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LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

THE ROUGH RIDER AT THE GUILD HALL.

Roosevelt's speech at the Guild Hall has had a mixed reception. One leading newspaper humorously reproaches him with trying to teach his grandmother to suck eggs. Grandmother England has been in the business of governing dependencies for three centuries. She has made somewhat of a reputation in that line. The handling of native races is one of her specialties. The verdict of the world is that she had done fairly well in Egypt. Mr. Roosevelt spends a week in Cairo and Alexandria, with a side trip to the sphinx, and then tells the British nation—to its face—that it is making blunders. The British nation would stand aghast at such a display of cheek if it were not for the riotous absurdity of the performance, and the personality and popularity of the performer. He is an engaging figure, with many of the characteristics that British people admire. If a German, an Austrian or even a Frenchman, as representative of his country as Mr. Roosevelt, had been guilty of the same impertinence, John Bull would have been appalled with anger. But Roosevelt regards as belonging to the family—a forward youth, but entitled to paternal indulgence as one of the blood.

The occasion has two significant features. One is the spectacle of the darling of the American democracy advocating the repression of a race by an alien power. Mr. Roosevelt bluntly says that the Egyptian people are unworthy of even a very limited and tentative grant of self-government, and would be incapable of ruling themselves if they had the power. He virtually condemns the British policy which seeks to teach the country to walk alone. This is strange doctrine from a Republican, and from a subscriber to the creed that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The other significant feature is the cleavage of opinion in Great Britain. Mr. Roosevelt's sentiments, if not his manners, are approved by the Conservative press, with few exceptions. The majority of the Liberal and Radical papers rebuke both his sentiments and his manners. If Mr. Roosevelt imagined he would avoid British party politics by choosing a subject as apparently remote as Egypt, he was mistaken. British Liberals are inclined to liberal principles in all parts of the empire. They believe their duty to Egypt is not to govern it against its will even for its own good, but to permit it to govern itself so soon as this can be done with safety to British and foreign interests. British Conservatives view with distrust even the very meagre extension of political power to the Egyptians, which Sir Eldon Gorst is proffering as an experiment. They are really, if not avowedly, in favor of the perpetuation of the British occupation. They have found an unexpected recruit in Theodore Roosevelt, Republican.

BRITAIN'S GRAVEST PROBLEMS.

In the current number of the Political Science Monthly appears the text of an address by Mr. George Paish, editor of the London Statist, on "The British Budget and Social Reform," read before the Academy of Political Science at Columbia University recently.

At the outset Mr. Paish deals with the spread of poverty in the United Kingdom. The number of paupers in the British Isles in 1908 was 1,125,000, or 2½ per cent of the population. Evidence given before the poor law and income tax commissions showed that the number of persons assessable under the income tax was only 1,250,000, or virtually the same as the number of paupers in receipt of outdoor and indoor relief. Estates duties and income taxes are paid by everyone who possesses property or enjoys a yearly income exceeding \$800. The income of those who paid income taxes in 1908 was \$4,250,000,000. The income of the rest of the population was \$4,500,000,000. Assuming an average of five persons to the family of each person subject to the income tax, it will be seen that the income tax-paying class includes only 6,250,000 persons in a population of about 45,000,000. Nearly one-half of the nation's income is received by less than 14 per cent of the population, and only slightly more than one-half by the remaining 86 per cent.

Mr. Paish agrees with Sir Robert Giffen's estimate of Great Britain's wealth—namely, \$80,000,000,000—and

calculates that it increases at the rate of 100 per cent every thirty-three years. This wealth, he says, is owned almost entirely by 14 per cent of the population, while the wages of the masses are so low that they are able to make only the smallest provision against misfortune and old age. On the one hand is the exceeding poverty of great numbers of the people and on the other the enormous wealth of a small number.

The Liberals, on coming into power, recognized that something must be done to diminish these evils. Unlike the Conservatives, they saw no connection between the existing high percentage of unemployment and free trade, and they declared in favor of social rather than fiscal reforms. The result was the Liberal legislative programme providing for old age pensions, for public employment bureaus, and for unemployment, invalidity and widowhood assurance. Mr. Paish explains in detail the theory of the old age pension system, deals at some length with the other measures of social reform which the Government has already introduced and those it has in contemplation. He then takes up the financial feature, pointing out that to meet the cost of the social reform programme and the increases in the navy the Chancellor of the exchequer found himself obliged to raise by additional taxation \$1,000,000 through the budget of 1909-10. Mr. Paish explains how this problem was attacked, and gives an interesting analysis of the budget. He maintains that Mr. Lloyd George's only departure from the accepted British fiscal practice is the introduction of a tax on the increment in land values. Justifying the 20 per cent duty, Mr. Paish says:

"We have in our country a population of 45,000,000, which is growing at the rate of about 1 per cent, or 450,000 a year. Our wealth is doubling about every thirty-three years, and the value of land seems to rise just about in proportion to the growth of wealth, that is to say, as we grow richer we can afford to pay a higher price for our land, and we have to pay it. Hitherto the unearned increment from land has entirely escaped taxation."

PICKING OUR IMMIGRANTS.

Certain old country emigration societies, which assume that some sort of duty rests on Canada to take care of all persons they send out, whether fit or not, are protesting against the new immigration regulations adopted at the last session of Parliament. These well-intentioned persons overlook the important fact that Canada knows best the class of immigrants she needs and the kind that can be of no use to her either to themselves or to this country. The policy of the Dominion immigration department, sanctioned by Parliament, is to exempt from the money requirement only farm laborers and domestic servants coming to assured employment. All others are required to be ticketed to their destination and have \$25 in cash, with a proportionate amount for each member of their families.

These regulations are the outcome of the experience of two years ago. The portals of the country had been thrown open too widely, and many thousands of penniless newcomers, who had been unable to find employment for which they were suited before being overtaken by the rigors of winter. There was much suffering and hardship, and the tales of distress that went back to the old land did Canada an injustice. It was found, too, that many of the immigrants were hopelessly unadapted to the conditions of a new country, and the Government was under the unpleasant necessity of making numerous deportations. That Canada's reputation as a field for immigration has not suffered is proved by the renewed rush to its shores this year. The sifting process has not diminished the quantity, while it has greatly enhanced the quality of British immigration. The country is now getting few or no immigrants likely to become public charges. It is getting the pick and flower.

The Brooklyn Standard-Union commends the Canadian immigration policy. The Dominion, it says, wants immigrants a hundred times more than does the United States, but the Canadian authorities are not sacrificing the Canadian standard of citizenship in order to obtain them. The United States accepts virtually all that choose to come across the waters, believing, apparently, that their shortcomings will leave no permanent trace, and in the end the country will benefit. "But," says the Standard-Union, "Canada reasons differently. The authorities there argue that while an unfit man may help somewhat toward the development, he necessarily lowers the average, which so far has been maintained at a very satisfactory standard." Town settlers, it adds, are not desired; the call is for farmers and farm laborers. The Brooklyn paper suggests that it might not be a bad policy for the United States to change its attitude somewhat and discourage immigration of a certain kind while welcoming that of another, and asks: "Can we any better afford to admit the unfit class than Canada?"

"Other men, other manners."

The crown brought two witnesses all the way from Macedonia to Toronto to testify in a case of theft. The arm of British justice is strong—and long.

"Aviation," derived from the Latin avis, a bird, is a flimsy word, but nothing better has been offered. The word aviator, however, is an improvement on "aviator." It is at least half-Saxon, and it has a Saxon sound.

It is the duty of every country to take care of its own misfits. Shipping

them to Canada is a solution of the problem that Canadians have a right to oppose.

The sale of automobiles in the city this year has been extraordinary. Perhaps there is a widespread impression that when the fashion changes they can be unloaded on the hydro-electric commission.

It is fortunate for our local contemporary that the quarrel it picked with The Advertiser has not reached the affidavit stage.

It is pleasing to know that a Britisher has done something notable in aviation. Capt. Rolls' feat in flying from Dover to Calais and return without alighting ranks with the highest achievements. But what is to become of England's insular security?

Prof. McPadyen, of Knox College, Toronto, has been called to the greatest theological chair in Scotland. The Toronto World says he found the atmosphere of that city unsympathetic. It was the Toronto World, also, that contended that the atmosphere of Toronto was necessary to the highest university education.

Mr. Beck says that the price put upon the Parke flats is fair and reasonable, and that the sticking point is the Gerry flats, which Mr. Gerry has no desire to sell. The Blackburn organ says that Mr. Beck has advised arbitration because the price asked for the Parke flats is extortionate. This is only one of the numerous lies which the organ has been grinding out in the past few days.

It is not to the credit of the Provincial Government that it has shirked its duty in the matter of technical education, and thrown the responsibility upon the federal authorities. The question is one of purely provincial jurisdiction, but in view of the incompetence of the Ontario department of education, the Province is to be congratulated upon the Federal Government's intervention.

The "V" formed by the convergence of Richmond street and Park avenue at Central avenue would be an excellent site for a municipal building, but it would serve a still better purpose if it were added to Victoria Park. The money spent in acquiring it would go further toward the beautification of the city than if spent on any other scheme. It is a blemish on London's chief beauty spot that it should be skirted on one side by backyards and outhouses.

THE IMMIGRATION POLICY.

[Calgary News.] It is said in England that our immigration policy is a "dog in the manger" policy. This is not the case. What the authorities are aiming at is to exclude those who have neither trades nor money to support themselves, and who are neither able nor anxious to take up land. Canada welcomes mechanics and agriculturists, for those are men who can support themselves. There is no room in Canada for hangers-on—we have too many of them already. It would seem that there is widespread misapprehension in Britain regarding the import of our new immigration regulations, and that it would be wise to have their meaning explained in detail in some of the prominent newspapers in the old country.

FOREIGNERS BEHAVE WELL.

[Brampton Examiner.] According to Chief of Police Fleming, Brampton at present a foreign population of some 2,500, yet out of 1,700 cases coming before the local police magistrate in 1909, Armenians, Austrians, Germans, Greeks, Hungarians, Danes, Turks, Poles, etc., furnished only 165, the most common offense being violations of the Lord's Day act, for which these people, considering their upbringing, cannot be very severely censured. A particularly good showing is made by the Armenians, who number 483 souls, and yet supplied only ten police court cases.

LIBERALS DISCOVERED IT.

[Brockville Recorder.] The recent press excursion to New Ontario astounded the newspaper men. The amazing development of Northern Ontario was a revelation to many. Had it not been for the Liberal presence that part of the Province would have been lost to the people, and the spoils would have gone into the pockets of Tory politicians.

T. ROOSEVELT, WORK OF ART.

[New York News.] T. R. will have to pay no duty, either on himself or on what he brings with him. The colonel himself, of course, is exempt under the "works of art" over twenty years old" clause.

COULD NOT HAVE KNOWN.

[Judge.] Defendant—Well, I'm sure I was on the right side of the road when the accident happened. Lawyer—Who was in the automobile with you? Defendant—My best girl. Lawyer—I'm afraid the jury will decide against you. They will think you had no idea which side if the road you were on.

TWO PERIODS.

[Life.] The career of every successful man may be divided into two periods; first, when he is not given credit for what he knows, and second, when he is given credit for what he doesn't know.

EXERCISE.

[Puck.] Farm Hand—Can't see why you sit there day after day, when yer never ketch nothing? Adipose person—My friend, the doctor told me I must take outdoor exercise.

THE IDEA.

[Detroit Free Press.] "Is he conceited?" "Conceited? I should say he is. He even imagines that he cut some good at his own wedding."

THE USUAL WAY.

[Boston Transcript.] Ethel—Jack really won't mind by hard-nosed coldness. Elsie—What do you mean? Ethel—Diamonds and ice cream.

LLOYD'S AND THE KING.

[Manchester Guardian.] Many underwriters at Lloyd's are now engaged in settling claims on policies which have matured on the demise of the sovereign. Although the great bulk of

Saturday News



J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

See Windows

\$18 to \$22 Suits \$14.95

English Worsted Suits That Will Fit You as Well as if You Were Measured For Them.

These Suits belong to a valuable lot we had made to our order from English worsteds bought below the regular price; enough remain for Saturday to offer a splendid selection to the men who could not come before. The values of these Suits, judged by our regular grades, are \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$22.00. They are fresh from the tailor's iron, in the latest styles, perfect shoulders and close-fitting collar. The fabrics are mostly in attractive grey and green shades, and all are summer weaves in the best and most seasonable sense. Sizes 34 to 44 \$14.95

(Separate Clothing Department, Second Floor).

Don't miss our table of Odd Suits left from many of the best selling lines. Reduced to clear at \$4.75, \$5.50, \$5.95, \$6.95 and \$7.95.

Just Five More Days For Ladies' Suits to Order \$20

FITTED AND MADE TO YOUR MEASURE.

Our Ladies' Tailoring Department will take orders for \$20 Suits, tailored complete, until Thursday, June 9.

Prospective brides and many other women who have put off buying a Suit, will find it decidedly to their advantage to avail themselves of this offer to have a man-tailored Suit to their measure at a big reduction from regular prices. A splendid choice is offered among fashionable Suitings, samples of which are on view in Dress Goods Section.

These are to be Man-Tailored Suits, with coat lined with silk serge, complete \$20.00

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

ECLIPSES FRANCE IN AERIAL FEAT

Capt. Charles S. Rolls, in Wright Biplane, Makes Round Trip to Calais Without Landing.

Dover, England, June 2.—The Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls, captain in the London section of the army motor reserve, driving a Wright biplane, vindicated Anglo-Saxon aeronautics by crossing the English Channel twice this evening without alighting. He made the round trip between Dover and Calais in 30 minutes.

While two Frenchmen, Louis Bleriot and Count de Lesseps, have crossed the channel in an aeroplane, it remained for an Englishman in an American machine to perform the double feat. The distance across the channel between the two points named is 21 miles, so that his over-water flight of 42 miles without a stop establishes a new record.

Capt. Rolls left Dover at 6:30 o'clock. The atmospheric conditions were excellent. He lost no time in manoeuvres, but after describing a circle, headed toward the coast of France. In anticipation of the flight torpedo boats steamed at full speed across the straits, but the pace of the aeroplane was swifter.

Motor Works Perfectly. Capt. Rolls sent his machine to a height of 800 feet, and at that altitude he skimmed through the air like a great bird. The motor worked perfectly. The crowd that watched the start confidently awaited the return, and it was not long before

Suffered Terrible Pains From His Kidneys.

Perhaps no other organs work harder than the kidneys to preserve the general health of the body, and most people are troubled with some kind of kidney complaint, but do not suspect it.

There is no way of getting the kidney poisons out of the system except through the kidneys, and no medicine so effective in taking them out as Doan's Kidney Pills.

They help the kidneys to flush out the acid and poisonous impurities which have collected, thus clearing out the kidneys, bladder and urinary passages.

Doan's Kidney Pills are entirely vegetable, and may be safely taken by old and young.

Mr. Donald A. McInnes, Broad Cove Banks, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with my kidneys for nine months, and suffered with such terrible pains across the small of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering specify "Doan's"



WHY make yourself uncomfortable with an old-fashioned corset when you can have the latest physique effect and be comfortable with the New La Diva Renaissance Corset.

"A pudding bag with a string around it." An old-time description which applies to many figures today—thanks to the ordinary corset. This "pudding string" effect is bad both for health and for style.

The corset to wear is one which holds that smooth flowing physique—that holds one together comfortably—healthfully.

On these lines Madam the new La Diva Renaissance Corset will be a revelation to you, as to style, comfort—health,

—it will give you a physique no other designer studied correct styles where they are created, Rue de la Paix—where they are worn—the tea rooms, Rue de Rivoli, the race-track at Long-champs, the promenades of London and New York, and, finally, moulded on the human form, we evolved the La Diva Renaissance corset that will give you all the "Chic" and "Svelte" appearance of the most stylish French and American women.

La Diva Corset

We're anxious to see how Canadian women will appreciate our endeavour to obtain for them a really wonderful corset. For that reason we have made the price of "La Diva" only \$2.50—it's a \$3.50 corset.

Write today for our Corset Booklet. We send it FREE. This booklet will tell you just what style of corset is adapted to YOUR physique in order to retain health and give shapeliness. THE DOMINION CORSET COMPANY, QUEBEC. 40

the speck, which those who had telescopes saw disappear on the French coast, reappeared, growing larger with every minute.

When finally the aviator became visible to the naked eye, cheer after cheer arose from the enthusiastic spectators, and as he gracefully soared toward the landing-place made famous by Bleriot, he was given an ovation. He alighted at 8 o'clock, at almost the same spot as Bleriot, showing little signs of the strain of his magnificent flight.

Rolls Formerly Cyclist. Capt. Rolls has successfully followed the sports of bicycling, automobilism, ballooning and aeroplaning. At Cambridge University he was the captain of the bicycle team. Later he competed successfully in numerous automobile competitions, and was awarded the gold medal for his performance in the 1,000 miles trial of 1900 in England. He drove as the representative of Great Britain in the Gordon Bennett race of 1905. Several times he broke the world's record for speed.

Capt. Rolls has made more than 150 balloon ascensions. Taking up the sport of heavier-than-air machines, he made a flight with Wilbur Wright at Le Mans in October, 1908. On May 27 last he started to make the cross-channel flight, but he had gone but a few yards when his engine failed and the attempt was abandoned.

Mme. Curie, of Paris, who, with her husband discovered radium, was elected an honorary associate member of the American Chemical Society at its recent meeting in Boston.

VILLIERS SEES A WAR

Canada May Be Called Upon in Clash With Russia.

Victoria, B. C., June 3.—Frederic Villiers, the famous war correspondent, today, in a speech before the Canadian Club, approved of Mr. Roosevelt's criticism of British rule in Egypt and predicted an inevitable struggle between Great Britain and Germany, and urged Canadians to look to methods for the proper defence of these shores. Germany, declared Mr. Villiers, has a consistent policy, one of "blood and iron." Great Britain has no national policy. Germany will surely be in a position shortly to accomplish her ends. "When that time comes I do not think the Teuton will decline; rather will he say to England: 'I want so and so; there are my cards. Can you beat them?'"

Mr. Villiers thought that prior to an outbreak of hostilities Germany would intimate to Russia that now was the time for the latter power to take India. In this event, said Mr. Villiers, Canada would have an opportunity to perform a rare service to the empire. She should be ready to pour about thirty thousand troops into India at the psychological moment. "The Russians know what Canadians can do on the field of battle, and I believe they would hesitate," declared Mr. Villiers.