

London Advertiser

Founded in 1863.

ADVERTISING BUILDING,
Dundas Street, London, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 One week by carrier..... 10c
 One year by carrier..... \$5.00
 One year by mail, outside city.. \$5.00
 One year, delivered, outside city.. \$5.00
 Weekly Edition..... 15c

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
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[Entered at London Postoffice for
 transmission through the mails as
 second-class matter.]
 The London Advertiser Printing Co.
 Limited.

LONDON, MONDAY, AUG. 4.
PARTY GOVERNMENT.

Having provided a remedy for miti-
 gating to some extent the evils of an
 hereditary, irresponsible second cham-
 ber, there is now in England a growing
 inclination to look into some of the
 evils of party government. We are natu-
 rally disposed to esteem highly our
 British system, especially when com-
 pared with the methods of other demo-
 cratic forms of government. And yet
 it has its disadvantages. Under it rep-
 resentative freedom is reduced to its
 minimum, while cabinet power is in-
 creased. The representative, even if
 he is on the Government side, is com-
 paratively powerless, the minister is
 all powerful. A member of Parliament
 may be very much dissatisfied with
 some part of the policy followed by
 the Government; he may strongly dis-
 approve of some act of a minister; but
 if he is a supporter of the Government
 his hands are tied. He may protest to
 his leaders in private, but in public
 party loyalty compels him to keep his
 mouth shut.

It may, of course, be said that a
 member of Parliament should be in-
 dependent, that he should always be
 free to vote against his own party
 leaders as his own conscience may
 decide. But he is not free. He is not
 elected to vote as he pleases. He is
 elected for the purpose of supporting
 one party or the other. If he has been
 elected in a constituency where the
 majority is Conservative, he is elected
 to support the Conservative party in
 the House. And if he should not, his
 constituents would clamor for his re-
 signation. In fact, the only consist-
 ent course for a member of Parliament
 to follow if on any occasion he is com-
 pelled by his conscience to vote
 against his party on an important
 issue, is for him to resign, and go
 back to those who voted for him in
 order that they may have an opportu-
 nity to express their opinion. It is
 true that before publicly breaking
 away from his party on any measure
 he has the right of protest in the
 caucus. But this is not of much value,
 because the caucus almost invariably in-
 dors the party leaders. And the av-
 erage representative submits to the
 caucus and votes for something he
 does not approve, rather than face the
 storm that invariably attacks the
 party rebel.

The same principle of unity is also
 carried out in the cabinet. The min-
 isters must be united, in their support
 of each other, and of a common policy.
 The cabinet member of the govern-
 ment has a little more freedom than
 the ordinary member of Parliament.
 If dissatisfied he can leave the Govern-
 ment without necessarily leaving the
 party, but he makes a sacrifice in
 doing so of power, influence and sal-
 ary.

What is the remedy, if there is one?
 How can the representative secure
 freedom? Why should he be compelled
 to vote for measures of which he does
 not approve? Why should he have to
 support a finance minister whom he
 considers incompetent, simply be-
 cause he supports the prime minister?
 An answer is not easy, without a com-
 plete change in our system of govern-
 ment. Theoretically, one might be
 disposed to say that the best way
 would be for Parliament to elect each
 minister for a definite term, for Par-
 liament to be free to repudiate one
 minister, without turning out the
 whole Government; for each member
 to be at liberty to vote for or against
 any minister's measures without in-
 incurring the charge of disloyalty to
 the party with whose general principles
 he is in accord. But is such a condi-
 tion practicable? It certainly would not
 be consistent with our system of party
 government. It would mean a complete
 change. And even if we should be
 satisfied that the new system would
 be better than the present one, there
 would be great difficulty in effecting
 the change. To accomplish it we
 should have to get rid of our present
 party prejudices and party associa-
 tions. That, if accomplished at all,
 would have to be a slow process of
 transformation of character.

The evils we see; the remedy is not
 as clear as some theorists may think.
 But it is well that the matter should
 be thought over and talked over, and
 out of the discussion good may finally
 come.

**A NATIONAL COTTAGE-BUILDING
 POLICY.**
 A tremendous scheme for the bene-
 fit of the English, Scotch and Welsh
 rural laborers has been outlined by Mr.
 Runciman, president of the British
 Board of Agriculture. As he is a
 member of the Government it is taken
 for granted that he foreshadows the
 official Liberal policy.

It is estimated that from 100,000 to
 120,000 cottages are wanted to pro-
 vide properly for the present rural
 population of the United Kingdom (ex-
 cepting Ireland). Many of the existing
 ones are insanitary and dilapidated,
 and must be torn down, but there is
 an appalling scarcity of any kind of habi-
 tation in the villages where the labor-
 ers live. Something must be done at
 once, and it must be done by the pub-
 lic authority. Mr. Runciman says that
 rapid and substantial progress can be
 made only by the central government
 taking the initiative, and carrying out
 a comprehensive policy by its own
 agents and its own finance. His scheme
 would commit the Government to
 building not fewer than 90,000 cot-
 tages, of which 10,000 should be start-
 ed at once. Why not? In Ireland 41-
 552 cottages have been built under
 the Land Purchase Act, and 19,000
 more are planned. Under the Runci-
 man plan, the state is to employ, if
 necessary, compulsory powers to pur-
 chase land in considerable blocks at
 reasonable prices, and to erect cot-
 tages, four to the acre, or there-
 abouts, so that an adequate allotment
 would be attached to each cottage.
 Cottages so built, he declares, can be
 made to pay their way at a weekly
 rent of three shillings (about 75
 cents). This is based on the report of
 a departmental committee just issued,
 in which it is estimated that cottages
 could be built in batches at about
 £150 (nearly \$750) each, with a fur-
 ther payment of £250 (nearly \$250)
 for the land. It is pointed out that each
 cottager will be able to supplement his
 income by cultivating his quarter of
 an acre. The scheme, of course, will
 be only one detail of the great policy
 party is pledged. The breaking up of
 the great estates, and the redistribution
 of the land among those who actu-
 ally cultivate it, will be the great
 issue of the next election.

THE HOME RULE BILL.
 All hope of settling the home rule
 question by consulting the people of
 the United Kingdom upon that specific
 issue has been abandoned. It has been
 the stock complaint of the Unionists
 that the Government had no mandate
 for the home rule bill. The last elec-
 tion was fought chiefly upon the House
 of Lords' question, though the Prime
 Minister publicly pledged his party to
 a measure of Irish self-government.
 But now the Unionists have definitely
 taken the position that the matter is
 in the hands of the minority in Ire-
 land; that even if a majority of the
 British electors approved the present
 bill, the Unionists in Parliament would
 not be bound to accept it.

When the House of Lords threw
 out the bill for the second time the
 other day, Lord Lansdowne, the
 Unionist leader, declared that if the
 Government would dissolve Parliam-
 ent before the bill became law, or
 refer it to a referendum, the bill could
 obtain the royal assent without the
 loss of a day if the electors wanted it.
 Said he:

"Do not let it be supposed that our
 attitude is merely an attitude of ob-
 struction. If the country wants this
 bill, we are ready to let them have it.
 We ask you to put the question
 to the test and we are ready to abide
 by the decision."

This challenge created surprise and
 consternation in the ranks of the
 Ulster Unionists. Following their im-
 mediate and emphatic protest, Lord
 Lansdowne's offer was withdrawn the
 next day, Lord Curzon explaining that
 if the bill were approved by the elect-
 ors, the Unionist peers would consent
 to go into committee on the bill, "and
 endeavor to remove the blemishes by
 which it is characterized, and to ask
 all parties to join in the endeavor to
 shape it into a passable measure." In
 other words, the Unionist peers re-
 served the right to amend the bill to
 death. The Ulster attitude was can-
 didly expressed by Sir Edward Carson:
 "I deny the right of any parliament,
 or any government, before or after 20
 elections, to drive us out of the position
 to which we were born."

Nothing remains for the Government
 but to pass the bill over the heads of
 the peers next June, and let the Ulster
 minority do its worst, since it refuses
 to conform to the will of the majority
 of the British people. It will probably
 be found that the sound and fury of
 Belfast will subside when the bill is
 law, and no party capital is to be made
 on either side of the Irish Channel.

SEEMS TO BE THAT WAY.
 [Detroit Free Press.]
 Mexico doesn't want recognition; it
 wants demolition.

AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.
 [Detroit News.]
 Figures from Washington show that
 most of the prunes grown in this coun-
 try are shipped to Germany. Outside of
 this the two nations are friendly.

COUNTRY IS "HOT UP."
 [Los Angeles Express.]
 It was so hot in Philadelphia the other
 day that an egg thrown at a bad actor
 flattened out over his countenance in a
 leathery omelet and dropped to the floor
 with a thud. The weather in Chicago
 melted the heart of a pawnbroker and
 turned him into a philanthropist. In
 Indiana it fused two political parties and
 caused two trains to run together, and
 in Washington it dissolved a trust. In
 other words, the country's "hot up" this
 week.

TRAGEDIES TOLD IN HEADLINES.
 [Chicago Tribune.]
 "The Automobile Was a Borrowed
 One."
 "Party at Other End of Wire Was
 the Mother Instead of the Daughter."
 "He Didn't Mind Losing the Borrowed
 Rod—But the Fish Got Away."
 "Shykes Pays His Dental Bill and
 Postpones His Vacation."
 "Incautious Doctor Tells Rich Patient
 Her Symptoms Are Those of House-
 maid's Knee."

CORROBORATION.
 [Buffalo Express.]
 "Blinks appears fortunate in the advice
 that he has received."
 "Yes; most of the persons that he went
 to told him to do what he had made up
 his mind to do."

SIR WILFRID.
 [Montreal Telegraph.]
 Sir Wilfrid is a sound Liberal—a clean
 Liberal—a matchless public tribune—an
 uncompromising champion of privilege—
 and the very fact that his cheerful cus-
 tom of visiting the Canadian people as
 the best form of holiday he knows, has
 stirred the Conservative press to male-
 volent and mendacious misrepresentation,
 is an opponent's testimony to the popu-
 larity of the man and the success of his
 methods.

THE BRITISH ARTILLERY.
 [London Daily Mail.]
 Earl Roberts draws attention to the
 gravely unsatisfactory condition of the
 British artillery. Our gunners can only
 learn their work by practice shooting.
 It comes, therefore, as a painful surprise
 to learn that the practice allowance in
 peace of each British regular gun is only
 about half that of a French and we may
 add—of a German gun. In other words,
 an essential of efficiency which makes no
 show on paper has been sacrificed to
 save money. Not only is a much greater
 allowance of ammunition required, but
 also, as Lord Roberts points out, a larger
 number of ranges. The matter is of the
 greatest importance, for as Napoleon
 showed, artillery is the arbiter of the
 modern battle.

**CANADIAN FISH IN AMERICAN
 TRAPS.**
 [St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]
 A Canadian cabinet minister says
 Americans catch too many coast fish
 with their huge traps. This corrobora-
 tion of American fish stories is pleasing
 even if incidental.

A TELL-TALE ADMISSION.
 [Victoria Times.]
 The Colonist should exercise a closer
 censorship over its columns. It quotes
 today a British naval officer as saying
 he never handled better material than
 the young Canadians who passed under
 his tuition. He is confident Canadians
 would make the finest sailors in the
 world. Yet Premier Borden says, and the
 Colonist supports him, Canada cannot
 hope to build or man ships under 25 or
 possibly 50 years!

BROWN TAIL MOTHS.
 [Portland Express.]
 Until a man comes in contact with the
 business end of a brown tail moth he is
 inclined to laugh at the fears many peo-
 ple seem to have of the pest. But the
 moth is by no means a joke. The brown
 hairs in the tail cause a skin affection,
 the seriousness of which seems to be
 governed somewhat by the physical con-
 dition or the susceptibility of the ones
 infected. Park Commissioner Iverson,
 of Bangor, is authority for the state-
 ment that the fine fuzz which comes from
 the moths will, if inhaled, cause a cough
 that may last a lifetime. The brown
 tails do most damage to the fruit trees,
 including pear and apple trees, wild
 cherry trees, maples and others. They
 have done great damage this year in eat-
 ing the foliage.

TWO WAYS.
 [Cincinnati Inquirer.]
 Gabe—He claims he is a descendant
 from a great family.
 Steve—Yes, and he is still descending.

EARLY GENIUS.
 [Penny Pictorial.]
 Proud Father—Why, the other boy of
 mine will be a wonder.
 Friend (wearily)—What wonderful
 thing has he done now?
 Proud Father—Why, the other day he
 ate all the preserves in the pantry. I
 overheard him say, as he sneezed, the
 cat's face with the stuff: "I'm sorry,
 Tom, to do this, but I can't have the old
 folks suspect me."

A LESSON FOR WINSTON.
 [St. Thomas Journal.]
 British parliamentarians now touring
 this country say that Great Britain
 should not meddle with Canada's naval
 policy, thereby reading a lesson on in-
 ternational ethics to the impetuous Mr.
 Churchill.

**MAGIC BAKING
 POWDER.**
 NO ALUM POWDER

AN OATMEAL BABY.
 [Dr. Cranell, in Deep Sea Fishers.]
 Among my patients has been a baby
 whom I saw about a month previous, and
 found that it was being reared entirely
 on oatmeal; except for the first three
 days of its life it had never tasted milk,
 there being none to taste. The father
 explained to me that his having tried to
 rear it in this strange way was due to
 his having heard from a neighbor that
 his Tommy, who was a bright little
 fellow of five, was reared on oatmeal.

To get to the bottom of the problem I
 went over to see Tommy's parents, for it
 was correct I could wish that others
 might know of the method of reproduc-
 ing the irrepressible capacities of the
 child in question. Only by chance, after
 repeated questionings of Tommy's moth-
 er, did I extract from her the fact that
 "of course we always mixed it with but-
 ter."

It was too long a journey for a man
 to carry a baby in this cold weather, but
 when I got back, and told the pitiful
 tale at the hospital, Nurse Rogers im-
 mediately volunteered to go and fetch
 the oatmeal baby. It meant carrying the
 child in her arms the entire distance,
 wrapped in a coach box, with only one
 chance to stop at a house on the four-
 ney back. The baby being four and a
 half months old, the reader might
 naturally suppose that to carry it so long
 a journey would be a feat of strength,
 but when I sealed the baby on his ar-
 rival at hospital, and found that he
 weighed only four and a half pounds, the
 problem was soluble. Anyhow he ar-
 rived safely, much to the joy and pride
 of the nurses.

ONE'S HEART GOES OUT TO THE MAN
 who approaches the corner of Dundas
 and Richmond street, on a Sunday
 morning lugging a heavy suitcase and
 asking the crossing policeman, "Which
 way is Pottersburg?"

The picnic reporter says he has sam-
 pled 432 different kinds of pastry—
 cooking this summer by request. His
 only hope is that the picnics will hang
 out until the elderberries are ripe.

SHOULD WORRY
 RAYNALL

Like pumpernickel and have
 a lot of crust.

The expression about cleanliness be-
 ing next to godliness no doubt was
 thought of by someone who was en-
 joying his Saturday evening soak.

Or the Monday morning rub.
 Wrapped bread is being constantly
 advertised in this fair city. They don't
 say so much about pounded steak, do
 they?

A London dentist says that he has
 the ragman to thank for increased
 business. It appears a Bruce street
 lady gave away father's coat, and in
 the pocket of father's coat was
 father's teeth. Father tried a soup diet
 until the new set was fitted and enun-
 ciated like a bowl of mush.

**I'D LIKE TO
 BUT—**

OUR PRECISE ARTIST.

A ratepayer signing himself "Rimer"
 sends the following:
 Electrification is vexation,
 No breakwater is bad;
 The rule of three it worries me,
 The mayor drives me mad.

A dispatch says insects are instantly



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81 YEARS AGO
 Henry Stephens invented an ink with
 the colour-matter in perfect solution
 & therefore fluid and pleasant to write
 with.

TO DAY with
 numberless improvements—
 the result of experience—

**Stephens
 Ink**

is by far the most fluid and
 reliable ink in the world.

W. G. M. SHEPHERD, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA.

Autos Enter the Yosemite.
 San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The Yosemite
 National Park was opened to automo-
 bilists today and the throwing open of
 the gates of this wonderland was the
 occasion of a big celebration. The fight
 to have the barriers against the auto-
 mobile raised was a long one, and
 motorists met reversal after reversal
 in treating with the department of the
 interior at Washington.

While the Coulterville road will be the
 first one that will be opened to motor
 traffic, it is most likely that if no seri-
 ous mishaps occur the Big Oak Flat and
 Wawona roads will be opened also in a
 season or two.

The opening of the Yosemite Valley to
 motor traffic will mean much to Califor-
 nia, for thousands of motorists from all
 points of the United States will now tour
 to the Golden State for the pleasure of
 driving into this natural wonderland in-
 stead of taking vacations in other lands.

The fame of the Yosemite is world-wide,
 and the fact that a person can now com-
 fortably make the trip into the valley
 in his motor car instead of being cram-
 med in a jerky horse-drawn stage, is
 sure to increase the yearly list of visi-
 tors, who, while in the state, will also
 tour to other scenic districts.

PUZZLED JURYMEN.
 Opinions are divided as to the
 merits and demerits of our jury sys-
 tem, but nobody will deny that the
 twelve "good men and true" are not
 always the wisest of mankind. At a
 recent session a prisoner was indicted
 for pocket-picking, and to most people
 in court the clearest possible case was
 made out by the prosecution.

"Have you anything you would like
 to tell the jury before they retire," said
 the judge.

"Well, all I want to say is, I hope
 as 'ow they'll give me the benefit of
 the doubt," replied the prisoner des-
 pondently.

The jury considered their verdict;
 they were no little time over it.

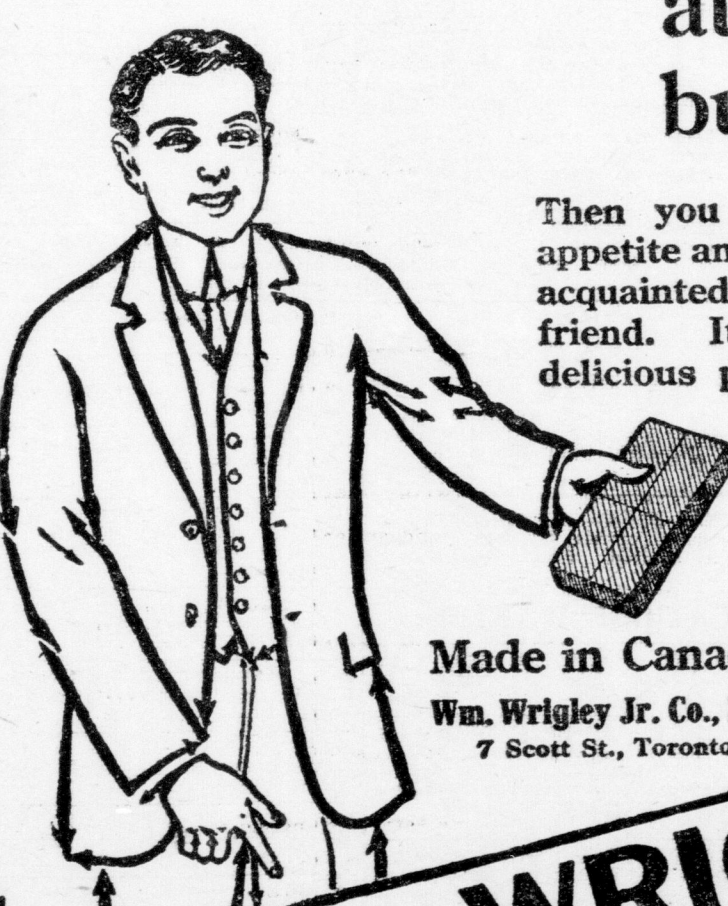
"Can I assist you in any way, gen-
 tlemen?" said the judge, at last be-
 coming impatient.

"We are almost agreed, me lud," said
 the foreman, "but we can't quite un-
 derstand what the doubt is the pris-
 oner wishes us to give him the benefit
 of."

The Professor—"Life itself is but a
 chemical combination of the constitu-
 ent atoms of chloride salts." The Girl
 "Well, it's sweet to me, anyway."—
 Puck.

Present For You!

Your appetite will be "Present"
 at all meals if you
 buy this by the box.



Then you will have this delicious aid to teeth, breath,
 appetite and digestion at less than a cent a stick. If you get
 acquainted with this habit, you'll find it's soon your best
 friend. It's wonderful how attached you become to this
 delicious pastime that's so good for you.

BUY IT BY THE BOX

Look for the spear Avoid imitations

Made in Canada
 Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd.
 7 Scott St., Toronto

**WRIGLEY'S
 SPEARMINT
 PEPSIN GUM**

Chew it after every meal