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AN ARTFUL DODGER.

Confronted by their election utterances in cold print, some of the Nationalist and Conservative orators are heating a retreat by the familiar expedient of "blaming it on the reporter." There is a pliancy in the fact that they are trying to escape from their own words at the expense of the chief organ of the Nationalists, Le Devoir, owned and edited by Mr. Bourassa, the Nationalist leader. Mr. Blondin, the Conservative member for Champlain, whose anti-British tirades have been widely quoted, gave an unusual exhibition of artful dodging when cornered by Mr. Brodeur. The performance is recorded in Hansard of Nov. 22 as follows:

Mr. Brodeur.—Another gentleman who spoke at those meetings (in Drummond and Arthabaska) was the hon. member for Champlain (Mr. Blondin). I may say that all these extracts are taken from Le Devoir, their organ, and I have every reason to believe that they are correct. Here is what the hon. gentleman said on the 25th of October at St. Louis de Blainville:

"You are intimidating the people in waving the English flag, and adding that we must contribute always and everywhere to the defence of that tormentor of our constitutional liberties; but we will not be made to forget that in 1837 it was necessary to bore holes in it in order to breathe the atmosphere of liberty."

Mr. Blondin.—I deny most of those statements in Le Devoir. I did not till today have any knowledge of that report, and I can explain it. Mr. Brodeur.—It is a very bad paper, but I understand that my hon. friend is distributing Le Devoir in his country. I am surprised at that. The same hon. member, speaking at St. Louis de Blainville—and this also is taken from Le Devoir—said:

"The English have never done anything for the French-Canadians. We do not owe them anything. French-Canadians have nothing to care about the opinion of the other provinces upon this naval question. They can and must settle the questions which concern them without consulting others. Those very ones who disembowelled their forefathers on the Plains of Abraham ask of you today to be slaughtered for their sake."

Is that false, too? Mr. Blondin.—Yes. The speech which I was answering is not reported there. If it were, you would understand it better.

Mr. Brodeur.—Well, we will take another one, still from Le Devoir of the 30th of October:

"England has gone so far as to grind down the colonies as did imperial Rome of old."
Mr. Brodeur.—Absolutely false.
Mr. Blondin.—(Reading).—"The only liberties which we enjoy have been snatched from England. We have not conquered Canada for love or to plant the cross of Christ as did France, but to establish trading posts and make money. She has sowed the world with hatred, quarrels and wars. We have had enough of England and the English."

Mr. Blondin.—I did not say the first phrase, and I think Mr. Beland will deny it also.

Mr. Beland.—I may say that I was present at that meeting, and I remember exactly the words pronounced by the hon. member for Champlain, and as far as I can remember, that is an exact reproduction of his speech.

Mr. Blondin.—I do not deny that that was said, but it was not said by me.

Mr. Brodeur.—Well, it is very unfortunate, Mr. Speaker. After all, the Prime Minister was perfectly justified yesterday in saying that a victory won by such means was disastrous—disastrous to the Conservative party, and today they are ashamed of the work they have done.

Mr. Blondin.—I am not ashamed. I will repeat them to you tomorrow. Le Devoir has been accusing the Ontario press of misrepresenting the sentiments and the language of the Nationalists. What does it say to Mr. Blondin?

TWO ENGLISH FORTUNES.

America is not the only land where wealth accumulates and men decay. An extraordinary situation has arisen with regard to the estates of two British multi-millionaires, Charles Morrison and Alfred Beit. Morrison was the Russell Sage of London. His father, a poor merchant, of Hampshire, went to London and accumulated a fortune of \$5,000,000 in the draper business, which he left to his son. Charles Morrison inherited carefully and engaged in all manner of

trading. He wore shabby clothes, made his daily lunch off an apple or banana purchased at a bargain and ate it as he walked the street. He died on May 25, 1909, at the age of 91, and his estate was sworn to probate at £6,666,666, or over \$33,000,000. Then the treasury officials took it in hand, and as a result of their scrutiny it was resworn the other day £10,936,666, or nearly \$55,000,000. Possibly the tale of Morrison's fortune is not yet complete.

Alfred Beit was an Anglicized German, who helped to organize the great corporations which gathered into a few hands the mining wealth of South Africa, and shared with Kruger the responsibility for the South African war. He died in 1906 at the age of 53, and his estate was sworn to at £3,000,000, or \$15,000,000. In this case, too, the treasury officials instituted a searching inquiry, and they now report that the value "as far as at present can be ascertained" is £8,047,616, or over \$40,000,000.

The various death duties on the Morrison estate will yield the British treasury \$10,000,000, and on the Beit estate \$5,250,000. In a country where millions live in what would be called poverty in Canada, these bloated fortunes are a reproach to their owners and to the organization of society which makes them possible. The state attempts a partial rectification by taking a portion of the wealth and devoting it to public purposes, after the owner's death. It is a just and equitable tax. When Sir Wm. Harcourt introduced his Succession Duties Act in 1894 it was denounced by party opponents as confiscation and socialism, just as the Lloyd George scheme of taxation is denounced today. The principle of Mr. Harcourt's act has been accepted in nearly every civilized country. A fortune can only be built up under the protection of the state, and it is right that the state should claim a share, when it passes to others who have done nothing to create it.

SUFFRAGETTES IN ATHENS.

There is at present a revival at one of the London theatres of Aristophanes' play, the Lysistrata. What play could have been more appropriate at such a time as this? No doubt the very suffragettes thought so. It is not recorded that the performances were disturbed by them.

The old Greek comedy was first produced at a time when Athens was getting worn out with the long Peloponnesian war. The days were weary for women, orphans and widows abounded, and wailing went up hourly to the gods. The Athenian women, ordinarily the shyest and most domestic alive, were growing desperate and felt that the men were maiming things. A cry went up among them: "Stop the War! If the men won't do it, let us try! It is time the money which we have helped to earn should be spent no longer on battleships and campaigns but on food and clothing. The cost of living is something frightful, child labor and infant mortality almost unchecked, and our men always abroad or talking nonsense in their assembly. As the men have failed, why not take matters into our own hands make peace and show the benefits of woman rule?"

Amidst the general unrest, and particularly this female frenzy, Aristophanes, in B. C. 440, wrote his Lysistrata representing a strong-minded woman who heads a revolution which lands the women in possession of the citadel of the treasury. The heroine's name Lysistrata means "The disbander of armies." She is joined by the women of the other states, Sparta and all, and together they hold what they have against citizens, soldiers and police. Perhaps the suffragettes who nightly surge against the gates of Parliament House saw this play in its modern English dress last month and have taken a leaf out of the book of Aristophanes' imagination. At any rate the imaginary militants of 410 B. C. are singularly prophetic of their Anglo-Saxon sisters in 1910 A. D. They got not only a voice but a controlling voice in the conduct of government.

The enemy, as well as the Athenians, were humbled, and Lysistrata dictated terms. Peace was her one condition, the men submitted and the land was filled with rejoicings and reunions, the men themselves praising the wise tactics of Lysistrata, Disbander of Armies. But when the Women's Council met last in Toronto it was not possible even to carry a resolution favoring universal disarmament.

The patronage list has been banished from the marine department at Ottawa, but it still flourishes in Provincial Secretary Hanna's department.

Augustine Birrell, who was waylaid and injured by a mob of women, has been an advocate of woman suffrage. He is in the ironical position of suffering not for the cause but because of the cause.

Mr. George Tate Blackstock, K. C., has gone to England to stump for the Unionists. How would Canadians relish being lectured by old-country politicians on their duties in a Canadian election campaign?

Dr. Clark, the member for Red Deer, Alta., aptly remarks that Mr. Monk has mounted the driver's seat of the Conservative omnibus. Mr. Borden's naval amendment is merely an echo of Mr. Monk's. The Opposition leader is already baiting his hook for the Nationalist vote.

Some of the Quebec mischief-makers are blaming it on the reporters. But Mr. Borden cannot get away from his own words, embodied in Hansard, in which he declared for a

Canadian navy and deprecated the alternative of money contributions to Great Britain.

The Board of Trade has done well to give attention to the radial railway question. The aldermen should invite the co-operation of the board in examining the proposals laid before the city council. They may have an important bearing upon the city's future as a distributing centre.

LITTLE SHE ASKS—HER WANTS ARE FEW.

(Toronto News.)
A girl can cry all afternoon.
In a three-inch handkerchief.
Or make a meal from a small cream puff.
Then bread and a lettuce leaf.

A BAD PLACE FOR MURDERERS.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)
Moral: Don't kill anybody in England.

THE NEED OF UNITY.

(Toronto Star.)
But the attack upon Laurier and the defense of Laurier are of less importance than the national problem which all of us, not the premier alone, must face. Having in view the new aspects of imperialism, we must strive as Canadians to march together. Unity is as important from the imperial as from the Canadian point of view. A racial quarrel would be a poor contribution to imperialism. We in this Province blame the extremists in Quebec, and applaud those French-Canadians who work for moderation, and strive to bring Quebec into line with the rest of Canada. Let us not neglect our own duty of upholding every effort to make imperial questions feed the flame of racial animosity. We have settled our own questions peacefully, and with patience and reasonableness we can settle imperial questions in the same way, and not create new difficulties, both for the nation and the empire.

THE BRIDGE-WHIST MOTHER.

(Chicago News.)
In this day when amusement is for so many persons the sole object in life, the bridge-whist mother very likely regards herself as a martyr to duty. She points to the fact that there are children in her nursery and that there are growing up somebodies. She may not know how they are growing up, but she is certain they are bigger than they used to be. Doubtless these children are the charge of the nursery could give definite information on the subject. Meanwhile she has assisted in perpetuating the race.

LIFE IN MEXICO.

(Buffalo News.)
There is no question of the need of a firm policy in the executive branch of the Mexican Government, but it ought also to be one that is free from the reproach of constant cruelty, with occasional resort to exile or worse for those who do not happen to agree with all that the monarch, called president, does. Napoleonic methods may be advisable to some extent for the Mexicans, but Americans will rather sympathize with the people than with the ruler in such case.

WHAT KICK HAD HE?

(Smart Set.)
Husband—You never kiss me except when you want money.
Wife—Well, isn't that often enough?

THESE DAYS.

(Life.)
First Housewife—I'm going to buy a dozen eggs.
Second Housewife—Who is your broker?

SPORT.

(Detroit Free Press.)
Hanging up in front of one of the downtown shops yesterday morning we saw two deer, evidently the trophies of the trophy of the proprietor. One was a full-grown deer and a fine specimen, but the other was a fawn, no bigger than a goat. We may be over-sensitive about such things, but even if we did shoot such a little, inoffensive thing by accident, we'd never bring it home to brag about it. It strikes us that there must be just as much sport in killing a deer of that age and size as there would be in beating a baby with a club.

CAESAR THE MOLLYCODDLE.

(S. E. Kiser.)
Caesar never had an aeroplane.
Never made a date by telephone.
Never had to run to catch a train.
Never claimed a gold watch as his own.
Caesar never owned a touring car.
Never in a taxicab.
Never sought himself with a cigar.
Never, through an error, shot a guide.
Luckless Caesar never played football.
Yet he led his soldiers off to France.
Poor old mollycoddle, think of all
He might have done or been with half a chance.

CARRIES ON.

(Puck.)
Works—So young Sapehead and his father are carrying on the business?
Bogus—Yes. The old man does the business, while young Sapehead does the carrying on.

WINSTON RAPS THE PEERS.

(Winston Churchill.)
The Lords assert themselves to be a superior political caste. They refuse equal rights to their fellow-citizens, and demand that their opinions and interests shall enjoy favoritism and privilege within the law above every other class of his Majesty's subjects. They are equally more scandalous, injustice more glaring! All classes are to have votes, but only Tory votes are to count; all Tories must have an administration, but only Tory administrations may exercise power; all men may express opinions, but only Tory opinions may prevail. This must end. It must end finally. It must end now.

POLITICS AND CUCUMBERS.

(Everybody's Magazine.)
"And what," asked a visitor at the North Dakota State Fair, "do you call that kind of cucumber?"
"That," replied a Fargo politician, "is the insurgent cucumber. It doesn't always agree with a party."

TAKING IT EASY.

(Toronto News.)
When Mr. Laverne came to Toronto he took a leaf out of Sweet Bottom's book. "I grant you, friends, if you should have no more discretion but to hang us; but I will not aggravate my voice, and I will not gently as any sucking dove; I will roar as an 'ere any nightingale." But how does he roar at home?

FASHIONS.

(Detroit News.)
"Man! Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and a tear," sighs Byron in his "Child of Harold." But man is less a pendulum than woman in his habits, customs and costumes. Feminine headgear vibrates pendulum-like between the clam-shell and the washtub. Woman's nether draperies in their outward forms go even farther. If we turn back to the fashion plates of the civil war period we shall see the crinoline at its most outrageous stage, when two women would constitute a dense jam in a large hall, and when mounting a staircase or entering a car-

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GEORGE McBROOM, Inspector,
W. H. ROBINSON, District Inspector,
(Ordinary Branch).
R. P. PEARCE, Superintendent,
(Industrial Branch).

riage left no field for the amazons of the harem stage who followed later on. They came the "skintights" or "pinbacks" skirt, which fitted the wearer very close, only to give way later on to the manifold plaited skirt and balloon sleeve. Several daring artists tried to lure the feminine world into paths untrodden since the stone age, by exhibitions of the Salome dance, but the afore-said world was shocked into the other extreme. It is manifest in the hobbie skirt, which binds propriety in a tight cinch.

But the very extremity of the fashion led to the next swing of the pendulum, which is sure to go quite as far in the opposite direction.

MUCH CONFUSION OVER THE SCHEDULES

Water Commission and Hydro Commission Differ as to the Basic Rates.

The water commissioners are somewhat at variance in their views regarding the light and schedule, and it may be some time before the rates are struck by all question of amendment. The hydro-electric commission, they will wait, it is understood, until it is seen how the prices work out in actual practice.

Basic Prices.
There is some confusion, too, regarding basic prices. Some time ago, a document giving the basic figures for lighting was submitted to the board, in which the net rate to each class of consumer depended on the discount.

Local conditions entered largely into the determination of these rates, and yesterday the board endeavored to set the figures for the commercial light.

In this schedule, churches were placed in a special class. Their prices were fixed at half of what about a commercial lighting. These latter were at 12 cents for the first hour, and 3 cents per kilowatt after that. Half that rate would be 6 cents for the first hour, and 1½ cents for each kilowatt. To this both Mr. Beck and Mr. Sothmann objected, and it was changed, the schedule being the same as for hotels.

ONTARIO BANK

Shareholders Are Holding Back on Double Liability Call.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Toronto, Nov. 25.—Shareholders of the Ontario Bank are holding back in their payments under their double liability, which must be met by next Thursday, Dec. 1. At present only \$25,000 has been paid up.

There is \$1,425,000 to be paid, but liquidators will think themselves lucky if they secure \$1,000,000. There are 2,000 shares which belonged to the officers' guarantee fund of the Ontario bank, and the liability on this, amounting to over \$300,000 has been fastened on Charles McGill, the former manager.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Kingsmills Famos for Dress Goods GIVE USEFUL PRESENTS THIS CHRISTMAS

You would rather receive a sensible, useful gift than one of ornamentation and one that is forgotten in no time. Make up your mind to give useful gifts. They are far more acceptable.

Gloves Are the Popular Presents

And this store is the popular glove house. We are sole agents for the famous Wertheimer Gloves. Every pair guaranteed. We have now our complete stock for the Christmas trade, a splendid range, carefully chosen, perfect fitting, guaranteed gloves, in all colors and all weights. Now is the best time to buy your supply. Come Monday. Prices 75c to \$3.

One-Clasp Tan Cape Gloves, pique sewn, suitable for general wear. Special 75c
Ladies' Two-Clasp Kid Gloves, with Paris points, gusseted fingers, fit well and wear well, in pretty shades of tan, gray, brown, oxblood, navy, green, white and black \$1.00
Two-Clasp Waldorf, nothing better for wear, retain their shape till the last, pique sewn, gusseted fingers, in all shades of gray, brown, gold brown, green, navy, white and black \$1.25
Ladies' Two-Clasp Heavy Suede Gloves, perfect fitting, gusseted fingers, embroidered back; a most comforted glove and suitable for this season, in tan, brown, gray and black \$1.50

Hosiery of Quality Not Expensive

Ladies' Fine Quality Lisle-Thread Hose, some embroidered and some lace and embroidered, suitable for Christmas gifts. Per pair 25c to \$1.00
Ladies' Lisle Hose, in all the newest shades for evening wear, pink, sky, helio, navy and others. Per pair 25c

Dressing Gowns, Men's Smoking and House Jackets

Made to your order by our own expert tailors, and fit, style, quality and satisfaction guaranteed by this store.

This season we are showing an immense assortment of new faced cloth, plain on one side, plaids, checks or stripes on the other side, all 56 inches wide. Price, per yard \$1.00 to \$3.50

Kingsmills

COFFEE GOES UP WILL BE VERY DEAR

The Brazil Crop Is Scanty and Promises To Be Small Next Year.

New York, Nov. 25.—Coffee markets both here and in Europe took a slight but altogether unexpected downward turn yesterday morning. For the last two or three weeks the local market has been given to these sudden turns. The product is now at a higher price than it has reached at any time within the last fifteen years. In the last four months it has made an advance of about a cent a pound, and this week's quotations of from 13½ to 14½ cents a pound.

Coffee experts disagree radically upon the final statistics of the crop. The rise in prices. One hundred million dollars is given as the approximate additional cost to the coffee consumers of the world as compared with what they spent for the product last year. Such a figure does not, however, take into account price and profit-cutting by retail dealers and to a smaller extent by roasters and jobbers. The general result in the trade has been increased sales of higher grades of coffee. For example, grocers "push" the better grades of 25 cent coffee in competition with the old cheap 15 cent varieties, because they can better afford to cut profits on a higher-priced article.

In the face of rising prices consumption in the United States has greatly increased. Or, rather, conversely, an increase in the demand has had its part in the boosting of prices. Large dealers have already stocked up prodigiously, while smaller firms are still buying in a hand-to-mouth fashion. The market is said by its closest students to be still far from its top. With increasing demand and no supply there is no estimating just where it will stop.

The commonly-accepted principal cause of the high price is the partial failure of the crop in Brazil, which produces more than three-fourths of the world's supply. Conditions are not, however, so gloomy as poor crop for the next season. First estimates for this year's crop in the Santos district, which is the largest grower, were from 10,500,000 to 11,000,000 bags. Now estimates as low as 7,500,000 and \$600,000 a made. The 1911 crop will not be picked before next July, and the outlook is at present very discouraging. There has been a drought for three months, and almost none of the trees flowered until several weeks after the usual season.

The "valorization scheme," first used after the crop of 1905-6, when the Brazilian Government bought up all surplus coffee with the idea of holding it for a better market, may push the price still higher. The situation is this: The United States will demand about 3,000,000 more bags of coffee from Brazil than this year's crop will supply. Brazil will first

BACTERIOLOGY WILL BANISH ALL DISEASE

Doctor Predicts That Eventually All Cases Will Yield to Science.

New York, Nov. 25.—Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, spoke at Columbia University on "The Rise of Bacteriology." He told of the achievements of Pasteur and Koch, reviewing the progress of the science in late years, and predicted a great future for this "most practical form of scientific endeavor."

The great check that has been encountered in the attempt to solve the problems of bacteriology, Dr. Flexner declared, is the impossibility, even with our most powerful microscopes, to bring into the human vision some very minute parasitic infection carriers. These minute germs are living organisms, asserted the lecturer, which is established beyond question, for only living matter could behave in the way they act.

"Our present microscopes," said Dr. Flexner, "resolve into vision only the relatively coarser particles of matter." An auditor questioned Dr. Flexner as to whether in view of this, Metchnikoff's prophecy of a diseaseless world would come ever to pass.

"Yes," replied Dr. Flexner, "I think that that may some day be, but you and I will never see it."
Two Kinds Disease Infection.
Dr. Flexner divided disease infection into two classes, spontaneous and experimental. Natural diseases, he said, are the result of spontaneous infectious infections, experimentally, however, the infection is introduced by the attempt to duplicate spontaneous infection for scientific investigation. But it is not always possible, Dr. Flexner declared, to reproduce spontaneous infections, experimentally, our failure to discover the cause of many diseases is due to our inability successfully to transmit these spontaneous infections into the lower animals.

While it is impossible even by segregation of the human being from all sources of disease, and the world of bacterial infection, we may, reduce the extent of germ ravages. In addition to the scientific means, which have been found to check disease, nature provides many mechanisms as a defence against bacteria. This, said Dr. Flexner, is a marvellous example of so-called animal adaptation.

Pasteur's Work Practical.
Dr. Flexner told how Pasteur discovered the character of the pest which was destroying the silkworm, and causing an annual loss to France of 100,000 francs. This work, said the lecturer, was the foundation of Pasteur's later fruitful studies in bacteriological science.

As showing how complete were Pasteur's investigations in many fields of science, Dr. Flexner stated that in the twenty-five years since Pasteur's time practically nothing new has been discovered with reference, for instance, to the origin and treatment of hydrophobia. Dr. Flexner also reviewed the work of Koch in tuberculosis, and discussed the accomplishments of other scientists.

"In no other natural science," declared Dr. Flexner in conclusion, "has practical achievement followed more quickly and surely upon what was in the beginning thought to be abstract knowledge, than in bacteriology."

RELATIVE OF BELLE ELMORE IS A HERO
Saves Tenants From Death in a New York Tenement House Fire.

New York, Nov. 25.—Julius Messinger, a step-brother of Belle Elmore, an actress, for whose death Dr. Hawley H. Croppen was hanged in London Wednesday, played a rescue's part in a Williamsburg apartment house today.

Messinger rushed out of his rooms, gave timely warning, assisted a woman and her two children to safety, and then half dragged and half carried an aged man and his daughter, both of them partially overcome by smoke, to the roof. The panic-stricken tenants all made their way across the roofs to safety. The blaze was found to have started in the cellar and spread rapidly through the halls, the woodwork of which had been soaked with kerosene. The building was saved after a hard fight by the fire-