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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

WILL MR. BECK EXPLAIN?

The president of the Central Con-
servative Association of Toronto de-
clares that no seat in that city will
be offered to Mr. Beck or any other
outsider.

The assertion is an ungracious one,
especially if Mr. Beck has no idea of
asking for Toronto's hospitality. He
tells his friends here he will run in
London against all-comers. When
that time comes, Mr. Beck would do
well to tell his fellow-citizens why
each Toronto elector will have two
ballots placed in his hand, and each
London elector only one. Perhaps he
will also explain why 34,000 people in
Toronto have the same representation
in the Legislature as 50,000 people in
London.

Toronto is the spoiled child of the
Conservative party. If the Conserva-
tive machine of the city doesn't see
what it wants, it has only to ask the
Whitney Government for it. It
wanted the administration of the
license law in its own hands.
Straightaway the Government sacri-
ficed the license inspectors and its
own commissioners to the party
Moloch. The machine has had its own
way in the gerrymander. Instead of
carving out four new constituencies,
which might give the minority some
chance of representation, the present
four Conservative lives of the city
are preserved and each busy bee has
had his voting power doubled.

Mr. Beck cannot hide behind his
power scheme to evade responsibility
for these special favors to Toronto,
and the outrage of the gerrymander.
He is accountable for the conduct of
the Government of which he is a
member, and must face the music.

AN OPENING FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

A very pronounced interest in Can-
adian affairs has been awakened
throughout the West Indies, particu-
larly among the mercantile classes,
largely as a result of the action taken
at the recent agricultural conference
at Barbados, looking to the establish-
ment of reciprocal trade relations be-
tween the Dominion and those island
colonies. The latter offer opportuni-
ties for Canadian trade expansion, but
if Canadian manufacturers would take
full advantage of the opening they
must study the needs and peculiarities
of the people.

The new Canadian trade commis-
sioner to the West Indies, Mr. E. H.
Flood, in a recent report to the depart-
ment of trade and commerce, refers
to this newly-awakened interest in
Canada among the people of the islands,
and says that Canadian commercial
travelers would now be likely to re-
ceive a better hearing and have a bet-
ter chance of getting orders than at
any time in the immediate past, and
that for that reason they should be
sent down with their samples as early
as possible. Of course, business houses
there, as elsewhere, have no desire to
change their account and purchase in
new quarters unless for substantial
reasons, but the feeling in favor of
reciprocity with Canada, and the hope
that in the end closer trade relations
will be of real value to the West In-
dies, cannot but be influential in in-
ducing them to place orders for Cana-
dian goods that would otherwise go
to United States houses. Canadians,
however, must first get over their er-
roneous notions as to the climate of
the islands. With the exception of
August, September and October, the
warm and rainy months, the heat is
not greater, he says, than in parts of
Ontario in summer.

The travelers representing British
and United States Houses are described
as "men of superior class, fine-looking,
gentlemanly and of good address," and
Canadian firms desirous of taking ad-
vantage of the feeling now existing to-
wards Canada are advised to remem-
ber that good manners and a pleasing
address in a salesman will accomplish
more in the end than a forcible
but disagreeable style. United States
firms by attending to the wants of these
customers in matters of detail and be-
ing careful to put up their goods in
packages and weights that may find
readiest sale, have succeeded in hold-
ing good business connections. Except
in the three months mentioned travel-
ers may visit the West Indies with
their samples without any discomfort,
and the representatives of English and
United States firms find it to their ad-
vantage to remain on the ground about
three or four months of the year. The
commissioner offers some suggestions
as to the itinerary for travelers, point-

ing out what he considers the best
steamship lines to take, going and re-
turning, and outlining a trip through
the islands, communication between
which is never a difficult matter.

FIGHTING A WRONG.

The score of Liberals behind Mr.
MacKay in the Legislature are making
a determined fight against the unjust
clauses of the redistribution bill.
The one independent Conservative in
the House, Major Rathbun, of East
Hastings, has joined them, denouncing
the measure as a grave wrong. There
is no hope that they will make an im-
pression upon the Government and its
solid phalanx, but they are doing their
duty, and Liberals throughout the
Province will rally to their moral sup-
port.

The administration's abuse of its
power will do much to rouse the fight-
ing spirit of the Liberal party, and
drive back into its ranks those who
were inclined to credit Mr. Whitney
with the virtues of honesty and fair
play. He has belied the fair promises
made in the first flush of gratitude,
after his sweeping victory three years
ago. Liberals and electors of no party
views, who gave Mr. Whitney their
support on that occasion, find them-
selves betrayed by the application of
the spoils system and by the present
gerrymander. The man of vaunted
backbone has meekly surrendered to
the worst elements in his party. By
this latest iniquity he will gain a seat
here and there, but he will forfeit the
respect and confidence of many for
whose votes he professed to be grate-
ful in 1905.

THE PORT OF OLD LONDON.

A reform, which has been far too
long delayed, is contemplated in a
bill now before the British House of
Commons to improve the facilities
and provide for the efficient admini-
stration of the port of London, which,
while the greatest seaport in the world
in respect of commerce leaving
and entering there, is one of the most
backward in many respects. True, it
has numerous docks, some of them of
great magnitude, yet its facilities for
wharfrage are far from meeting re-
quirements. Much of its merchandise
has to undergo the slow and costly
process of lightering and vessels lose
time lying in the stream because the
necessary accommodation is lacking.
London, in fact, has been standing
still while all its chief competitors,
particularly such great continental
ports as Hamburg and Bremen, are
making every effort to attract trade
by furnishing superior facilities. The
private companies owning the various
docks where the commercial business
of London as a seaport is done, insist
upon being permitted to administer
their affairs in accordance with their
ideas of what their interests require,
and are not inclined to change condi-
tions which do not interfere with the
distribution of comfortable dividends.
Parliament alone has power to effect
the reforms which all admit to be im-
perative. As the matter is now be-
fore that body, and there appears to
be a unanimity of opinion that it is
time some action was taken to meet
the situation, it is almost certain that
something will now be done.

The president of the board of trade,
Mr. David Lloyd-George, who stands
sponsor for the measure in question,
declares that if present conditions are
permitted to continue much longer,
London will lose its commercial su-
premaccy. He announces that all the
dock companies have assented to the
proposals contained in the bill, a re-
sult for which he is given the sole
credit. It was Mr. Lloyd-George that
prevented a serious railroad strike at
a moment when it seemed impossible
to preserve industrial peace. This
latest achievement is another triumph
for his tactful judgment, good sense
and skill in dealing with men. The
dock companies being agreeable, there
should be no difficulty in getting the
measure through.

Mr. Beck is a horseman. Does he
think the Government's jockeying of
the Grits is decent sport?

Mr. Justice Cassels refuses to ac-
cept this as a royal commissioner.
This is an example, but will it be a
precedent?

The White Star line intends to
place steamers on the Canadian
route. When the All-Red-line comes
too, the New York route will be blue
or green with envy.

It is "one man, one vote" and "one
riding, one member" in this province,
everywhere but in Toronto. If this
"playing a favorite," as Mr. Beck
would say, what is it?

The United States authorities have
finally agreed to allow Emma Gold-
man to return from Canada. There
was no obstacle on this side of the
line. The lady will be always at lib-
erty to leave.

The following table shows how the
gerrymander works out in some coun-
ties:

	1905 maj.	By new bill
Brockville ..	Lib. 169	Con. 39
Essex South ..	Lib. 139	Con. 1
Huron, East ..	Lib. 142	Lib. 612
Huron South ..	Con. 411	Con. 633
Huron, West ..	Lib. 2	Con. 207
Middlesex, North ..	Con. 56	Con. 330
Middlesex, West ..	Lib. 113	Lib. 387
Peel ..	Lib. 32	Con. 143
Peterboro, East ..	Lib. 118	Lib. 58

It will be seen that Liberal majori-
ties are converted into minorities in

Brockville, West Huron, South Essex
and Peel. North Middlesex, which the
Liberals would probably have won, is
made safe for the Conservatives. The
Liberal majority has been cut in half
in Peterboro East, and the Grits have
been hived in East Huron and West
Middlesex. In addition, the Govern-
ment presents itself with four seats in
Toronto.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth
it is to have a thankless child." The
Whitney Government has given the
Toronto Tory machine a free hand in
the gerrymander; and now the Liber-
als refuse to give one of the gerrymandered seats to the minister
of power because he lives in London.
Hogtown!

POOT HANK!

[Puck.]
Farmer (bursting into crossroads store):
—What do you think, Silas Newchese?
The bones of a prehistoric man have been
discovered on Hank Weatherston's farm!

Storekeeper—Great gosh! I hope poor
Hank'll be able to clear himself at the
coroner's inquest.

FETCHED HIM.

[Exchange.]
Wife—Have you any secrets you keep
from me, dearest?
Husband—None, darling.
Wife—Then I am determined I will have
none from you, either.
Husband—Have you secrets, then?
Wife—Only one, and I am resolved to
make a clean breast of it.
Husband (hoarsely)—Go on.
Wife—For several days I have had a
secret—a secret longing for a new dress
with hat to match, for my birthday.
That fetched him.

A CHANGE FOR BOTH.

[Life.]
He (learning to wait)—Is it very hard
to reverse?
She—Oh, no; just take your foot off
mine and put it on the other.

PLUCKED BY AIR.

[Baltimore News.]
Turkeys are plucked by wind on farms
in England. It is done by cross currents
of electricity directed at the birds. The
farmers in Norfolk have been trying to
hit on a really good poultry plucking ma-
chine, and at last they have found one.
The bodies of the freshly killed birds re-
volve on a kind of spit, and as they re-
volve the windy currents strip them of
their plumage till the air is gray with
falling feathers. The turkeys cost 12 cents
each to pluck by air.

LONDON RATS.

[Fall Mail Gazette.]
London is the greatest rat center in the
world, says the acting secretary of the
newly-formed Society for the Extermina-
tion of Vermin. Docks, wharves, sewers,
warehouses and big storage cellars are
infested with rats. It is estimated that
their numbers exceed 6,000,000, and that
fully \$10,000 is spent yearly in fighting
them. Sir Henry Stanley, who will sup-
port Sir James Crichton Browne at the
inaugural meeting of the society on Fri-
day, has special interest in the campaign,
as he was driven from his home in the
Isle of Wight by a swarm of rats, which
took possession of the house and could
not be suppressed.

THE PRICE OF ASSASSINATION.

[London Spectator.]
Perhaps the chapter which sheds most
light on the spirit of medieval Venice is
that on "Political Assassination." The
Republic, like all Italy, was prepared to
hire bravos to get rid of awkward oppo-
nents, but she was curiously businesslike
in her methods.
One of these bravos, Brother John, of
Ragusa, appreciated her commercial
spirit, for he put in a tender for assassina-
tions based on a careful tariff. The
Grand Council of 200 delegates, lesser
potentates, 50 each; the Pope, 100; and
the King of Spain, 150 ducats, with trav-
eling expenses added.

SPORTING TERMS IN FRANCE.

[Harper's Weekly.]
If language is a true measure of con-
quest, as has been contended, then Anglo-
Saxon speech is rapidly conquering the
European continent. It is a matter of
interest to many to learn that the increas-
ing number of English words incorporated
into colloquial French. Many refer to
sports and sporting, and in this group
of words adopted from the English are
French are turf, trotting, Tattersall's,
racer, maiden, milord, carriage and gen-
tleman rider. They have also taken the
following words: Light weight, lawn ten-
nis, Irish stew, home, handicap, ace, "all
right," cocktail (which the French define
as American, not English), bridge and
bridge whist, full hand (poker), feather-
weight, hunter, jockey club, knickerbock-
ers, lunch, mutton chop, paddock, ped-
gree, pickles, porter, pudding, racehorse,
rocking-chair.

SHE LIKED IT.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"I don't know what make Mr. Buzze-
leigh's automobile is," said Miss Gussing-
ton, "but it is perfect. He asked me
out to ride with him Thursday after-
noon and we had such a glorious time.
Oh, I just think automobiles is the most
splendid fun that ever was."
"Why," replied her friend, "somebody
told me that Mr. Buzzeleigh's machine was
one of the worst old rattlers in town."
"Indeed! Well, it's the nicest machine
that I ever saw. We went out in the
country, and it broke down at least
dozen times, and we never got home un-
til almost midnight. I wouldn't have
missed it for anything."

PATERSON'S POSER.

[Hon. Wm. Paterson.]
What would the addition to the debt of
the country be if the honorable gentle-
man ever carried out the Halifax plan-
form and bought up and operated all the
railways, telephones, and telegraph in
the country? It would be about one
thousand million dollars. Where would
they get it? But there was hardly any
need to dwell on the point, very little
had been heard about that platform
lately. Some honorable gentlemen, he
believed, were not particularly enthusi-
astic about that platform.

THE RIGHT MAN.

[Montreal Witness.]
Whoever selected Messrs. Courtney,
Fyvie and Bazin as commissioners to in-
vestigate the civil service had certainly
no desire for anything but an utterly
frank, trenchant and energetic revela-
tion, and no one who has had anything
to do with the public business had the
least doubt that such investigation was
called for. The wagon had got, as the
report hints, so very deep into the mire,
and the cuts were so worn that even the
waggoner was helpless to get it out. The
minister comes to his department entire-
ly fresh to its operations. He finds an
enormous and complicated machine, every
joint and member of which is against him
should he think in any wise to change its
workings.

STAND BY KINDERGARTEN

(Continued from Page One.)

the chair, and Chairman Graham
brought up the question of kind-
ergartens. He pointed out that he was
not opposed to kindergartens, because
he considered they were good things
for the children, and were doing good
work. However, he did object to the
expense, as he considered it much too
high. The total cost of the kind-
ergarten was about one-fifth, or twenty
per cent of the total expenditure, for
public schools. In Toronto it was only
about eleven per cent. In Hamilton,
about eight per cent; in Ottawa, about
twelve per cent; showing that Lon-
don's kindergartens were costing much
more in proportion than in any other
city.

In London there were 34 kind-
ergarten teachers who were paid \$18,950
salaries.

There were 714 pupils on the roll,
with an average attendance of 495.
The average cost per pupil per an-
num was \$24.
There were twenty-four primary
teachers with salaries aggregating
\$13,300. They taught an average of
845 pupils, making the average cost
per pupil, \$15. This was also true of
the other grades, that the kind-
ergarten was costing much more per
pupil than any other grade in the
school. And this in face of the fact,
he declared, that it was not the most
important feature of school work, but
rather one of the least important.

Mr. Graham thought that the
teachers could work both morning and
afternoon, with the result that the city
would be saved at least \$8,000 per
annum.

He suggested that the length of
each term be two hours instead of
one term of three hours, as at pre-
sent. He did not think it would impair
the efficiency of the teachers at all,
as the work would be done too heavy.

It was the duty of the board to save
money so far as it was possible. Mr.
Graham therefore moved that No. 1
committee be instructed to rearrange
the kindergarten, forming two classes
both morning and afternoon.

A Great Change.

Trustee Westcott, seconded the mo-
tion in order that it might be dis-
cussed. He could not understand why
Trustee Graham was so anxious to be
economical now when he did not
evince such a spirit when the question
of teachers' salaries was being consid-
ered. No one would deny that the
kindergarten was a very important
feature of school work, and it looked
very much as if the board was
swallowing itself. It pointed with
pride not long ago to the grand thing
it had done in raising the teachers'
salaries, and now it turns around and
wants to cut something else. Mr. West-
cott could not understand it. He
thought that what he had heard there was a
great deal of opposition to the change. He
did not know of one city where kind-
ergarten teachers worked two ses-
sions, and if they did not there must
be some reason for it. This matter,
if it was to be considered at all,
should be considered at some later date,
not at present.

"Some of the best kindergartens
told him that if they had to teach in
the morning and then go to another
school, and attempt to teach another
lot of youngsters, they would resign
immediately," said Trustee Westcott.
"I am afraid we would lose all our
good teachers if Trustee Graham's idea
is carried out."

Opposed the Move.

Trustee Teasdale was opposed to
any change. The great question was
to have this work done properly. It
was not so much a matter of expense
as efficiency. There was no doubt that
the kindergartens are of great benefit.
It is on record that public school teach-
ers and the graduate of the kindergar-
ten two years in advance of other pu-
pils. The children are much better
equipped for a course in the public
school for having been first educated
in the kindergarten. There was also
no doubt that a real good, conscien-
tious teacher would carry her vitality in
the three-hour course in the kind-
ergarten. Trustee Teasdale declared that he
did not know what a great amount of
work was involved in teaching a kin-
dergarten until this past year. He knew
now what it meant. The very best
teachers in the city had been put
in the employ of the board very long
if Trustee Graham's ideas prevailed as
they would not have the vitality to
stand it. He also admitted that the
work on primary teachers was very
heavy, and it was a matter of common
knowledge that primary teachers were
of frequent leaves of absence. There
was no use sending a pupil to the kin-
dergarten for two hours. It was absurd.

Time Extended.

Dr. Teasdale intimated that he was
going to talk until the session expired,
because of the time limit.

"I thought Trustee Teasdale would
talk for the rest of the session," de-
clared Trustee Graham. "The other
trustees do not want to take a vote on
the question."

Trustee Fitzgerald moved that the
time be extended five minutes, which
carried without opposition.

Several of the trustees intimated
that they would not vote for Mr. Gra-
ham's motion, as it was an instruction
to allow the matter to go to the
committee to report on, but there was
to be no instruction as to what was to
be done.

Trustee Graham then altered his mo-
tion to read that the matter of the re-
arrangement of the kindergartens be
sent to No. 1 committee to report on.
There was no opposition to this and
the motion carried.

County Pupils.

The Broughdale school controversy
was brought up by Trustee Fitzgerald.
In January last a deputation from
Broughdale had interviewed the board
with reference to their children, and
had asked for time in order that they
might arrange some place for their
children to attend school. The board
agreed to give them 30 days, which
they were to report to the board
and inform that body what arrange-
ments had been made. Nearly three
months had elapsed, and the Brough-
dale residents had made no effort to
secure school accommodation for their
children, and the pupils were still at
home attending the city schools. This he
did not think was right, and he moved
that all county pupils be excluded from
city schools except those who paid
fees. He would prefer to ex-

A Minister's Prayer and an Army Captain's Praise

A whole army of witnesses is represented by the
statements of these two well-known and high-
ly-esteemed gentlemen whose lives have been
devoted to the well-being and uplifting of
humanity. They recommend

PSYCHINE

BECAUSE What it has done for
them it can do for others

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." This is what Psychine is to
the sick. Its tonic properties have never been equaled by any medi-
cine. By regulating and restoring the healthy action of the throat,
lungs and stomach, and toning up the entire system, it drives out
disease and its effects. La Grippe, Bronchitis, Stomach Coughs or
Colds, Pneumonia, Graham, Swagata, Chills, Wasting Disease, and un-
dermined conditions from any cause, and especially stomach troubles,
quickly yield to the healing, restoring power of this wonderful Doc-
tor's Prescription. At all druggists, 50 cents and \$1.00. DR. T. A.
SLOCUM, LIMITED, TORONTO.

clude all county pupils, whether they
paid fees or not.

Trustee Teasdale thought it would
be somewhat of a hardship to exclude
those who had paid fees for some time
and who were still willing to pay fees.
He considered the Broughdale people
had no claim on the board, as the
least they could have done was to
have come back in February and ex-
plained. The city schools were crowd-
ed in many cases, and he did not
think it right to educate the county
pupils at the city's expense.

May Pay and Attend.

Inspector Edwards explained that
according to the school act the city
could not exclude those pupils who
were willing to pay, if they were
nearer the city schools than the
other.

The motion to exclude all who do
not pay the fee was then carried,
without further discussion.

Mr. M. O'Sullivan, secretary of the
separate school board, informed the
board of education that Dr. Tillmann
had resigned, and that Dr. P. J. Mu-
gan had been appointed in his stead.

Chairman Graham congratulated
Dr. Mogan on his appointment, and
welcomed him to the board. He was
certain that he would prove as worthy
as his predecessor, Dr. Tillmann, who
was a most useful member of the
board.

Dr. Tillmann.

Trustee Teasdale moved, and Trust-
ee Fitzgerald seconded, the follow-
ing motion of appreciation to Dr. Till-
mann:

"That this board desires to place
upon record its regrets that Trust-
ee Dr. Tillmann, owing to other
arrangements, has seen fit to
sever his connection with this
board, and to extend to him our
appreciation of the very valuable
services he has rendered to the
cause of education in the city of
London. We trust and feel cer-
tain that in his search after medi-
cal knowledge upon the continent, he
will be able to tell this board
wherein we are defective, to point
out our weakness, to congratulate
us upon our strength, and to as-
sist in guiding the educational
ship to that sea where we will
be the observer of all observers.
We trust that his visit abroad
will be a pleasant one, and we de-
sire to extend to him the best
wishes of all his associates upon
this board."

Other Matters.

The board was informed of the Educa-
tional Association's annual meeting to
be held in Toronto beginning April 21,
and asked for delegates.

On motion of Trustee MacRobert, Chair-
man Graham and Trustee Westcott
were appointed delegates.

A. Talbot & Co. were awarded the con-
tract for printing the annual report, at
\$1.75 per page, for 500 copies.

Miss Zetta Fawkes and Miss Mortimer
were added to the substitute teachers'
list.

Fire Extinguishers.
The report of No. 2 committee recom-
mended that a room in the Collegiate In-
stitute be fixed up for the teachers at a
cost not to exceed \$150, and that tenders
for the fuel supply for the coming year
be called for at once. It also recom-
mended that the board consider the ad-
visability of purchasing fire extinguishers
for the schools.

Arthur Thompson claimed that the Tal-
bot street school was 15 inches on his
property. No. 1.

Several firms wrote regarding fire ex-
tinguishers and heating arrangements of
the schools. Filed.

E. W. G. Quantz, music master, applied
for a week's leave of absence to attend
the May festival in Cincinnati. Granted.
Miss S. A. Buckle and Miss Hattie Mc-
Geoch, teachers in the public schools,
resigned, and their resignations were ac-
cepted.

Miss Mary McChesney applied for a
position on the substitute staff. No. 1.

Collegiate Report.
Principal McCutcheon reported that the
attendance at the collegiate institute for
the month of March was as follows:

	On roll.	Average.
Upper School ..	51	56
Middle School ..	152	141
Lower School ..	294	372
Commercial School ..	117	108
Totals ..	614	677

This is an increase over the correspond-
ing month of last year of 48.

Inspector's Report.
Inspector Edwards reported that during
March there were 5,702 pupils
on the roll of the public schools, an in-
crease of 140 over the same month last
year. The average attendance was 5,015,
an increase of 155 over the corresponding
month in 1907.

He also recommended that the King
street kindergarten be removed to Col-
borne street, and the present room used
by the kindergarten on King street be
made into a primary room. He advised
the change to take place after the Easter
holidays.

Trust Officer Weir reported that the

MINISTER'S EARNEST PRAYER.

11 Scott St., St. Thomas, Ont.
Feb. 29, 1908.
Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited:
Gentlemen.—I thank you for your testi-
mony as to the beneficial results I have
derived from taking Psychine. I was
troubled with my lungs, which are still
somewhat weak. I find by taking Psy-
chine it wonderfully helped me. It is
one of the best tonics on earth. May
God long spare you to do this good work
for the suffering. God bless Psychine.
Yours sincerely,
REV. FREDERICK A. WEBSTER.

PSYCHINE

BECAUSE What it has done for
them it can do for others

"Praise from the Salvation Army.
"Dear Dr. Slocum,—I feel it a duty and
pleasure to testify to the benefit I have re-
ceived from the use of your wonderful remedy,
Psychine. A few months ago, while traveling
in New Ontario conducting special meetings,
I contracted a very bad cold, which gradually
developed into bronchitis of the worst form. I
was advised to try Psychine, and after using a
few bottles I was completely restored to health.
My voice since using Psychine is stronger and
has much more carrying power than it had be-
fore I had bronchitis, and the vocal chords do
not tire with speaking. I strongly recommend
the wonderful remedy to all sufferers from
bronchitis and other throat and lung troubles.
Yours sincerely,
P. MILLER, Captain Salvation Army,
Ann Street, Toronto, Aug. 13, 1907."

A cup of good COCOA is the most nourishing thing
to begin the day with.

**COWAN'S
PERFECTION
COCOA**
(Maple Leaf Label)