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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

THE CABINET SHUFFLE.

The Ottawa Government has followed the line of least resistance in the cabinet appointments and changes.

It was impossible for Mr. Borden to resist Mr. Rogers, when Mr. Rogers wanted the greatest spending department. Mr. Coderre owes his preferment to the fact that he sits for a riding—Hochelaga—which gave him 1,300 majority. The Government's first choice was Mr. Marchand, an eminent Quebec lawyer, but it feared to open a seat for him, though he could have run in one of the two ridings for which Sir Rodolphe Forget sits in defiance of law and usage.

Mr. Coderre has been in Parliament only a year. He will have to show remarkable aptitude if he is to justify his promotion. At present it can be justified only on the grounds of party exigency. The Government owes a score of Quebec seats to the anti-imperial and anti-navy utterances of Bleu and Nationalist candidates. These men cannot advocate the Government's naval policy in their own ridings without answering for their defeat. Mr. Coderre is not so compromised; he discreetly kept the soft pedal on the naval question in his canvass, and was rewarded by a majority of 1,451 in the English suburb of Westmount, which is part of the constituency of Hochelaga.

In the circumstances the Government has rejected the man whom it wanted in favor of the man whom it can get. Its present plight in Quebec is serious, but probably it relies on Mr. Rogers' dexterous use of the public works department to win a following. The Rogers-Forget offer of a railway to the riding of Richelieu, on condition that it elected a Conservative, was a foretaste.

BRITISH INSURANCE ACT WORKS SMOOTHLY.

The machinery of the British insurance act is working so smoothly that both the friends and critics of the great social undertaking are surprised. A settlement of the differences between the Government and the medical profession over the question of fees, which is becoming likely, would remove the last element of friction. Various attempts to organize resistance to the act among the employing classes have petered out, in some cases amusingly; for instance, the protests of feminine partisans against the tacking of stamps to servants' insurance cards. While the act is not so popular as to be an electioneering asset for the Government, it has passed the experimental stage, and the principle of insurance is bound to become, as in Germany, part of the accustomed life of the people. The legislation may be extended and improved; it will not be repealed. There was naturally a note of jubilation in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the National Union of Journalists the other day. He said:

"We expected our actuarial calculation was, that there would be 12,000,000 stamps on an average fixed every week. As a matter of fact, there have been 12,400,000 stamps fixed every week. Last week 15,250,000 stamps were fixed. What a gummy feast that was for somebody! The great employers of labor throughout the country have worked it with a whole heart. We have had no complaints from them, and they all tell me that they have found no difficulty up to the present in working the act. Of course, a good trade has a lot to do with it. Then the municipalities are working well. I cannot discover any distinction between a Conservative municipality and a Liberal municipality; without distinction, without political distinction, they are working it as part of the law of the land, doing their very best to extend the sanatorium benefit to those who have been stricken with that dire plague."

"Between 12,000,000 and 14,000,000 people were getting insured against sickness and 2,500,000 against unemployment, although now there would be hardly any demand on the unemployment part of the act because trade had been so prosperous the last few weeks. He doubted whether there had been within living memory a time when it was so difficult to find men. The prosperity was perfectly unexampled in the history of this country, and he hoped it would long continue."

In the first six months of the act between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 people have been paying in and getting nothing out. A fund had to be accumulated before benefits could be paid. The stream of payments to the sick will begin in January. After that the politicians who have been trading on the temporary unpopularity of the act may decide that it is not good tactics to continue their attacks.

TRUTHFUL JAMES.

Sir James Whitney, in commenting on the result in East Middlesex, speaks of "Mr. Rowell's apparent persistent determination to protect and keep open the liquor shops of the province."

The Prime Minister of a great province is expected to be ordinarily truthful. Under his own legislation shop licenses may be abolished along with

barroom licenses by a three-fifths majority in any municipality. Under Mr. Rowell's proposal, shop licenses may be abolished in any municipality by a simple majority vote.

The Whitney Government says that three votes for a shop license are as good as five against it. Mr. Rowell says one vote to get rid of a shop license is as good as a vote to keep it. How then can Sir James Whitney truthfully say that Mr. Rowell is determined to protect the liquor shops? Sir James cannot truthfully say it. He merely says it.

The progress of the Bull Moose movement shows that it pays to advertise. The leader is the greatest publicity man on earth.

Seats for the final Roosevelt meeting at New York were sold for \$100 each. That is what Schrank and his pistol did for the colonel and his cause.

Sir Wilfrid says he will stick to his naval policy. He was sure it was the right one before he launched it. The other party is still floundering in deep water trying to find one.

Until this war began, Canadians had no idea there were so many Greeks and Bulgarians in the country. This would not be the case if Canadians had felt a keener sense of duty to the strangers within their gates.

Sir Richard McBride, as the premier of British Columbia, again declares for a Canadian navy. But as the future leader of the federal Conservative party, he will accept any policy the federal Government brings down.

The Guelph Herald says that the reduction of the Liberal majority in Richelieu was a glorious victory "in the circumstances." The chief circumstances were two: 1, the Conservative candidate took sides with Mr. Monk in demanding a naval plebiscite; 2, Sir Rodolphe Forget and Mr. Rogers offered the riding a railway if the Conservative candidate were elected. To sense a glorious victory "in such circumstances" the Herald must have a cheerful soul, and one not too particular.

It is too early to assume that the Turks have been beaten for good. Turkey has to draw its reserves from Asia Minor, Armenia, and Arabia, whereas the allies are virtually fighting in front of their own doorsteps. Adrianople is less than twenty-five miles from the Bulgarian frontier; Scutari is about the same distance from Podgoritz, where the Montenegrins advance began; the Servians have had to move forward from ten to thirty miles to occupy the towns of Novibazar, Prishtina, and Kumanovo; the Greeks have moved forward about thirty miles to reach Serdika. Over such short distances the first impulse of an offensive attack is enough to carry an invading army.

BLOW, WINDS, BLOW.
Spokane Spokesman-Review: [The latest fashion is side whiskers.—London News Item.]
Sideburns are a coming in.
Blow, winds, blow!
Tapestry and lambrequin,
Hedge and golden glow,
Sideburns are a coming in—
Portiere and Gobelin—
Blow, winds, blow!

Sideburns are a lovely crop,
Blow, winds, blow!
Picket fence and mutton chop,
Lusciously they grow.
On the street and in the shop,
Sideburns are a lovely crop;
Train them upward, lest they drop—
Blow, winds, blow!

HYDRO QUIDNUNCUS.
[Branford Expositor.]
A good many men who are talking very loudly on the power question just now do not know the difference between a kilowatt and a chunk of cheese.

COLD FACTS.
[Winnipeg Free Press.]
With imports from the United States running to one million dollars a day, how absurd appears the argument that we must not trade with the United States lest our national integrity be undermined. Nearly sixty per cent of our total trade during recent years has been with the United States, and the percentage gives promise of rising to 60 or 75 per cent.

SILENT VOICES.
When the dumb hour clothed in black brings the dreams about my bed, Oh, me! he so often back,
Silent voices
Toward the lowland ways behind me,
And the suddenly silent ones!
Call me rather, silent voices,
Forward to the starry track
Glittering up the heights beyond me
On, and always on!

MERELY MUDDY.
[Washington Star.]
"People are allus' impressed," said Grandpa Stubblegrass "by what they can't see through. Many a stream gits credit fur bein' deep when it's only muddy."

AN INCH THICK.
[Philadelphia Telegraph.]
If paint improves the pretty dear
We little folk should find;
But wish her face she wouldn't smear
Like she's been kalsomined.

BUSINESS, NOT SENTIMENT.

[Manchester Guardian.]
We are told that "tariff reform" is a great imperial idea which will knit the empire together in a loving exchange of commodities at special family discounts; never mind Germany and the United States; look at Canada. We look at Canada, or, rather, we look at the Times' report of the annual banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Ottawa, attended by the Prime Minister and by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and we find an illuminating reply made by the president of the association to British manufacturers who wished to know whether the Canadian manufacturers would be in favor of an increased preference for British goods in Canada. "We would not," he said, "and your best course is to cast in your lot with us and establish branch factories in Canada." We seem to miss in this very

candid and businesslike reply any trace of that charmingly unselfish sentiment which Mr. Chamberlain's followers have attributed to the Canadian manufacturer. It does not appear, after all, as if he were longing very much to have his own business cut to pieces by English competition, just for the satisfaction of knowing that some Western Canadian farmer might be selling his wheat at a bigger profit in the English market. Why should he?

DISCLAIMING RESPONSIBILITY.
[London Opinion.]
Magistrate—A jury responsible for the condition of the plaintiff's face?
Defendant—No, your worship—not all of it.

GEORGE MEREDITH'S CREED.
[George Meredith.]
"I think that the right use of life and the one secret of life is to pave ways for the firmer footing of those who succeed us."

THE WINNIPEG INFAMY.

[Winnipeg Tribune.]
From the standpoint of winning an election, the conspiracy was a great success.

And now what is the sequel? Every citizen arrested, hurried into prison, refused bail and treated as if they were disgraced criminals, have been honorably acquitted. Sir Rodmen and his local department have not been able to produce one shred of evidence against them. It is true that effort was made to produce evidence of which they were innocent, but without avail. We earnestly request the public to read the stories of Mr. Watkinson and the last two victims liberated yesterday, and if reason is not found to blush for the fair name of the province, and to curse a system under which such outrages can be perpetrated, then public opinion has fallen to a deplorable low ebb.

The question now is, what are the public, who are primarily interested in defending their liberties, going to do about it?
Is Sir Rodmond to go scot free?
Is Magistrate McMicken to be canonized for his conduct?
Is S. D. Richardson, the St. James J. P., who admitted the persons to jail, to get off without investigation and punishment?
What is to be done with the man Chad, who seems to have issued warrants wholesale on Oct. 7 for crimes which were to be committed on the 10th or later?

What about the conduct of the "police," and of the minor limbs of the law, who seemed to act as plant food?
Is everybody to go scot free?
If so then the days of anarchy are at hand.

THEY PAY US NO COMPLIMENT.

[Toronto Star.]
Those sycophants who encourage touring tycoons from home to believe that there are no social ten commandments on this side of the Atlantic do nobody any service.

THE SAFE PISTOL.

[Detroit Free Press.]
The only safe pistol is one that cannot be bought by everyone that has the price.

BIG CAMPAIGN FOR LONDON TOWNSHIP

Temperance Workers Plan Exchange of Pulpits on Dec. 8.

The temperance workers in London Township are enthusiastic over the prospects of local opinion carrying on Jan. 1, and are preparing to meet on Dec. 8. An exchange of pulpits throughout the township has been arranged for Dec. 8, when a series of temperance sermons will be delivered by the pastors of the churches, assisted by many well-known temperance advocates.

A number of other meetings will be held, and a thorough canvass of the voters will be made.

LONDON TEACHER TO LEAVE SHORTLY

Miss Perrott Has Handed in Her Resignation at Ingersoll.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Ingersoll, Oct. 29.—At a meeting of the board of education last evening the resignation of two teachers of the public school staff—Miss Perrott, of London, and Miss Morris—were read, and at the expiration of the present term. An increase in salary was granted to Mr. H. Leigh, janitor of the Central school.

In connection with the visit of the board of health to the schools recently a report was read from the medical health officer and some minor suggestions made.

FINDING THE FACTS ABOUT FOREIGNERS

Committee Taking Census of Newcomers to Discover Conditions.

The committee of citizens, composed of Mr. G. N. Weeks, Rev. W. R. McIntosh and others, and in charge of the education of the numerous foreigners in the city, is busily engaged collecting information as to the religion, habits, character of employment, etc., of the newcomers. The committee has been organized, a conference with No. 1 committee of the board of education will be held, at which the facts will be discussed and some decision arrived at.

"We have not heard from the committee yet," said Rev. J. Gibson, minister, when asked what action the board would probably take. "When we hear from them we will meet them and arrive at some conclusion."

WEDDED 50 YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dundas Celebrated Anniversary at Ingersoll.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Ingersoll, Oct. 30.—Surrounded by members of their family, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas, Thames street south, yesterday quietly celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage. There were many pleasing features which recalled to Mr. and Mrs. Dundas the joyous occasion of 50 years ago. During the day they received sincere congratulations of many friends, and several beautiful gifts.

RIDS FEET OF CORNS, IS SAFE AND PAINLESS

No substitute has ever been devised that gives the quick, painless results you get from Putnam's Painless Corn Remover. It soothes, eases, heals and painlessly removes callouses, bunions, warts and corns in 24 hours. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed with 25c bottle. Putnam's Painless Corn Remover. Refuse a substitute. Preparation Putnam's is sold by druggists.

ROBERT BARR AND HIS WORK

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

Robert Barr, the Canadian novelist, who has just passed away, belonged to our band of expatriated geniuses. Like Grant Allen and Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Barr was raised in Ontario, but at an early stage in his literary career said farewell to the great Dominion. As he was head master of a public school in Windsor, Ontario, in 1876, it was very easy for him to slip across the border. Joining the editorial staff of the Detroit Free Press, he pulled on the newspaper oar for five years. As he had established a fairly wide reputation as a short-story writer, he decided to make a strike for honest fame in London, the greatest literary market in the world. He succeeded so well in England that he and Jerome K. Jerome launched "The Idler Magazine" in 1892. In the same year he published his first novel, "In a Steamship Chair." His first venture was a success, and he settled down to the trade of novelist, producing on an average one novel a year from that date until the present.

Mr. Barr's novels have had a large sale in the old country and in the United States. His style was adapted to the popular taste; it was clear and lively and utterly lacking in distinction. His chief excellence lies in the rapidity of his narrative and the development of incident. He is not a psychologist; he paints a character not from the heart inwards, but from the skin outwards; in other words his heroes are brisk adventurers, fighting men of mediaeval times, of Stuart Scotland or Puritan England, or businessmen of America. He does not delight in probing the motives of his characters; he is satisfied to land them in difficult and exciting situations, and then to spend the rest of his pages in extricating them from the dilemma. In his novel, "Over the Border," for instance, he gives us a dashing tale of Cromwell's time. The story opens with a lively description of the last days of Stratford, his trial and execution. The heroine is Stratford's eldest daughter, and the hero a Scot, a very handy man with his sword, does great things for Charles Stuart. Mr. Barr was not only an expert in contriving an historical novel (in which, by the way, he does not take the trouble to introduce a multitude of old-fashioned words and phrases in the Sir Walter Scott style), but he can write a very modern story based upon the feverish speculation of the stock market. In his story, "The Speculations of John Steele," I remember a very vivid chapter which tells how the hero made three millions in Chicago wheat. Another book of his which I read with delight some years ago, and which is generally regarded as his best work, was a rattling story entitled "In the Midst of Alarms." On the whole, however, Barr's work is slight in quality. It will scarcely live, because it shows little insight. His characters are acts and are acted upon, but they do not grow.

In 1900 Mr. Barr, writing from his lofty detachment as a self-exiled patriot, undertook to hand out some criticism of Canadians in a series of articles on "Literature in Canada," published in "The Canadian Magazine." These articles stirred up considerable resentment against Mr. Barr in the Canadian press. Many of his statements, however, were untrue because they were only too true, at least, twelve years ago. The London novelist's main contentions were as follows: (1) Educated Canadians lack independence of thought and Canada underestimated the value of things Canadian, particularly Canadian specialized ability; (2) The Canadian people are not great lovers of good literature, if we judge by the quality and number of books they buy; (3) in view of the fact that young Canadian authors who are craving distinction have been forced to leave their native land to secure support, Canada does not exert itself to encourage the development of the literature, and (4) the Canadian public school system is subject to radical improvement especially in the matter of training our boys and girls to think and act with independence and to justly appreciate their active land.

Joanhoe.

STRUCK BY EXPRESS.

North Bay, Oct. 30.—An Austrian employee on the Canadian Northern Railway construction was struck by a C. P. R. express at Verner Tuesday night, receiving injuries which caused his death in the North Bay Hospital at midnight.

The unfortunate man was walking along the track toward the station, while watching a train coming towards him failed to notice the express running him down from behind. He never regained consciousness.

KILLED BY MOTORCYCLE.

Windsor, Oct. 30.—Wm. Behan, aged ten, died this morning at Hotel Dieu from injuries received last night while playing in the middle of the road with two companions.

NEW BOOKS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Philosophy.

Bergson—Time and Free Will.
Angell—Chapters From Modern Psychology.

Religion.
Boutroux—William James.
Elliot—Modern Science and the Illusions of Prof. Bergson.

Knowledge and Belief.
Benson—Child of the Dawn.
Brown—History of the English Bible.

Werner—Essays in Pentateuchal Criticism.
King—Moral and Religious Challenge of Our Times.

Stuart—Education of Catholic Girls.
Johnson—Religion—Rise and Development of Presbyterianism in Scotland.

Fitch—Baptists of Canada.

Sociology.
Crozier—Sociology Applied to Practical Politics.

Gladden—Labor Question.
Gephart—Principles of Insurance.
Cornell—Health and Medical Insurance of School Children.

Anderson—When Neighbors Were Neighbors.

Natural Science.
Maudsley—Science of the Stars.
Katharine—The Stars.

Seward—Links With the Past With the Plant World.
Scharff—Distribution and Origin of Life in America.

Johnstone—Life in the Sea.
Useful Arts.
Douglas—Baillies of Long Life.

Macfadden—Encyclopedia of Physical Culture (four volumes).
Bruce—Scientific Mental Healing.

Morecroft and Hehre—Short Course in Electrical Testing.
Whitman—Gas Engine Principles.

Root—Automobile Troubles and How to Remedy Them.
Russell—Automobile Motors and Mechanism.

Mann—Beginnings in Agriculture.
Barton—Boy Pancher.

Brown—Industrial Poultry-Keeping.
Lewis—Wright's Book of Poultry.

Valentine—Beginner in Poultry.
Woods—Open Air Poultry Houses.
Lincoln—Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Spence—Little Books About Self-Culture.
Andrews—Color and Its Application to Printing.

Reesley—Loss of the Steamship Titanic.
Thorp—Outlines of Industrial Chemistry.

Kelly—Expert Wood Finisher.
Moore—Old Clock Book.

Rothery—Chimney Pipes and Inglo Nooks.
Dark Room Work.

Spencer—Dr. Henry Coward.
Pauw—Musical Forms.

Atken—The Voice.
Mason—Neglected Sense in Piano Playing.

Reddy—Piano-Forte Playing.
Wedgwood—Dictionary of Organ Stops.

Dawson and Telford—Book of Parties and Pastimes.
Tolson—Toys and Toy-making.

Taylor—Art of Golf.
Mathewson—Pitching in a Pinch.

Askins—Rifles and Rifle Shooting.
Evans—Big Game Shooting in Upper Burma.

Literature.
Serviss—Eloquence.

Langue—Echoes of Cheer.
Spender—Comments of Bagshot.

Miles—New Anecdote Book.
Travel.
Hewlett—Earthwork Out of Tuscany.

Andrews—Anders.
Curtis—Round the Black Sea.

Bryce—South America.
History and Biography.

Cambridge—Medieval History. Vol. I.
Brown—Chinese Revolution.

Croly—Marcus Alonzo Hanna.
Harrison—Recollections of Grave and Gay.

Page—Robert E. Lee.
Children's Department.

Davidson—Overheard at the Zoo.
Barton—Boy Pancher.

Balston—When Mother Lets Us Sew.
Bullivant—Every Boy's Book of Hobbies.

Keyes—When Mother Lets Us Play.
Johnson—When Mother Lets Us Travel in France.

Martin—When Mother Lets Us Travel in Italy.
Welsh—Stories of Adventure Children Love.

Freeman—Old English History for Children.
Fiction.

Alloway—Cross Swords.
Benson—Merry.

Birmingham—Simpkins' Plot. Two copies.
Callaghan—Little Green Gate.

Chubb—Racing Line.
Chesteron—May-Alive.

Deban—Between Two Thieves.
Farrel—Money Moon.

Harrison—Queed.
M. L. L.—He Who Passed.

Hine—Earth.
Hughes—Excuse Me.

Hume—Steel Crown.
McIntosh—Hollow of Her Hand.

Four copies.
Marshall—Eldest Son.

Martyn—All the World to Nothing.
Oppenheim—The Lighted Way.

Partidge—Court of St. Simon.
Phillipotts—Tales of the Percents.

Rice—Romance of Billy-Goat Hill.
Rice—Maid of the Whispering Hills.

Phinton—Antagonists.
Tracy—Miracle of the Island.

Train—"C. Q."
Vance—Destroying Angel.

Van Loan—Fig League.
Waties—Nathan Burke.

Wells—Country of the Blind.
White—Sign of Six. Two copies.

Juvenile Literature.
Barbour—Crofted Chums.

Dix—Gate of Honor.
Forester—Bungolaw Boys on the Great Lakes.

Goldfry—Dave Murrell's Battery.
Epeneck—Grandfather School Boys in Louisiana—R. G. Ringer's Mine.

Pavson—The Boy Scouts and the Army.
Ray—Buddie at Gray Buttes Camp.

REDUCTION IN CITY. MAY BE REQUESTED

The Activity of Local Liquor Interests in East Middlesex May Have That Result.

A vote for the reduction of licenses in London will probably be asked for by the temperance workers of this city.

Although no formal application to the council to submit a bylaw has been made, it is possible that at the next meeting, or within two weeks, a petition will be submitted asking for the vote.

This action has been contemplated for some time, but no definite steps were taken to bring the matter before the people.

However, the activity of the liquor interests in the recent election in East Middlesex, has caused them to think seriously on this matter, and many are considering it now.

In the election, automobiles were supplied by local liquor interests and everything possible was done to defeat Mr. William Sutherland. It is thought that a similar state of affairs will exist in the local option campaign, and as a result the measure might be defeated.

Here the hotel men would be kept busy, and the temperance people are confident that both local option and the reduction would be carried.

"This is being done by a temperance man told The Advertiser. We will keep them busy if they have decided to interfere as they have shown in the past."

A WRIT AGAINST ARKANSAS MAN

The Benjamin W. Greer Estate Suing For Value of Two Promissory Notes.

The executors and executor of the will of the late Benjamin W. Greer, Jane Greer, Ethel Greer, May Greer, and T. G. Meredith, all of this city, have through Messrs. Meredith & Fisher, issued a writ against George A. Greer, of Des Moines, Iowa, for the recovery of two promissory notes on two promissory notes issued by the defendant. The first note was issued on Feb. 15, 1907, and the second on May 15, 1907. Both notes were for the sum of \$500.

GREATLY ENJOYED

Londeseo Methodist Congregation Held Most Enjoyable Celebration.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Londeseo, Oct. 30.—The anniversary services of the Londeseo Methodist Church were held Sunday and Monday.

Rev. W. E. Millson, chairman of the church district, occupied the pulpit morning and evening Sunday, delivering two very instructive sermons to large audiences.

On Monday evening a fowl supper was served in the basement of the church, after which a splendid program was given in the church. Those taking part were: Revs. Millar, Auburn; Jones, Belmont; Millson, Stratford; and Peewee, Londeseo. The program included solos by Mr. Millson; duets and quartettes by Misses and Messrs. Lobbs; readings by Miss M. R