

FOUR

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LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

PROSPEROUS LONDON.

After a quiet spell the city of London is speeding up. A good barometer is the real estate market. Vacant houses have been filled up with a rush, and property is more saleable than it has been for some years. The factories are working full time, some of them overtime. Business is brisk in all lines. It has been a good year in the building trade, which is also an accurate test of general conditions.

The healthy growth of London has never been interrupted, but the pace was faster five years ago than it has been since. Now that it is being quickened again, there is nothing to prevent a long period of prosperity if the municipality itself is ordinarily careful. The various civic bodies should weigh carefully all proposals to increase the debt and should recommend to the ratepayers only those undertakings which they are certain will promote the city's welfare. Some of the expenditures proposed will have to go by the board if the city is not to be fettered by an enormous increase in its liabilities. The municipal loan market is not in a favorable state; it is clogged with securities and money is dear. The request of nearly a million for electrifying the London and Port Stanley Railway is not justified by any known facts. To carry the bylaw at the expense of all the others would be suicidal. Necessities should be given preference by the ratepayers. Any reasonable proposals to encourage new industries will probably receive their support. Storm sewers are badly needed, but the estimated cost is so great that the work must be carried out by instalments, and before the council submits the bylaw it should have the plans checked by the highest engineering authority. Citizens have not yet received the information on this matter that they are entitled to, and it is too bad that the present scheme was not put fully before them months ago. New schools are another need; at least six of the present school buildings are incurably insanitary. There must be a large increase in the annual outlay upon roadways, especially as the city's area is to be greatly enlarged. The municipality must set its house in order first of all. The federal square is a highly attractive project, and one which citizens should not relinquish, even if they feel they cannot afford it at present. Certainly they will not be able to afford it, or even the absolute necessities, if nearly a million dollars is to be spent on the London and Port Stanley Railway, with no assurance whatever that the capital outlay will not be followed by a yearly deficit.

THE BRITISH DOCTORS' STRIKE.

It looks as though there is to be open war between the British Government and the British Medical Association, the doctors' "union." The council of the association persists in its refusal to vote the Insurance Act, although Mr. Lloyd George has offered to find a further sum of £1,000,000 to meet the cost of medical benefit. Under these new terms the doctors would receive 6s 6d (about \$1.50) yearly for every insured person, with an allowance of 1s 6d for drugs and an additional fee for maternity cases and for consumptive patients treated at their homes. It is calculated by the committee of seventeen doctors appointed by the Government to administer the act that each medical man would receive £350 yearly for every 1,000 insured persons on his list, in addition to what he obtained for maternity cases. He would be free also to engage in private practice among uninsured persons, the latter being all persons in receipt of \$500 a year and more, and their dependents.

The Government's latest offer was unexpectedly liberal, and it is said there are thousands of physicians who would gladly accept it, but who fear to place themselves in opposition to the clique which controls the association, and which is accused of being actuated by partisan motives. A referendum of the doctors may yet save the situation, but the Chancellor has given notice that if his terms are finally rejected he will proceed at once to organize a National Medical Service. He thus described the plan as it would be applied to a city of two hundred thousand people:

"At the head of the service would be a principal medical officer, who would be responsible for the working of the service, and would be not only a skilled clinician thoroughly competent to supervise and appreciate the work of his subordinates, but also a highly efficient administrator. Immediately under him would be a staff of skilled specialists, who would help the general practitioners of the service in any case of difficulty. Then would come the general practitioners of the service, of whom some would be junior practitioners, and others senior practitioners of wide experience. These would work on an organized system, proper provision being made for night calls and other emergencies, and they would be assisted by an efficient staff of nurses. Their work

would be done under competent supervision, and they would be able promptly to secure skilled assistance in cases of difficulty. Such a service would naturally work in close co-operation with the public health authorities and the education authorities."

This would be a radical departure, a great experiment in state socialism. It would mean that the health of 14,000,000 people would be in the hands of paid servants of the state. "The older practitioners in densely populated areas," says the Nation, "would find their practices quickly sapped by younger and keener men, appointed under the new service. Well paid, well equipped, and with all the enthusiasm of new brooms, these men would soon carry everything before them." Jan. 15 is the date set for the first payment of medical benefits. The operation of the act would not be delayed by the doctors' strike; the Government would simply pay the benefits to the various fraternal societies and allow these to make their own terms with the doctors until the state service could be organized. It remains to be seen whether the British Medical Association would be powerful enough to keep doctors out of the new department. If not, the association would be beaten and many members ruined. It is a critical time for the profession in Great Britain.

THE GENERAL BOOTH TAG DAY.

The Salvation Army makes an appeal to its sympathizers which is reinforced by the testamentary wish of the late General Booth. He desired to found a great institution for the systematic training of members of the army in all its departments of activity. It was his hope that any memorial of himself would take that form. His son and successor has undertaken to fully realize the general's dream. The work will be decentralized so as to allow for varying conditions in various countries. In Canada the army will attempt to raise \$250,000, every cent of which would be spent in Canada upon Canadian aims. An institution is to be erected at Toronto for the training of army members in prisoner aid, social and women's rescue work, and in every sphere in which the army has entered. As a method of raising money the local Salvationists have decided on a tag-day, and citizens should be prepared to respond tomorrow in aid of so worthy an object, and as a tribute to the memory of that great friend to humanity, William Booth.

They may be certain that the money will be economically spent; the Salvation Army has shown efficiency in its financial methods, and no shadow of maladministration has rested on any of its world-wide projects.

Hon. Robert Rogers has taken his place as Mr. Borden's first lieutenant. Would Mr. Borden care to be judged by the company he keeps?

If the Servians, as reported, are butchering women and children, their victories over the Turks are not a case of onward, Christian soldiers.

The new member for Macdonald, Man, was cheered when introduced in the House of Commons. Silence would have been decorous in view of the methods employed to seat him.

Clauses of the home rule bill are being carried by majorities of 150 and over. The snap division has put more snap into the coalition forces.

The churches in England and Germany should not leave it to the socialists and trade unionists in both countries to carry on the war against war.

The Turkish Government has refused the terms of the Balkan allies, and has invited more bloodshed. A word from the Concert of Europe, and Turkey would surrender, but the "great" powers are too jealous of one another, and of the little powers, to act in concert, and the slaughter will go on.

Mr. Stevens, M. P., tells the Canadian Club of this city that Japan aims at a lodgment in British Columbia. But the exigencies of his party require that the German, not the yellow, peril, shall have the middle of the stage. What will Mr. Stevens do about it? Vote with his party or with his own beliefs?

Le Canada, the French-Canadian morning daily in Montreal, advised Liberals to vote for Coderre in Hochelaga. The Nationalist—there is the enemy to combat today at the polls, it said on the morning of the election.

"Each elector ought to vote. Vote against Doyon and the Master" (meaning Bourassa). The evening French Liberal daily, and one of the evening English Liberal dailies, took the same course. Yet the Toronto Mail and Empire and the Toronto News interpret the result as a blow to Laurier!

EASIER.

[Boston Transcript.]
Elsie—After I wash my face I look in the mirror to see if it's clean. Don't you?

Bobby—Don't have to. I look at the towel.

POLITICS TODAY.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]
Politics used to mean the science of government. Politics used to be regarded as defined as the science of human duty. If we are no longer to be allowed to associate politics with morality we may expect to be told that we must keep our ethics and our sense of duty free from morality also. What use are we to make of our politics? Already there is a demand that the tariff be taken from politics, that the navy question be taken from politics, that the appointments to the public service be taken out of politics, and so on. And now the regulation of the liquor traffic must be treated as a moral question, and because of its being so treated, must be taken out of politics. Soon there will be nothing left for the poli-

ticians to do but wrangle over questions of no importance and struggle for the spoils of office. To such base uses is the noble science of government descending, if we are to believe all that we hear.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

[Tit-Bits.]
Doctor—What? Troubled with sleeplessness? Eat something before going to bed.
Patient—Why, doctor, you once told me never to eat anything before going to bed.
Doctor (with dignity)—Pooh, pooh! That was last January. Science has made enormous strides since then.

GETTING ALONG.

[Home Journal.]
Spratts—Miss Elder is much older than I thought.
Hunker—Impossible?
Spratts—Well, I asked her if she had read Aesop's Fables, and she said she read them when they first came out.

NOTHING TO GO BY.

[Judge's Library.]
Tommy—Don't think auntie will stay; she didn't bring her trunk.
Johnny—Huh! Look how long the baby has stayed, and he didn't bring anything!

BANQUETS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Po, why do people have banquets?"
"For the purpose of giving men who do not get a chance to talk at home an opportunity to show that they can talk away from home."

BELLS OF BATTERSEA.

[Russell Alexander.]
St. Martin's bells and Bow bells,
O they ring famously,
But have you heard in the mist of night
The bells of Battersea?
St. Dunstan's and St. Clement Dances
How loud they clang and beat!
But O, the bells of Battersea
Are sweeter than the sweetest.
The meadows and the trees are gone,
Where once the birds did sing,
But often I could dream them there
When the old, old peals do ring.

O, they are like the village bells
In the place where I was born,
Where the solemn curfew tolled at night,
And matins waked the morn.

And here afar in London town,
Where many things amaze,
The sweet bells ring into my heart
A chime of other days.

St. Martin's bells and Bow bells,
O they ring famously,
But have you heard in the mist of night
The bells of Battersea?

STARTING IN BUSINESS.

[Judge.]
Pretty Miss—Is this the license bureau, please?
Clerk—Yes, ma'am.
Pretty Miss—Well, I've just finished my first book of poems and I want to take out a poetic license—how much will it be?

NO FOOL.

[Philadelphia Record.]
Mr. Gnaages—I want you to understand, Mrs. Gnaages, that I am no fool.
Mrs. Gnaages—For once I agree with you; a fool and his money are soon parted, and I have never been able to get a dollar out of you.

BOTH LONG.

[Washington Star.]
"Art is long," said the ready-made philosopher.
"True," replied the affable picture-dealer, "but, fortunately, so is the pocketbook of the American connoisseur."

WHY TOURISTS TOUR.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
"We must go to Europe," said a tourist.
"What's the use? We can buy Stratford postcards in London."
"My friend, one travels for something more than to send postcards. I want to write my name on Shakespeare's tomb."

MAKING GOOD.

[McCall's Magazine.]
In his native town Jimmy had always been popular with young and old, but when he was sent away to boarding school he was for a time too homesick to make friends. His first letter was little more than a wail:
"I'm 'way behind the other boys in everything," he wrote dejectedly. "Tisn't only studies, but it's gymnastics and banjos and everything. I don't believe they'll ever have much use for me."

But the second letter, written after a week in the new school, was quite different in tone.

"I'm all right," he wrote to his mother. "The boys say they'll teach me all they know, for they're proud to have me here. I can stretch my mouth half an inch wider than any other boy in school, and my feet are the longest by a full inch. So you needn't worry about me any more."

GARRISH DISPLAY.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
"Too ostentatious."
"What now?"
"The favors at her dance."
"What were they?"
"Small cubes of real beefsteak."

PROGRESS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Now, young man," said Willie's father, "I am going to lay down the law to you."
"All right, pa; but don't forget that if I don't like it I may get ma to recall your decision."

REMARKABLE, INDEED.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"How well Mr. and Mrs. Grasswid seem to get along together!"
"Yes, it is quite remarkable, the more so because she wears a necklace that was presented to her by her first husband and he keeps a picture of his first wife in his watch case."

Reduction European Prepaid Steamship Rates.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has just announced a reduction of \$7.00 on all third-class prepaid tickets from European points to destinations in Canada. This should be an inducement for persons residing in this country to bring out their friends in time to spend the Christmas season with them. This reduction is only effective on tickets via Antwerp, and does not apply on prepaid tickets from the British Isles.

For full particulars and rates from other points application should be made to the Canadian Pacific Railway agent, Mr. W. Fulton, direct, at his office, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

ON READING
FOR BOYS[By Special Arrangement With
the Winnipeg Telegram.]

There was a time when parents were exceedingly careful as to what books they allowed their children to read. Any book which came from a Sunday school library was supposed to be all right, but a yellow-backed novel or a brightly-bound story from the public library was promptly seized as contraband of war. One of the worst tragedies of my boyhood was the armed intervention of my mother and her capture of Captain Marryat's "Jacob Faithful." I thought that Marryat was a noble writer, but my mother turned the pages rapidly, saw words indicated by the first letter and followed by a dash, and declared with great decision, and with considerable asperity, that the profane author of this book was a son of Belial. Consequently, I was left to mourn the loss of "Jacob Faithful" through a long, bitter summer's day.

Conditions have changed, however, since those stricter days when I was a boy. The parents of today have broader views, and give their boys freer range. A gaudy cover on a Henty book does not signify that the interior is too flamboyant, for the gay-covered stories are even permitted to brighten up the shelves of the Sunday school libraries. We have all come round to the view that it is far better for a boy to wade through a good deal of slushy literature rather than read nothing at all. It is far better for him to read even some of the Cap. Collier stage-coach classics than to sadden and pine over books of the Sandford and Merton types, which were forced upon the unhappy juveniles of past generations. A boy is a young savage, and he requires something adventurous, something to stir his blood. If you allow him to pass through that savage era he will emerge into the civilized E. P. Roe period, and later on will struggle into another stage when he will commence to feed on the best that you can provide. The point is this, that unless you allow him to take that natural path of evolution, you will never make a reader of him, a reader of the choicest and best.

As I have long held to this theory, I have been very glad to come across similar remarks in Prof. Phelps' new book, "Teaching in School and College." "A teacher," he says in an interesting autobiographical passage, "should not be distressed if a boy or girl reads a lot of trash outside of school hours; it is better to read trash than to read nothing. When I was a small boy I read hundreds of volumes that were in themselves worthless—the 'Outward Bound Series,' by Oliver Optic (I can remember Lieutenant Shuffles to this day); the 'Army and Navy Series,' by the same author, containing the histories of those remarkably successful young gentlemen, Tom and Jack Somers; row on row of Harry Castleman's books, 'The Sportsman's Club in the Saddle,' etc.; the entire series of Jack Hawkaway's adventures with the Indians, and in other perils; an amazing number of detective stories—'Macdon Moore is on your track'! All of Horatio Alger's exciting and priggishly moral tales. What did I get out of this stuff? I obtained a love for reading. I realized the inexhaustible delight there was in books, the possibility of an instant and wonderful change of scene from my humdrum little existence to the plains of the west, or the snow-capped mountains of the deep. I obtained an enormously increased English vocabulary, the ability to read English with speed and pleasure, and a constant, if crude, stimulation of the imagination. I hope that all parents who read this column will read, mark and inwardly digest this story.

Joanhoe.

CO-OPERATION IN THE
LOCAL FRUIT BUSINESSMiddlesex Association Held an
Important Meeting at
Byron.

A well-attended meeting of the Middlesex Fruit Growers' Association was held in Byron on Thursday evening, President S. D. Dawson presiding.

Mr. I. B. White, of the department of agriculture, was the principal speaker, and in a somewhat lengthy resume outlined the principles of the co-operative movement and advocated its introduction on a more extensive scale in Canada.

Mr. Whales stated that England and Denmark had the co-operative system working to perfection. The latter country was especially well to the front, although it had a much poorer soil than Ontario, and very limited natural resources. He pointed out that a member of the co-operative society in Denmark has to obey its laws and keep his goods up to a certain standard, or he is dismissed from the membership roll and consequently suffers in his business by not having the association's brand and name on his goods.

Col. McEwen, who advocated the adoption of business methods in connection with farm stock, and stated that the agricultural industry should be more extensively advertised.

Mr. C. W. Baker pointed out that Canada was practically unknown as a fruit growing country, although well adapted for this department of farm life.

Other speakers were Mr. J. J. Davis and A. E. Hunt, who spoke optimistically on the advantages of Middlesex County for fruit growing.

New Idea Patterns, 10c Each
December Magazines, Quaterlies
and Sheets are Now Ready

CHAPMAN'S

Fashionable Long Coats \$11.00
A special lot of 20 only Women's Winter Coats, made of Boucle, Fancy Tweed, Diagonals and Chinchilla. A few of each style, in green, navy blue and black. Make the most of this bargain Saturday as these twenty Coats were all higher in price.

Voile Skirts

Women's Black Voile Skirts, pleated sides, panel back and front, high waist effect. Regular \$5.00, on sale today and Saturday.....\$4.00

Silk Petticoats

Black Silk Petticoats, deep dust frill, and pin-tucked flounce. Regular price \$4.00. On sale today and Saturday, at each.....\$2.95

Wrappers 69c

Were \$1.00. Flannelette Wrappers, navys and garnets. Sizes 36 to 40. Just a few at this price.

Waists 69c

Were \$1.00. Women's White Lawn Waists, embroidery trimmed; tailored style.

Waists 39c

Worth double. Women's Cashmerette Waists, black and white and blue and white stripes, all sizes.

Kid Gloves, the Best Kid, \$1

Real French Kid, soft and pliable, perfect fitting to the hand. Black, tan, white, navy, gray and green. Fitted and guaranteed. If you are buying for Christmas we will put them in a pretty box.

Women's Long Kid Gloves

16-button length. In black, tan and white. Our special price, a pair.....\$2.00

Sweater Coats

Christmas displays have crowded out the Sweater Coats. Special prices have been put on all lines that we have a quantity of. Now is the time to buy a Sweater for skating or to wear under a coat.

Women's Sweater Coats at \$1.69, \$1.93 and \$2.19. Boys' Sweater Coats at 79c and \$1.09.

Blanket Cloth Coating

2 yards wide. Pure wool blanket cloth, in green, red and blue plaid effects. Suitable for making dressing gowns and children's coats. At a yard.....\$1.25

Comforters

Cambrie Covered, well filled with white batting, size 66x72. Saturday this Comforter for.....\$1.29

Night Gowns

High neck and long sleeves. Extra large size Flannelette Night Gowns, pink or white. Special.....85c

Corsets

American Lady Corsets, extra long hips, medium bust. Sizes 18 to 26. Regular \$2.25, sale price.....\$1.79

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

St. Andrew's Church Will
Reach Out For Young Men

At a Largely Attended Meeting Held on Thursday Night the Matter Was Taken Up—A Committee Named to Report on Securing Assistant For Pastor

A committee to consider the advisability of securing an assistant for Rev. Dr. Ross was decided upon at a meeting of the men of St. Andrew's Church, held in the hall of the church last evening. The meeting was called upon the request of several of the members and adherents of the congregation to consider the apparent lack of interest in church work on the part of the young men of the church. Mr. John Stively, chairman of the board of managers, presided at the meeting, which was well attended.

Mr. A. S. Macgregor stated that the young men connected with the church should be retained if progress was to be made. The Sunday school attracted the boys up to 16 years, but after that age clubs and other organizations were needed. The young people drew the older boys and the young men away. The fault, according to Mr. Macgregor, lay with the older people of the church. The young people should be led by example and not precept. Many of the older people in the congregation had forgotten the obligations undertaken at the time they joined the church. The pastor, choir and ladies of the church are undertaking and doing their share of the work nobly, but the men seem to be content with sitting back and letting the work drift along.

A Bad Day.
Dr. MacArthur said it was a bad day for the Presbyterian Church when the Christian Endeavor was allowed to lapse.

"The social side of church life is not all," he stated, "and in time interest in the work of the church will die out if nothing else is presented to the young people. The young men should be trained to church work, as in time they will have to undertake the responsibilities resting on the shoulders of the present officers of the church."

Mr. T. H. Purdon, K. C., did not consider that there was anything the matter with the life of the church. The pulpit was very capably filled, the choir was excellent, and the other organizations were making progress. He said that undoubtedly the membership was somewhat smaller than it used to be, but this was due to several other factors, such as the churches being erected in the north, south and east ends of the city.

"I think if we had Sunday cars in this city there would be a large number of people connected with other churches who would come to St. Andrew's to hear Dr. Ross preach," said Mr. Purdon.

Mr. Stively, chairman, stated that he did not think the young men of the congregation were getting their dues from the older members. He pointed out that in a number of other churches there were young men who were getting their dues from the older members. He stated that there was no doubt but that these clubs attracted a certain number of the young men of the church. The young men should put their hands in their pockets and help those with the interest of the young men at heart to reach their aims. Mr. Ward Casselman had consented to take charge of the work, but he needed much assistance from the other men of the congregation.

Mr. Casselman and Mr. W. O. Carson were positive that there was a decided lack of interest exhibited by the older men and that they didn't warm up to the younger ones as they should. Mr. Carson

related how several of the other churches appealed to the younger generation by men's clubs and leagues, and so gradually worked them into the work of the church.

That a men's league should be formed in connection with St. Andrew's Church was the statement of Mr. J. M. Gunn. The problem of holding the young men in the church was a problem of the same nature. In his opinion the only remedy was an active, friendly, brotherly feeling between the older and the younger men. Mr. Gunn also advocated the formation of a men's league in the church.

Dr. Ross stated that the meeting could not but result in much good for the congregation as a whole. He was in sympathy with the majority of the ideas presented, and admitted that he found it very difficult to connect with the young men.

"I find it very hard to attend to all the work that should be done in the church," said the pastor. "The work of a congregation the size of that of this church is nearly beyond the capabilities of one man. Some of the other churches of the same size have two, three or four men doing the work that I am doing. Of course, I endeavor to do as much as possible. Several times I have thought of asking the congregation to provide me with an assistant, who could attend to some of the matters for which I am not fitted. The appointment of an assistant pastor, I think, would solve several of the problems of the church."

Assistant for Dr. Ross.
Mr. A. S. Macgregor moved and Mr. U. A. Buchner seconded the motion that a committee of five be appointed, three from the session, three from the managers and three from the congregation, to consider the advisability of securing the appointment of an assistant pastor, and to report at a congregational meeting to be held at a later date. Messrs. T. H. Purdon, K. C., John Stively and Macmillan were selected to represent the congregation.

A motion to the effect that the men of St. Andrew's Church were in full sympathy with the work planned by Mr. Stively and his associates, was proposed by Mr. C. R. Somerville and seconded by Mr. Ross, and carried.

A committee consisting of Messrs. A. S. Macgregor, W. O. Carson, U. A. Buchner, A. McVicar and John M. Gunn was appointed to organize a men's league to meet on Sunday morning. It is likely that the first meeting will be held next Sunday.

During the evening Mr. W. A. McCutcheon rendered a very pleasing solo, and was accompanied by Mr. C. B. Wheeler.

NORTH VANCOUVER
SHAKEN BY QUAKEA Man on Top of Skyscraper
Was Almost Tossed Into
the Street.

[Canadian Press.]
Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 22.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here Thursday evening over a district of several miles, just before 5 o'clock. The shock was also felt in North Vancouver, and in adjoining municipalities. Its duration was exactly six seconds, and it appeared to be travelling north and south. Two houses at Lynn Valley on the north shore of Burrard Inlet almost collapsed, and a child was thrown out of a chair. The motion was most severely felt by a man at the top of the eighteen-story Van-

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couver Block, who narrowly escaped being precipitated into the street below. No damage has been reported.

LIMITED BOARD GRANTED

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees have renewed their application to the Minister of Labor for a board of conciliation and investigation, but limited in its scope to inquire into certain differences existing for some time between them and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. And for such limited purpose a board has been established, and on the recommendation of the applicants the minister has appointed J. A. McDonald, of Halifax, a member of the board.

The company will now be asked to recommend a member, and if it refuses or fails to do so, the minister will appoint one in its behalf. The minister will also appoint a third member thereof if the other two fail to choose one, and the investigation, limited in scope as aforesaid, will forthwith proceed.

There are grounds for hope that a fair and equitable conclusion may be reached by the board which will prove acceptable to both parties to the dispute.

A LONG SLUMBER.

Akron, O., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Jessie Linnick awoke from a six-and-one-half-day sleep at the city hospital today. Although very weak from lack of nourishment, hospital officials say she will regain strength rapidly and will be able to talk again within a day or two. Mrs. Linnick sank into the long slumber after she had taken an overdose of sleeping potion.