across the blue-green of the ocean, They dress like the chic fashion plates, And arouse quite the deepest emotion. They may not be built on your plan, But each one of these ladies well knows That the way to be smart is to study the art Of wearing their beautiful clothes.

They are gowned in the very best style, There's a poem in each of their actions, They make (for, of course, it's worth while) The most of their special attractions. So, lady of Britain's dear shores— Whether shameless of bluffs, or rose— There is clearly a duty you owe to your beauty— Pray learn how to put on your clothes.

THE OFFICE BOY'S EXCUSE.

[New York Press.]

"How is it you got back so late from your grandmother's funeral?"

"It was a ten-inning game."

BETTER THAN WINE.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

"Yes, he has one of the finest stocked cellars in the country."

"Wine?"

"Coal."

PADEREWSKI'S TROUBLES WITH PIGS.

[London Standard.]

The swine fever regulations of various continental countries have occasioned much traveling on the part of four fine pedigree pigs, recently purchased near Colchester for the famous pianist, Paderewski, for his farm in Switzerland. The agent who purchased the pigs intrusted them to a continental forwarding office for dispatch to Switzerland. The latter sent them via Harwich to Antwerp and thence to Switzerland, but when the pigs arrived at the frontier neither the French nor the German authorities would permit them to pass, and they had perforce to be returned to Antwerp, whence, after a lengthy delay and voluminous correspondence with the British board of agriculture, they were brought back by steamer to London. They were then transhipped by lighter to the steamer Syria for Boulogne. From that port they were forwarded by direct rail to Switzerland, and at last news has been received of their safe arrival. The pigs are valuable animals, intended for breeding purposes.

THE QUEEN.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Such a little woman, she That has the upper hand of me And orders me about— 'Tis "come" and "go"—first in, then out. At her we beck I'm forced to ride— Whether to advance or retreat, While hobby she may choose, Nor ask for reasons, nor refuse.

I'm saddled, harnessed, badgered, kitted, Pummelled by her dainty fist; This is such a miscellaneous intent In every glance upon me bent, I've grown her merest smile to dread, There's scarce a hair left on my head.

And yet, if I should dare demur She'd scold me with her, With her, That has the upper hand of me.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

[Cy Warman in the Independent.]

Taking a bird's eye view of Canada, having watched it for the past seven years rise slowly from its Rlip Van Winkle rest, I am convinced that the Dominion's day is just dawning and within twenty years there will be millions of people west of the lakes; that Winnipeg will be the second if not the first city in Canada, and that the big question coming before Parliament will be settled out there in the open where the warm chinook is blowing, in the west.

A LAZY POET.

[London Chronicle.]

Laziness does not always confer the long life claimed for it by Dr. Herbert Snow. Of proverbial laziness was Thomson, the poet, drowsing away the greater part of his life in his garden at Richmond, listening to nightingales, writing the interminable poems that everybody now admires and nobody reads. There he could often be seen standing eating the peaches off the trees, "with his hands in his pockets." Such an instance of indolence would be hard to beat and should, one would think, have added at least ten years to his life. But Thomson died at 48.

THE TEST OF FAITH.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Mrs. De Fashen—You don't mean you're beginning to doubt the Bible? Miss De Fashen (examining her fall gown)—Well, ma, it's certainly hard to believe that Eve was compelled to wear clothes as a punishment.

THE DREAMER.

[S. E. Kiser.]

I do not long to struggle where Men heap their hard-earned fortunes high; Let others hasten madly there Determined to succeed or die If I may calmly listen to The liquid songs of limpid streams And, free from envy wander through The peaceful, precious Land of Dreams.

High on a splendid mountain-side There is an airy castle which O'erlooks a valley that is wide And strangely beautiful and rich, And there I am the lord of all.

My ensign from the tower streams, My castle is the capital, My kingdom is the Land of Dreams.

Go, if you please, to struggle where The money-maddening throng has rushed.

But, ere you enter, know that there Each warrior crushes or is crushed, The streets are canyons there and through Them flow a thousand golden streams.

Go, if you will, to do and dare, But leave to me the Land of Dreams.

DR. ORONHYATEKA DEFENDS I. O. F.

Controversy Statement Made by Government Actuary.

BIG PROFIT MADE ON LAPSES

Chief Ranger Says the Law is Not Sufficiently Elastic—No Secret Expended.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—"We've money to burn, and we burn it for the good of the order," was the language in which Dr. Oronhyateka yesterday described the financial position of the I. O. F. His examination was in connection with the legislation obtained by the order at various times. Dr. Oronhyateka justified the position he had taken that existing insurance laws were not sufficiently elastic to meet the requirements of fraternal insurance. In controversy of the actuarial statement, that with the rates charged the surplus of the order would only amount to \$2,475,000 in 1906, and would disappear in 1910, he pointed to the actual present surplus of over \$10,000,000, with the prospect of a much larger one in 1910. To prove his contention regarding the cheapness with which fraternal insurance could be carried, he submitted a comparative statement he had compiled from the official report, by which it appeared that the expenses per \$1,000 of insurance carried in the I. O. F. was about one-sixth of the average of all the old-time companies doing business in Canada.

The Actuarial Statement.

Dr. Oronhyateka asked that a statement made by the Government actuary when the order was seeking incorporation be made a portion of the record. The statement, which he produced, set forth that in 1906, according to the calculations made at that time, the Incorporated Order of Foresters would have a surplus of \$2,475,000, which in 1910 would be exhausted, and a deficiency of \$192,000 would have to be provided for. As evidence of the inaccuracy of that calculation, Dr. Oronhyateka pointed out that in 1906 the surplus was actually over \$10,000,000, and in 1910, instead of a deficit, there would be a much larger amount in the fund. The actuary's statement as to what the rate per cent premium would be was also, he said, wholly incorrect. Dr. Oronhyateka did not attribute the changes in the Foresters' bill to much to the objections raised by the insurance department as to the objections by managers of old-time companies, that if the I. O. F. were allowed to make a deposit with the Government, and to be inspected as other companies it would give them a great advantage, while they would not make the legal reserve as the old line companies were compelled to have. Ultimately the clauses of the bill dealing with those matters were withdrawn and an act of simple incorporation was accepted.

Profit on Lapses.

In this connection Dr. Oronhyateka said the very strong profit on lapses which was thrown back into the fund, and that enabled the Foresters to carry insurance at a much less premium rate than if they used those profits to pay the surrender value of policies. There are fewer lapses among the older than among the younger members.

At great length Mr. Shepley questioned Dr. Oronhyateka on the details of the controversy which occurred at the time the Foresters sought incorporation and on the memorandum which the superintendent of insurance made in that connection. Dr. Oronhyateka reiterated his contention that the then existing law was not sufficiently elastic to meet the requirements of fraternal insurance. The Foresters, he said, always desired inspection, and at a later date by application to the department of insurance to secure registration, and the opinion of the deputy minister of justice against the application was read by Mr. Shepley, who suggested that even then he was not convinced. Dr. Oronhyateka replied that nothing in the opinion showed that the Foresters were wrong, and added that if the insurance laws were not applicable to fraternal insurance they should be amended to meet the necessities. In 1896 a similar bill to that of 1895 was introduced into Parliament, but the old-time companies did not oppose it, he presumed, because they had sense enough to know it was useless if they did. The bill also met opposition, but not fiercely, as on the previous occasion. By that bill the extension of the order to foreign countries beyond the United States was provided for.

After reviewing the salient features of the act of 1896, Mr. Shepley suggested, "When you got that act you thought that all along the line you had defeated the enemy?"

"I think so," replied the witness.

"You had secured the bending of the statute to the special features of your system?" said Mr. Shepley.

"A sort of recognition that it was a system," was the reply of Dr. Oronhyateka, who added that there was no substantial change in the bill of 1896 from that of 1895, the change being in the attitude of the superintendent of insurance. The supreme court had, in the interim, altered the constitution, making it possible for the executive to make an extra assessment when necessary, even though the surplus was not exhausted.

This was intended to cover the case where the surplus might not be readily available. This was to meet the objections of the superintendent of insurance.

"As a matter of fact, have you ever made such an assessment?" asked Mr. Shepley.

"Never; nor have we been anywhere within sight of such an assessment—we have money to burn—and we do burn it—for the good of the order," was the reply.

Reading from the file of the insurance department which he put in, Mr. Shepley quoted from an article in the Economist, which elicited from Dr. Oronhyateka the remark, "Why the Economist carries no real weight in matters of insurance. It all depends where you stand. From our standpoint we believe

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

COME ALL TONIGHT

Store Open Till 10 o'Clock.

Grand Showing of New Coats

Chapman's showing of Coats is the favorite. It is strongest in numbers and variety. It is a showing that is comprised of the very latest style garments. It is remarkable for its unmatched values. Chapman's Coat Department is the place for thrifty buyers to come. We expect a great attendance tonight. Come, everybody welcome.

Five dollars is the starting price and it seems almost a mistake for such a good garment. It is a new and smart design, 42 inches long, made of tourist tweed, front and back trimmed with strappings. See it tonight.....\$5

Since our last advertisement appeared we received another shipment of Ladies' Winter Coats in the styles we were waiting for to sell at.....\$8.50

A superb showing of Ladies' New Fall and Winter Coats at ten dollars. All the latest styles are represented, 40-inch and longer. Shown in Covert Cloths, Kerseys and Double Tweeds, trimmed with self strappings. Ask particularly to see our coats at.....\$10

Handsome Tourist Coats in the approved lengths, fancy sleeves and yoke effects in back. Nothing more stylish than these.....\$16

Dress Goods Inducements for Tonight

We quote a few very special values from our Dress Goods Section for tonight's selling. "Special Values" is a feature that is closely associated with Chapman's Dress Goods. Let us show you the goods.

Colored Venetian, Cloth all-wool, soft finish, nice material for tailored gowns, all leading colors, 42-inch. At a yard.....50c

Colored Broadcloth, extra weight for tailored suits, makes handsome traveling gowns, pretty colorings, rich velour finish, 52-inch. At a yard.....\$1

Fine Imported and French Worsteds and several lines of splendid Tweeds, for suits and shirtwaist dresses. Good 75c values, special tonight.....50c

Fine English Cravettes for ladies' traveling and raincoats, thoroughly waterproof, 60 inches wide, splendid colorings.\$1 and \$1.25

Princess Ena Auto Caps

New Caps for ladies' wear in navy, cardinal, brown, gray and white, buckle in front, large tambourine shape, with peak. Worth \$1, our price.....50c

Boys' Navy Blue Serge Caps, with patent leather peak, all sizes, Regular 25c cap at 19c

You'll Like These Hose

A fleeced lined Cotton Hose just right for present wear, seamless feet, fleeced lined all through. Special tonight.....20c

Light-weight Black Cashmere Hose. Tonight.....25c

Pure Wool Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe. 3 pairs for.....\$1

Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, all sizes. Tonight.....25c

Ladies' Silk Embroidered Hose at.....50c

China Bargains

Tea, Coffee and Mustache Cups and Saucers, Creams and Sugars, B. and B. Plates, Tea Plates, Oatmeal, etc., in pretty fancy China. Tonight only.....10c

Blue Willow and Blue Band Jugs each.....10c

Old Blue Salad Bowls, large size.....10c

Oilcloth Squares

Just to hand a line of Oilcloth Squares, in convenient sizes to put under stoves.

3 x 4 feet 6 inch. At.....65c
4 feet 6 inch x 4 feet 6 in. 90c
6 feet x 6 feet.....\$1.50

Ladies' Raincoats

A nessesential garment for every woman, particularly at this season when the weather is so changeable. Our new ones are all here, at easy stopping prices from.....\$5

Kid Gloves

Fownes' French Kid Gloves, fitted and guaranteed, shown in black, white and all colors. Best value at.....\$1

Wool Carpet

2-ply all-wool Carpet that sells regularly at 75c together with 2 ends of 3-ply wool carpets that were \$1 a yard, on sale tonight at.....68c

Balmoral Tapestries the best wearing carpet that can be bought; the pile is very closely woven, choicest lot of patterns we ever showed. Made and laid.....\$1

Visit Art Dept.

Cushion Tops with material for working. Tonight.....25c

Jap Hand-Embroidered Centerpieces, embroidered in silk on bolting silk. A nice gift to take home.....95c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

A BIG MARKET AFTER THE FAIR

A Great Supply of Vegetables—Prices Take a Drop—Business Very Brisk.

Today's market was above the average, and prices for all products, excepting vegetables and apples, were firmer than previous Saturdays. Sales generally were very brisk. The supply of vegetables and apples is above the demand and prices are low.

Apples are quoted at 35c to 60c per bushel, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel. Eggs are selling stronger today at an average of 17c. Butter is firm at 22c to 24c for crocks, and 23c to 25c for rolls. Creamery butter is having a large run at 27c.

Fruits are not plentiful today, and prices are higher. Plums are nearly done; late peaches are not in yet. There is a large supply of tomatoes, and prices range around 6 baskets for \$1.

Poultry—Prices are not as firm today. Spring chickens, mostly in demand, bringing 50c to 55c alive, and 60c to 90c per pair dressed.

Butchers' meat is scarce today; the offering is not large. Pork prices are firmer and demand brisk.

Good seed oats demand good prices, and the price of old oats is good. Only a few loads of hay have been on the market today and were quickly bought up.

CHINESE MONOPOLIST.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.—Chang Chien, of Chinkiang, has already eleven textile, flour, silk, soap, machine and other factories, says Commercial Intelligence, and he has nineteen new enterprises, all with steam and electric equipments, in hand. He is also building his own dockyard.

STRIKE ON WABASH SYSTEM

All Shop Employees Are to Go Out on Monday Next.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—A general strike of all shop employees on the Wabash Railroad system has been ordered to take effect next Monday. The order affects 1,600 skilled mechanics, including machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths.

James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, last night said that everything possible had been done to avert a strike. Conferences have been in progress between the officials of the Wabash and Mr. O'Connell during the last week. The question at issue concerns wages, the machinists being chiefly interested. When it became apparent that negotiations would prove fruitless, President O'Connell sought the sympathy of the other trades.

CONSUMPTION TREATMENT

Hungarian Physician's Discovery Said To Have Been Successful.

Budapest, Sept. 15.—The Hungarian physician, Dr. Louis Ungar, of Kaposvar, has discovered a new treatment for tuberculosis. It has been named pulmonin, and it is said that it has been successfully employed in hundreds of cases. It is injected under the skin. Dr. Ungar intends to introduce pulmonin shortly to the medical world.

EASIER FOR MOTOR TOURISTS.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—As a result of representations made by the Imperial Automobile Club, Chancellor Von Buelow has directed the customs administration to lighten the restrictions placed upon foreign motorists touring the country. Interior custom houses may extend the passes granted for limited periods at the frontier, and passes will be given upon less exacting requirements than formerly.