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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

## COMPULSION IN LABOR DISPUTES

Some newspapers profess to find in the Grand Trunk strike an argument for compulsory arbitration. It is implied to the Lémieux act as a grave weakness that it goes no further than compulsory investigation.

In New Zealand compulsory arbitration is on the statute books because the labor organizations favor it. As to the operation of the law, the evidence is conflicting. It is difficult to appeal to the experience of a country so remote.

The labor organizations of Canada are opposed to compulsion. They would resist the application of a compulsory arbitration law. But we are told that the interests of the public are paramount; that labor and capital alike must bow to the will of the people. If a Canadian parliament had the courage or temerity to pass such a law, how could it be enforced? How could a body of men be compelled to work, or to give their employers honest service, against their will? They might be made amenable to the criminal law for refusing to work, but what government would thrust hundreds of men into prison, and what would be gained if the men were locked up and saved the expense of maintaining themselves? The Ottawa Citizen contends that there should be a method of compelling trade unions to keep agreements with employers. One plan, it says, would be to make their accumulated funds liable to seizure for breach of contract. Cases in which either employers or employees have violated wages agreements have been extremely rare. The present Grand Trunk strike is not in this category. The present law penalizes men who strike, and employers who lock out their men, before the dispute is investigated and the facts laid before the public; but the representatives of labor and capital have consented to go this far. Until they have consented to go further, a compulsory arbitration law, whatever it may be said for the principle, would not be workable, and any attempt to work it would aggravate the disorders of industrial war.

## CANADA'S TRADE WITH CUBA.

The Canadian trade commissioner at Havana sends to the department of trade and commerce an interesting report on Canadian trade relations with the island of Cuba. The commissioner frankly criticizes the methods of Canadian exporters, and gives some practical hints as to the policy for the future. He points out that the past year has been largely an experimental one, few of those who entered the market having had any previous knowledge of Cuban trade. It is not surprising, therefore, that many errors were made.

The important fact has been demonstrated that Cuba offers a safe and ready market for many of the products of Canada. It has also been shown that no progress could have been made without frequent steamer sailings. With the growth of trade, says the commissioner, the service must be developed still further, until it is on a par with those operated from other countries doing business there. Cold storage facilities will also be essential, and when such are provided an excellent market will be available for dairy products, eggs and fruit. Mr. Kirkpatrick characterizes the manner in which apples have been shipped to Cuba from Canada in the past as a farce. There is an excellent field there for those who cater to the market in an intelligent way.

What is of importance to Canadians seeking a share of Cuban trade is the fact that the bulk of the imports in that country are handled through the medium of commission firms and brokers. In probably no other country does that system prevail to such an extent. The commissioner estimates that of the various exports which Canada sends to Cuba, 95 per cent is handled through brokers, and it is impossible to deal with the large importers in any other way under the present conditions. Commercial travellers visiting Cuba almost invariably get in touch with a brokerage firm, and do their business through them. It is therefore most important that the exporters of Canada secure connection with the best Cuban brokers, and work through them, as it will be a waste of time to attempt to do business with the importers direct. Potatoes are among the many commodities to which reference is made in the report. During the year Cuba took from Canada a quantity equal to

half of the Dominion's exports of potatoes to all other countries combined. United States shippers made every effort to capture the market, and the keen competition sent the price to a very low figure. But with the new Cuban crop on the market and the price at \$1.40 per barrel, Canadian potatoes still arrived in undiminished quantities, and held the market to the exclusion of all others.

## THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Details of the plans of Captain Scott's British Antarctic expedition, which has started on its long voyage, indicate a much more extensive and complete undertaking than has been generally understood. The expedition consists of two independent, isolated stations; and parties, four hundred miles apart, each fully manned and equipped, Captain Scott himself leading the flying field column to the farthest south. It is a memorable one in the annals of exploration, and it is characteristically British that the expedition has been gotten together and dispatched with little or nothing of the spectacular or sensational. That the enterprise has aroused British enthusiasm is but natural. Upwards of eight thousand applications were received by Scott from fellow countrymen for places in the expedition, which offers nothing more alluring than hardship and toil.

The greatest case has been observed in selecting the scientific staff of the expedition, which is made up of experts in their departments—men who possess both the physical and mental qualifications for the arduous duties which they are to undertake. There is reason to hope that whether or not he reaches the pole Captain Scott will bring back with him information that will be of value.

The leader of the expedition has thoroughly worked out his plans. He has fixed a day—Dec. 22 of next year—almost the hour upon which he expects to reach the pole, and is confident of attaining the great prize so often sought. Keen interest will be manifested in the southern progress of the Terra Nova from port to port, and when finally, towards the end of November next, the good ship leaves Lyttelton, New Zealand, to be lost to the world for a couple of years or more, English-speaking people everywhere will unite in wishing her good speed.

Perhaps Dr. Crippen thought that if he could reach Hamilton he would be safe.

The photographers are on strike in Boston. This is a serious inconvenience to the brides and grooms.

Wireless telegraphy is being put to another use. It has gone into the detective business in the Crippen case.

The boom in British trade is the hardest kind of luck for the politicians to whom Mr. Lloyd George ascribes a "well-organized despondency."

Mr. Bryan has been deposed by the Democrats of Nebraska, his own state. Unlike Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Bryan has shown a genius for "coming back."

Has he got a knockout blow at last?

Crafty Mr. Churchill! He intends to treat suffragettes in prison as if they were guests at a first-class hotel, and so deprive them of the glory of martyrdom.

Our local contemporary brings a serious charge against the lawn bowlers. It says they have forgotten their wives and children, and are trying to form a close friendship with "Kitty."

What have the clerical bowlers to say to this?

## THE LEMIEUX ACT.

[Simplification.]

The critics of the Lémieux act base some of their objections to it upon the ground that during the whole period of an arbitration, employers may be organizing their forces to resist a strike. But is this so? A strike has invariably been preceded by negotiations, and in the past it has often happened that employers have prolonged the negotiations until they were ready to meet the strike. The Lémieux act has not altered the situation for the worse. Indeed, in view of the large number of disputes which have been settled by its means, he employees are better off, since employers now generally expect that investigation will be followed by peace and so do not prepare for war.

## TIRED NATURE'S SWEET RESTORER.

[Everybody's Magazine.]

The late Bishop Fox, once visited a Philadelphia physician for some trifling ailment. "Do you, sir," the doctor asked, in the course of his examination, "talk in your sleep?"

"No, sir," answered the bishop. "I talk in other people's. Aren't you aware that I am a divine?"

## SPEAKING WITH AUTHORITY.

[Everybody's Magazine.]

One of the briefest, and no doubt one of the most sincere addresses ever delivered on the subject of capital punishment was made in Worcester County, Mass., more than two generations ago.

A notorious character by the name of Charles James, standing on the gallows with the noose properly adjusted, was asked before the cap was drawn over his face if he would like to say a few words.

"Ladies and gentlemen—beg pardon, gentlemen," he said, "standing where I do, I am unalterably opposed to capital punishment."

## NEGLECTED HIS CHANCES.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"I was born in a log cabin on a farm," began the trainee, but he got no further. "And this is all you have made of such splendid opportunities," cried the man he had hoped to touch. "You deserve no consideration whatever."

And he angrily passed along.

## THE NATIONALISTS.

[Montreal Witness.]

We are the last to deride the independent politician, when his cause is good. He is worth five score "moutons," who merely follow a shepherd to green pastures. But what we should like to see in this new era would be some vision of its ideals and purposes. There is the constant declaration of loyalty to the British Empire and the British constitution. If

this is all genuine, what in the world are they after.

## HOW HE FOUND OUT.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"I understand your wife's started to clean house?"

"Yes; I stumbled on to that fact last night."

## A TIMELY TOUCH.

[Puck.]

Era—How much did your pleasure trip to New York cost you, Sir?

Silas—Not a darn cent, an' I'm a little to the good, 's'posh! They certainly treat a fellow white in that town.

Era (astonished)—Why, what happened?

Silas—The last day I wuz there I managed to get bumped by a trolley car, an' it cost the company just twenty-five big round dollars to silence my roar!

## EXTENSIVE GRAFT SUSPECTED.

[Judge.]

The zoo lion was roaring about the short-weight meat which had just been delivered to his cage.

"Suffering cats!" he exclaimed, "they've been handing us the short rations for over a week. What's the answer, Marley?"

"I'll bet anything, Prince," said the lioness, with typical feminine intuition, "that our new keeper has a wife and a large family to feed."

## WHO'D A-THOUGHT IT?

[Life.]

Farmer Waggon—If I wuz you, Silas, I wouldn't lay in too big a stock of yew butter.

It's a-goin' to take a mighty big drop soon.

Storekeeper (in alarm)—When's that?

Farmer Waggon—Why, haw-haw! when the propellers of airships start churning the Milky Way.

## THE ACCESSION OATH.

[ Windsor Review.]

"Nothing is more certain than that strong opposition will develop against the new accession oath in its present form. This opposition is not caused by the deleting of clauses offensive to Catholics, but by the provision that the sovereign shall adhere to the 'Protestant Reformed Church as by law established.'"

Nonconformists in the House will not consent to this discrimination in favor of any religion established by law. They think it sufficient to bind him by adherence to and support of the Protestant religion, and their position is impregnable. Some day soon there will be no law-supported religion. The religions of the future will have to stand on their intrinsic merits and not on man-made statutes.

## MR. HARDY AND THE D'URBERVILLES.

[London Daily News.]

The Order of Merit which the King has conferred on Mr. Thomas Hardy is a universally approved distinction. "Toss of the D'Urbervilles," which is probably the author's most popular novel, had its origin in the chance sight of a farmer's daughter riding in a cart along a Dorset lane. Mr. Hardy saw her only once. The story is a faithful picture of many Dorset families who have descended from being lords of the soil to tilling the land they formerly owned. The character of old John "D'Urberville" was suggested by a laborer who boasted that a vault in the parish church was full of "skellingtons" of his family. Even the clergyman of the parish addressed this worthy as "Sir John."

## REAL SOLICITUDE.

[Ideas.]

Husband—You are quite comfortable, dear?

Wife—Yes, love.

"The cushions are easy and soft?"

"Yes, darling."

"You don't feel any jolts?"

"No, sweetest."

"And there is no draught on my lamb, is there?"

"No, my ownest own."

"Then change seats with me."

## BOTH KINDS OF LUCK.

[M. A. P.]

Excited Son—Ye've hooked a grand big one this time, father.

The Angler—O, ay? I expect the fish is a' right, but I'll feel mighty relieved when I get that half-a-crown fly safely out of my mouth.

## NOT SURPRISING.

[Scraps.]

She—He didn't succeed in convincing her, after all his argument.

He—No; he merely made her mad.

She—But his explanation was clear.

He—Yes; and that's where he made his mistake. He told her it was as "plain as the nose on her face."

## HIMSELF INCLUDED.

[Simplification.]

Herr Pastor—I've made seven people happy today; I've just married three couples.

Friend—But that's only six people.

Herr Pastor—Well, how about myself?

## NOT PLIANT ENOUGH.

[Kingston Whig.]

Flavelle, the man for the agricultural office in the Whitney cabinet, was a local favorite in Toronto affairs. But Sir James knows better. Flavelle has a mind and a will of his own, and he would collide with things in the Government. No. Flavelle has been tried as a license commissioner and knocked.

## A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

[Hamilton Times.]

If foolishness were speculation, it would be a very reason to look forward to a continuation of the good times which Canada has for some years enjoyed.

## CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

[Vancouver Province.]

Canada's present railway mileage is much less than sufficient to belt the globe with a single track line and leave 136 miles to double-track part of it. Or, our railway mileage would provide six transcontinental lines from Cape Breton to Prince Rupert, or almost eleven from Halifax to Vancouver. In 1937 we had sixteen miles of railways, and we were content with this until 1847, when our total reached 54 miles. At Confederation in 1867, we had 2,237 miles; in 1885, when the Northwest rebellion took place, we had 10,773 miles.

## SOCIAL HORTICULTURE.

[Boston Transcript.]

Cultivating friendship. Weeding out acquaintances.

Sowing wild oats.

Raking the servants over the coals.

Looking after one's stocks.

Planting one's foot down on extravagance.

Harrowing people with one's ill temper.

Digging up the coin.

## PERPLEXING CASE.

[The Gargoyle.]

Professor (after calling on Blank and waiting for him to rectify)—Seems to me, Blank, you ought to be able to answer my question with all the prompting you're getting back there.

Blank—Well, professor, there's such a difference of opinion around me that—

## SPEAKING IN PUBLIC.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Lord Kitchener, at one of the dinners tendered him in New York, apologized for his want of eloquence.

"I can't speak; that is why I didn't," he said. "I think it is better to keep

silent than to put you to sleep.

"The officers of the British army are noted for their inability to make a public speech. Whenever an officer is foolish enough to rise to answer a toast the guests say to one another significantly as he sits down:

"Well, you know, the bigger the gun the bigger the bore."

## HOLD ON TO YOUR LATIN.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The rind is better, but the core is sweet. The memorizing of Latin grammar and the thumbing of a Latin dictionary are the rind. The riches of a great literature are the core. The income tax of the schoolboy and the collection are the small price he pays for something that can be the recreation of his mature years, the constant companion and solace of old age. But the price does not seem small while it is being paid. The student who knows only English, an almost grammarless tongue, which has freed itself from the trammels of conjugations, declensions and genders, is appalled by the intricacies and complexities of a highly-inflected language. The enthusiasm with which he may have begun its study is likely to be converted into disgust. But there could be no greater mistake than for one who has got nearly through the drudgery to lose the reward by letting all that he has laboriously learned slip away from him when he becomes his own master.

## HOME-GROWN.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Bill, let's go into the sidewalk. There's a man in here with a beard five feet long."

"Five feet long? Oh, rats!"

"No, it ain't, Bill; it's all his own beard."

## HIS CHOICE.

[Metropolitan Magazine.]

Judge—You are privileged to challenge a member of the jury now being impanelled.

"Well, then, yer honor, O'll I fight the small mon wif wan eye, in the corner there, ferminst yes?"

## PERFECT AGREEMENT.

[Lippincott's.]

The contributor wrote, "The enclosed are original, and have never been published."

The editor answered: "I can quite believe it."

## COMPANY AND MEN COMPLAIN.

But There Will Be No Relaxation of the Immigration Regulations.

## HOW THE LAW READS

It is Apparent That the Government is Determined That There Shall Be No Evasion of the Rules in Any Particular.

Ottawa, July 27.—A statement given out by the immigration department gives the quietest to a story published in a Toronto paper to the effect that the Government had relaxed the conditions under which men may be brought into Canada to help on railway work, so as to aid the Grand Trunk with its dispute with its employees.

According to what the officials say the department has taken positive action to prevent any relaxation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in bringing strike-breakers into Canada. The company last week made representations to the department that the regulations have been enforced with undue severity against train hands coming from the States to seek positions, while the strikers asserted that strike-breakers are being brought to Canada in open and flagrant disregard of the law. The immigration department say they are enforcing the law strictly, and in proof of their assertion they point to the telegraphed instructions sent to their inspectors when the strike commenced.

The instructions read as follows: "Make no alterations on account of the Grand Trunk strike. In dealing with train crews bringing trains across the international boundary, regarding any persons entering Canada as passengers with the intention of accepting work as trainmen, whether temporary or comply with the law and regulations; otherwise the act their officers will be held to be a simple breach of law, and a criminal strike-breaker. If he is otherwise desirable, but if he is not coming from the country of his birth or naturalization on a ticket purchased in the country, or if he is not 25 belonging to himself in his actual personal possession, or if in any other way he is not in compliance with the existing regulations, he will be immediately refused entry."

Asked as to what action they had taken on the rumor that strike breakers were being furnished with transportation from one United States point to another, with instructions to drop off at a Canadian point, thus avoiding the examination, the officials again showed telegraphed instructions reading as follows: "Parties travelling through Canada on tickets between United States points and remaining over and commencing work in this country in violation of the law, and liable, under section 32, s. 8, to a fine of \$100, and to be arrested without a warrant by any immigration officer and deported. Give full publicity, newspaper and otherwise, to this law, and let your best efforts be directed to the detection of all suspicious cases closely, take ticket numbers and personal descriptions, and wire or telephone such to our officers at the points where they should leave Canada, requesting our officers to arrange with American officials to check out the through traffic. In case of parties of suspicious cases, are hereby authorized to engage, at departmental expense, some person to accompany train to ascertain if any ticketed to the States really go there."

Deportation Proceedings.

Should any success in gaining entry by stealth or misrepresentation, the department is prepared to commence deportation proceedings immediately. Complaint is laid. The officers of the department pointed out that no relaxation of the money regulation is being made in the case of train hands, but that at the present time, owing to the great scarcity of money, the Rocky Mountain section of the G. T. P., this class of labor, when not Asiatic, and when going to work in the States, is being admitted. If otherwise desirable, even if they do not have the full amount of \$25, they may be admitted, provided they have a bona fide money regulation in the case of strike breakers instead of the Immigration Department of unduly favoring the Grand Trunk, whereas the law is intended to enforce the regulations to the strict letter of the law.

## MISSING MAN'S BODY FOUND.

Toronto, July 27.—The dead body of John MacAfee was found in a bush near Weston yesterday afternoon, very much decomposed. MacAfee disappeared from his home about sixteen days ago. No cause can be given for the disappearance and death. He was about 45 years old, lived at 247 Manning avenue, was married and apparently very comfortably off.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

**CURE SICK HEADACHE.**

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

**ACHE**

Is the bone of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

**CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.**  
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

**500 OLD SOLDIERS WERE POISONED**

Two of Them Died Last Night—A Pudding the Medium—Were Inmates of a "Home" in Virginia.

Bristol, Va., July 26.—Probably 500 old soldiers at the mountain branch of the National Soldiers' Home at Johnson City were poisoned by bread pudding, which they ate Saturday evening. The home corps of physicians were kept busy for several hours.

Two deaths at the home occurred last night. It was rumored that they resulted from the poisoning, but officials of the home denied the report.

## A FATAL RACE

Locomotive and Auto Come in Collision—Three Persons Killed.

Grand Junction, Col., July 27.—While racing with a Denver and Rio Grande passenger train in an automobile, Walter Hodgins, of Grand Junction; Miss Leona Adams, of San Francisco; and Miss Gladys Carlyle, of Chicago, were instantly killed yesterday.

C. H. Charman, of Grand Junction, and Chauffeur Thomas Rock, of Denver, were seriously injured.

The auto passed the train, and Rock attempted to cross in front of the locomotive. The locomotive struck the rear of the automobile.

## ALLISON IS DRY

Local Option Sustained by Decision of Chief Justice Meredith.

Toronto, July 27.—Chief Justice Meredith yesterday gave judgment dismissing with costs the motion of Ryan vs. the council of the town of Allison.

The motion was to quash Bylaw 227, the local option bylaw.

The main contention was that there was no lawful or sufficiently verified voters' lists upon which to carry on the voting on such a bylaw.

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—A borrows money from B on a mortgage and A pays B back. Who is supposed to pay for the clearance paper? Ans.—A, the borrower.

## HIS DOG GAVE WARNING.

Magog, Que., July 26.—Joseph Marchand, 26 years of age, committed suicide by jumping into the lake. The howling of his dog attracted the attention of people, who found the remains.

## WAS IN CARMEL TRUST.

New York, July 26.—James Ross Curran, vice-president, and one of the founders of the Carnegie Trust Company, of this city, died at his home here at the age of 59 years.

**Abbey's Effervescent Salt**

It's often a little thing that puts a deranged digestive system right—if taken in time.

25c and 60c.

Sold everywhere.

**As Snug as a Bug in a Rug**

We have no bug beneath our rug. We have none in our bed. The scorpions are free at last. Through Common Sense Salt they're dead!

We used Common Sense Bug Paste in crevices and it worked splendidly. It is the only satisfactory Vermin exterminator. The pests eat it greedily—and die.

25c. 50c and \$1. at all dealers.

Remember! 1. Common Sense Rat Killer Two Kinds (2. Bugs and Roaches.

All dealers and  
**COMMON SENSE MFG. CO., 14 381 Queen Street West, - Toronto, Ont.**