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LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

THE BUSINESSMEN'S PETITION.

The petition presented to the London and Port Stanley Railway Board, signed by over sixty leading manufacturers, wholesale firms, and shippers is a vindication of the action of last year's council in demanding more time to consider railway affairs.

The cry of "muzzling the people" was useful for election purposes, but the aldermen are now face to face with a problem that must be solved by common sense. They cannot unload their responsibilities by rushing the taxpayers to a vote without giving the taxpayers some light and leading. The alternatives to electrification must be weighed. The views of the greater part of the industrial and mercantile community cannot be ignored. The petitioners ask for independent expert advice on these points:

1. As to the cost of putting the road in shape as a steam road.
2. As to the cost of electrifying the road.
3. As to the comparative cost of operating—

(a) By steam.

(b) By electricity.

4. As to the advisability of operating or having the road operated by steam or electricity, having in view the necessity of providing running rights for steam roads.

They also ask that the Michigan Central, the Pere Marquette and other companies which may wish running rights over the London and Port Stanley Railway "be given an opportunity to express their views as to what course would be best to insure effective operation." Will anyone pretend to say that these are unreasonable demands? The aldermen who tried to brush them aside when they were presented last year in a less numerous signed petition now concede that more time should be taken for deliberation. The applications for legislation to foreclose the mortgage on the L. and P. S. R. and take over the road may not be granted for weeks or months. As the resolution in support of these applications was unanimously adopted, the "trust to the people" tactics have been wisely abandoned. There will be no excuse for refusing to take time also to pay heed to one of the most influential petitions ever presented to the council.

SENATOR FERRIS AND MR. BECK.

The Toronto Globe says, with reference to a letter it prints from Senator Ferris, of New York, complaining of Mr. Beck's lack of courtesy:

"The Globe, which has been a constant supporter of the hydro-electric project, since its inception, has no desire to magnify the incident, but Mr. Ferris' statement cannot be ignored. The discourtesy shown by Mr. Beck upon the last occasion on which the New Yorkers visited Toronto, is most regrettable."

Mr. Beck's impatient cry of "rot," when Senator Ferris' statement was brought before him, is to be regretted as indicating that he is not yet aware how grossly he has offended against the laws of international courtesy."

Discourtesy from Mr. Beck creates no more astonishment in London than it does at Queen's Park, Toronto. The Globe might call up any of Mr. Beck's colleagues, from the Premier down, and verify this.

That this discourtesy is natural and habitual does not excuse it, either in London or Toronto. Least of all is it to be excused in international relationships. Mr. Beck forgets the duty he owes as a member of the Ontario Government to a committee of the Legislature of the State of New York. Mr. Beck should apologize.

When that is done, let the Ontario Legislature investigate thoroughly the report of the Ferris committee. The report says: "The statements made in our report, and particularly the financial summary, are made up from sworn testimony, the witness frequently producing and putting in evidence the sworn copies of original records of the hydro-electric commission. There is no doubt but what the financial summary as well as all the other statements made in the report are absolutely correct."

There will be no quarrel with the belief that the power of Niagara Falls should be utilized to the utmost. The question is, is that being done? Is the hydro-electric commission doing the best that can be done, or carrying on a go-as-you-please game at the expense of the municipalities? The report of the Ferris committee bears the stamp of the Legislature of the friendly, adjoining State of New York, which is as much interested as Ontario in obtaining the best results and in sharing them. If the discourtesy cannot be ignored, can the report be ignored?

The Ferris committee spent over a year investigating, and then condemning the hydro-electric commission of Ontario for reasons given. Surely the Ontario Legislature cannot ignore that report. New York and Ontario own in partnership Niagara Falls. Have as much faith as possible in the hydro-electric enterprise, and you are still bound to see that it is managed to the best advantage.

It is no answer for Mr. Beck to say

"Rot! Here are the figures of Mr. Gabe." Who is Mr. Gabe? An electrical engineer. When did the Legislature employ an electrical engineer to settle its financial problems? Would the term "rot" not apply to such an answer with much greater force, and call all the louder to the Ontario Legislature to have the affairs of the hydro-electric commission thoroughly examined in the light of the Ferris committee's findings?

A FEMINIST CRISIS IN BRITAIN.

With Home Rule out of the way for the present, and Welsh Disestablishment well on its journey, the stage of the British House of Commons is cleared for the third and last of the great acts in the Government's program for the present session. This is the manhood suffrage bill, which is interesting chiefly because it brings the woman's suffrage question to the front again—this time for decisive action.

There is no provision for woman suffrage in the bill, but the House is at liberty to insert one. The measure, by establishing the principle of "one man, one vote," and simplifying registration, will add about five million men to the electorate and wipe out half a million "repeaters" who now have votes in every constituency in which they own property. This vast extension of the franchise would normally constitute a great and exciting issue, but it is overshadowed by the woman's cause. The woman suffragists hope their hour is about to strike at last. The so-called conciliation bill rejected last session would have enfranchised a million women, but it was opposed by Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, and other friends of the movement, because its basis was not sufficiently democratic. The door has now been opened by the Government to complete adult suffrage, placing women on an equality with men. The Premier, himself opposed to woman suffrage, has so far yielded as to offer to incorporate in the bill any amendment in women's interests that the House of Commons may choose to adopt. The amendment will then come under the new Parliament act, and as an integral part of the bill will be passed over the head of the House of Lords two years hence if the peers decline to accept it in the meantime.

It is not probable that so sweeping a measure, which would enfranchise about 12,000,000 women, will secure a majority in the House of Commons, but failing to carry it the women will fall back upon the second line of defence—the more moderate Dickinson bill. This would give the ballot to all women qualified to vote in municipal elections, and to the wives of men so qualified. The hope of the feminists centres on it. In the vote in the Commons, the cabinet will be divided against itself, but so will the Opposition front bench. The suffragist organizations, needless to say, are making a supreme effort to win members of all parties, as party ties will be temporarily dissolved. Even the militants have ceased their violence since Christmas, and are trying moral suasion for a change. If the cause fails this time, the militants must share the responsibility, but they may make dangerous reprisals on the politicians.

The Toronto newspapers are finding out some of Mr. Beck's shortcomings which London has known all along. The Laurier Government never stooped to anything as mean as the removal of Postoffice Inspector Campbell. The House of Commons is beginning to realize that the home rule bill was a Sunday school picnic compared with the woman's suffrage question.

Under the new mortality tables in the civil service, a Liberal postoffice inspector is too old to be useful at 69, but a Conservative inspector is in the prime of his powers at 77.

That is a highly significant editorial in the London Times advising an imperial conference to settle the extent of Canada's co-operation with the other Dominions having Pacific interests, before Premier Borden settles his "permanent" naval policy. "Should Mr. Churchill be tempted to look only to British convenience rather than imperial development he would impair the regard entertained for the admiralty by every Dominion," says the Times. That is a cogent argument for the Laurier policy. It takes account of Pacific interests without an imperial conference.

HARMONY AT LAST.
(Toronto Telegram.)
They disagreed on politics,
On medicine and law;
The battle raged from two till six
And ended in a draw.

When tea was poured the club adjourned
And all was happiness.
For now the conversation turned
Toward that dear topic—dress.

THIS WILL CATCH THE WEST.

(Ottawa Free Press.)
There will be tariff revision in sugar, lime-juce, arrowroot and cocoa in accordance with the new agreement with the West Indies. Surely Bob Rogers will carry the West on that alone!

NO MERIT IN IT.

(Boston Transcript.)
Mother (reprovingly)—When I was young, girls never thought of doing the things they do today.
Daughter—Well, that's why they didn't do them.

BETTER WORK THAN WARFARE.

(New York Herald.)
War is necessary, or at least inevitable at times, and modern war is supremely expensive. It would be well for the advocates of both peace and war to realize how cheap by contrast are the blessings of health and freedom from disease and what a little sacrifice is demanded to secure them in the present state of public hygiene, and preventive medicine. It shows a

lack of perspective, to say the least, to continue preparations for the destruction of life at high cost, however necessary that may be, and to fail to take proper precautions to save it when this can be accomplished at so low a rate.

THE WISE LION.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
Paul Rainey, while showing cinematograph pictures of his African lion hunts, told an amusing story. "A man," he said, "sat before his tent, when a magnificent lion stiffened for the spring, leaped and—missed the man, missed him by jumping three feet too high, then slunk back into the forest, thoroughly ashamed."

"The next day the man came unexpectedly on the lion by a stream. It had upended a log of wood and was practicing low jumps!"

A REALLY SMART MAN.

(Houston Post.)
"He always says the right thing at the right time," doesn't he?
"More than that. He always keeps still at the right time."

GOOD REASON.

(Harvard Lampoon.)
Bertie—What makes you think I've got a sense of humor?
Gertie—Your self-appreciation.

NOT OUR BUSINESS.

(Halifax Chronicle.)
It cannot be said too plainly or too emphatically that the people of this Dominion will never ask the people of the United Kingdom to adopt a policy which would impose a heavier burden upon the masses of the people in the Mother Country. The idea is preposterous. It is amazing that the suggestion should ever have emanated from a responsible party leader in the Old Country. The question of food taxes is purely a question of the people of the United Kingdom. It is entirely their affair, with which we in Canada, and they in the other Dominions, have absolutely nothing to do or to say.

THE REAL VILLAIN.

(Washington Star.)
"Are you the villain in the troupe?" asked the baggage man, who was handling theatrical trunks.
"No," replied the youth with black curly hair. "I used to be, but the real villain is the treasurer of the company, and by this time he must be about 500 miles on his way to somewhere else."

IT HAS TO.

(Harvard Lampoon.)
"Does it cost much to feed the giraffes?"
"No; you see, a little goes a long way with them."

NEEDED SOME EXCUSE.

(London Opinion.)
Wife—Why did you tell the Batsens that you married me because I was such a good cook, when you know I can't even boil a potato?
Hubby—I had to make some excuse, my dear, and I didn't know what else to say!

HARRY LAUDER'S PROMISE TO HIS WIFE.

(Evening Standard.)
Mr. Harry Lauder has promised his wife to retire from the stage as soon as he has saved \$120,000, which sum he expects to have safely deposited by the time he has concluded his tour of the world, which begins in 1914. There is probably no music hall performer living who surpasses Mr. Lauder in popularity; it is therefore strange that he should be surprised to find that he has saved so large a fortune. The origin of our surprise is, no doubt, the fact that he is a man of many talents. He is a comedian, a singer, a musician, and a variety artist who draw huge salaries, yet only three or four out of hundreds of his admirers start success in saving even a quarter of what Mr. Lauder hopes to save.

CHANGING MANNERS.

(Springfield Republican.)
Two of the changes in manners which most impress Senator Lodge, he tells us in Scribner's Magazine, are the modern freedom to discuss money and physical ailments. It used to be vulgar to talk about the cost of one's things or one's neighbor's things. It used to be deemed offensive to discuss digestive derangements, but we have changed operations, physicians, diseases and all remedies freely discussed at dinner and on all occasions by the ingenuous youth of the world. He does not understand that if Emperor were here he would not hesitate. "Do not poison this day," he would once more tell us.

A CLEAR-CUT ISSUE.

(Ottawa Free Press.)
Yes, the issue is clear. There is no similarity between the policies of both Borden and Laurier. The one is not, Borden and publicists would have us believe, a complement to the other. The Laurier policy is in direct opposition to the policy of Borden.

The Canadian people should now be given a straight opportunity to decide between them in the only manner that is truly British, by a general election.

POSSIBLY SO.

(Yonkers Statesman.)
Mr. Yeast—"What do you understand by righteous indignation, dear?" Mrs. Yeast—"Why, I suppose it is when a man gets indignant and doesn't swear."

She Could Not Hold Cup of Tea

DOCTORS AGREED TORONTO NURSE HAD BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her After Five Years' Suffering—Felt a Benefit After First Box.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 20. (Special.)—Mrs. Alberta Goffin, a nurse, living at 40 Wright avenue, this city, has been interviewed in regard to her reported cure of nervous or Kidney Trouble by Dodd's Kidney Pills. She states that the report is true in every particular.

"My sickness," Mrs. Goffin says, "was caused from a nervous breakdown, and what the doctors called incurable Bright's Disease brought on by cold and long weeks of nursing. I suffered for five years.

"I was treated by three doctors, and was a patient in two hospitals, but gradually got weaker. Reading the experiences of other sufferers like myself led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. At that time I was so weak and nervous I could not hold a cup of tea without spilling some of its contents."

"I felt a benefit after taking the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and eight or nine boxes cured me so completely I can now walk a mile without fatigue."

If you haven't used Dodd's Kidney Pills yourself, almost any of your neighbors will tell you they always cure kidney disease in any form.

"Civilization at the Cross Roads"

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

"Civilization at the Cross Roads"

This is the arresting title of a new book by the eminent English historian, John Neville Figgis, honorary fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. The chapters in this work have symbolic titles, Armageddon, Babylon, Calvary, and Zion. They were originally delivered as lectures at Harvard University. One has to read only a few pages in these chapters to discover that Dr. Figgis is not well pleased with the present trend of civilized man. It makes him wrath to see that "the statecraft, the economics, the education, the literature, the social and family life of our day, are organized on a basis frankly secular." He groans in spirit, and more audibly in these pages, when he sees that "attacks of daily increasing violence are made directly on those studies which do not lead to money-getting." Methinks this author must be a teacher of the classics. "Physical science is indeed valued, but mainly because it is hoped to increase the chances of money-making." Then turning specially to the people of this hemisphere he cries, "Take the western world through, and what unity can you find either in religion or thought or practical ideas, except the desire for riches?"

Every English author or lecturer who comes to America lands on these shores with the prepossessed idea that everyone on this continent is "chasing the almighty dollar." If there is one phrase from this side of the water constantly quoted by Englishmen it is this refrain: "Chasing the dollar." So Dr. Figgis came to Harvard expecting to find trees growing silver dollars and all the natives vigorously shaking the boughs. And the professors of Harvard evidently tried to make him see the silver trees, and told him at least one fairy tale, for he remarks, "Someone said to me here the other day, 'You cannot imagine the degree to which we are materialized; every servant girl cherishes hopes of being one day a society queen.'" This saying is on all-fours with that other silly exaggeration to the effect that every American mother expects that her new baby girl will one day become president. But let us hear Dr. Figgis further: "Of course, the love of money is not new, but the absorption of it is of 75 per cent. of human energy. I think, new. More and more people are ill-content with a competence, and are snatching at the means of ostentation. What has been empirically called the democratic revolution of society has meant in practice the crushing out of all standards save that of wealth, so that people openly boast that they judge a man by his balance at the bank, and many more will so judge him, hardly aware of it." It must be admitted that in America men make haste to be rich, but are they not doing so in England? And if there is more hustling here by more people, it is not because more people have a chance to gain the fortune of life on this continent? I have no sympathy for greed, or for ostentation, or for those who live beyond their means, but I believe that there is something good, something pleasing, even, in the spectacle of men in pursuit of gain.

We can all agree, however, with this critic of modern civilization when he points out that at this moment the world is full of wrongs in the distribution of wealth if people ceased to want more than is good for them. The greatest disturbers of economic values have not been men who have altered the laws, but those who have changed the wants of a sufficiently large number of people to affect the markets. This was why Peter the Hermit was a great reformer. He preached the crusades, and the price of farm land declined, because the price of wheat rose. Europe wanted to sell out, and go to Jerusalem. According to the teaching of Dr. Figgis, the surest and easiest way to bring down the cost of apples is to stifle our longing for apple pie. If we wish to reduce the price of automobiles let us desist from buying this kind of vehicle; if we desire cheap steak, let us eat no meat while the prices soar. And so on, ad infinitum. But I should like to rise and remark to Dr. Figgis that it would take the Hermit to convince us of the truth of these things, and to impel us to choose the simple life.

I have hit upon only a stray topic in this Cross Roads book. It is packed with suggestive thought for preachers and teachers, scientists and philosophers. It is published by Longman's, whose Canadian agents are the Renouf Company, of Montreal.

Yes, this human dynamo charges on the peak load basis. It's quite the fashion.

Bloodhounds Are a Nice Fad.

For the benefit of High Constable Hughes and Dr. Hugh Stevenson, both of whom go in for bloodhounds, we reprint Edwin S. Cobb's opinion of those noble animals: "On the other hand, I have frequently seen bloodhounds engaging in their favorite pastime of tracking somebody and except once in a while, at an Uncle Tom's Cabin show, their work was invariably disappointing in the extreme. I never saw a bloodhound that I thought could track a Brie cheese across a pool table, without getting hopelessly lost in one of the side pockets. Even at that exciting moment when Eliza is crossing the line I have an idea that, instead of a baby, she is really carrying a sirloin steak or an aniseed bag, dressed up in a cap and long clothes. There must be some stage secret to account for the relentless way in which these baying bloodhounds pursue her; otherwise they would be morally sure to wind up in the orchestra or the box-office or somewhere. If I had lost a criminal I would let the bloodhounds start and then I would go in the opposite direction."

For many years New York State has carried power from Niagara Falls further inland than Ontario, and knows the expense.

A baby was born on a train in Barna tunnel, Pood child! They will never, never be able to say of him: "He first saw the light of day, etc."

It looks as if Beck's electrification fight will only be a sideshow since Senator Ferris didn't choose to be called names.

KEEPING IT DARK

Railway Officials Won't Talk About Merger Disposition.

(Canadian Press.)
Washington, Jan. 21.—Representatives of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads conferred today with Attorney-General Wickersham about the decree to carry out the mandate of the supreme court ordering the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger.

The attorney-general has previously discussed the situation separately with the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific representatives, but today was the first time the two interested had been brought into joint conference before the attorney-general.

The conference today included Robert Lovett, Frank A. Vanderlip, Mortimer L. Schiff and Maxwell Ewart, and though it is believed to have related primarily to the details of the proposed transfer of the Central Pacific Railroad from the Southern Pacific to the Union Pacific.

New Idea Fashion Quarterlies, 15c With Free Pattern Coupon

\$10.00 IS THE CLEARING PRICE ON WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

The January clearing of Suits is now at maximum height. We are making a big clearance at **\$10.00**, giving choice of Tailored Suits which were formerly \$15.00, \$16.00 and \$20.00. Navy blue and black serges and whipcords, also novelty tweeds; all this season's models. Sale price..... **\$10.00**

WOMEN'S RUBBER RAINCOATS

Best quality Rubber Raincoats, full length, mannish style, collar buttons close up to the neck, raglan sleeves.

RUBBER RAINCOATS—Plain shades of olive and fawn. Price..... **\$9.00**

RUBBER RAINCOATS—Faintly blended stripe on fawn ground. Price..... **\$7.00**

Underwear

Women's Vests and Drawers, union ribbed, heavy winter weight, extra sizes for stout women, gray only. Per garment..... **43c**

Women's Drawers—Heavy ribbed, fleeced, open or closed, gray only. Per garment..... **21c**

Women's Black Drawers—A splendid over-drawers, fast black, ankle length, finished on saten band. Per garment..... **47c**

Children's Vests—Gray fleeced, high neck and long sleeves, ages 1 to 5 years. Reduced price..... **2 for 25c**

Night Gowns—Made of white cambric, slipover style, with embroidery yoke and lace insertion trimming. New goods at a special price..... **85c**

J. H. Chapman & Co., 239 and 243 Dundas St.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, AS REPORTED TO BRADSTREET'S, FOR TWELVE MONTHS OF 1912 AND 1911, WITH ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Provinces.	No. of Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1912	1911	1912	1911
Ontario.....	333	\$1,191,297	\$1,388,195
Quebec.....	495	2,103,250	2,472,083
New Brunswick.....	54	200,444	327,845
Nova Scotia.....	44	208,293	257,440
Prince Edward Is.....	7	10,400	30,400
Manitoba.....	56	433,243	781,410
Alberta.....	72	271,510	278,938
Saskatchewan.....	37	221,779	337,727
British Columbia.....	145	541,384	655,509
Yukon Territory.....	1		
Total, Canada.....	1,310	\$5,593,024	\$6,352,731
Newfoundland.....	6	28,061	67,600
St. P. et Miquelon.....	4		59,000
Total.....	1,320	\$5,621,085	\$6,480,331

N. Y. STATE CHAIRMAN

(Continued From Page One.)

secretary telephoned the chairman he would be unable to keep the appointment, and asked that it be adjourned until Wednesday, the 12th, whereupon an adjournment was taken until that time. On the morning of the 12th the committee again met at the office of the Hydro-Electric Commission, and were advised that Mr. Beck had left town, but would return the next day; that Mr. Gabe would give a statement regarding the physical condition of the plant, but would not give any statement relative to the financial operations of the plant and left with him for Mr. Beck.

The evidence states further that the committee finally met Mr. Beck the next day (Jan. 12), when Mr. Beck stated that he would be in a position to give the necessary information in November. Mr. Beck's Statement.

"We have gone over the previous questions submitted to us, which we consider reasonable, and which the commission will be pleased to answer in detail, said Mr. Beck, but we feel it impossible to do the matter justice in a short notice we have had. The commission will be in operation one year on November next, when an accurate statement and answers to all the questions asked will be possible, and we hope that you will be able to return in November, when we will be in a position to give you the information that you desire, and a considerable amount of other data that should be of value to you."

"As I said before, the report is absurd, and as unreasonable as without any justification at all. The figures and facts are not the true figures and facts."

Mr. Beck said that it looked as though the idea of the report was to discredit the work of the commission in Ontario. Referring to Mr. Ferris' assertion that "it was Mr. Beck's persistent evasion that compelled us to the testimony from other sources," Mr. Beck replied: "The members of the commission were given full opportunity to make themselves familiar with the work of the Hydro-Electric Commission."

"We answered all their questions," Mr. Beck said, "and they were held at the King Edward Hotel. We could not part our books all over the place to suit the convenience of Mr. Ferris, or anyone else. Anyway, they never asked to see the books, so far as I know."

Silent as to that letter.
"Did you receive the letter of Nov. 6, giving you notice that the commission were to be in Toronto on the 12th, and which Mr. Ferris was disregarded?" "I can't answer that question, I am in London. The correspondence is in Toronto."

"Do you remember the letter?" "I can't say. The files in Toronto will show whether such a letter was received, and whether it was answered or not. I don't want to enter into any controversy with the New York State Commission, but I say that they got them. How could they get authentic figures unless I gave instructions for the figures to be given them? What's their trouble now? They have the figures why can't they be satisfied? All I can say is what I have said before: That we gave them, as we would anyone else, the fullest opportunity of finding out all about the working of the commission."

SENT LETTER—NO ANSWER.
Mr. Ferris states further: "On Nov. 6, I mailed a letter to the Hon. Adam Beck, asking him if he could

either arrange to personally present to the commission at this time the figures which he said in his previous testimony would be available after Nov. 15, to which letter I received no reply.

"Upon my arrival in Toronto, I called his office on the telephone, and was advised by Mr. Gabe, engineer, that Mr. Beck left his office the previous evening for either Ottawa or Montreal, and had neglected to leave any figures for the committee."

"I then asked Mr. Gabe if any figures would be available for the committee, other than those previously given, and he stated that there would not, so far as he knew."

MR. BECK STANDS PAT.
On the receipt of the foregoing letter the Star immediately got into communication with Mr. Beck in London, Ont., by long-distance phone.

NO SETTLEMENT IN BIG GARMENT STRIKE

Injunctions Being Taken Out to Stop Factory Interference.
(Canadian Press.)
New York, Jan. 21.—The garment workers' strike today had reached the injunction stage. One injunction had been granted and others have been applied for to restrain the strikers from interfering with the operation of factories. To this fact manufacturers attributed the unusual absence of disorder. During the forenoon only one arrest was made. Except in the dress and shirtwaist trade, where a peace protocol was signed last week, there was no evidence of progress toward a settlement. About 2,900 more men and women went back to work today. Those who have accepted the terms of the manufacturers in this trade now number about 13,000.

A cold, however slight, should never be neglected, for if it is not treated in time it will, in all probability, lead to bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or some other serious throat or lung trouble.

Obstinate coughs and colds yield to the grateful, soothing action of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, containing as it does all the lung healing virtues of the Norway Pine tree.

Mr. G. G. Rhynard, Mill Village, N.B., writes: "I have had occasion to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and can say that it is certainly a good medicine. About a year ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and left them in a very weak state. The cough raked me terribly, and I was in despair, until a friend advised Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I took five bottles in all, and it cured me of my cough, and left my lungs strong and well."

Price, 25 and 50 cents.