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LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

FOWLER'S INSINUATIONS.

It is some weeks since that parliamentary scapegrace, Fowler, of King's, threw out insinuations affecting the reputation of members of the cabinet. He threatened personal revelations if members dared to discuss his conduct in certain business transactions which came under the searchlight of the insurance commission. Any blackguard in Parliament may utter innuendoes from his seat in the House, and cause them to be published broadcast, without incurring responsibility before the law. The only restraint upon a member is his self-respect, but this appears to be a minus quantity in Fowler of King's. Unless he formulates a charge, or apologizes for his utterance, his expulsion from the House of Commons would be applauded by the country. On Friday Sir Wilfrid said of Fowler's statement:

"Words of that kind are not such as upon which you can have a charge or an insinuation of any kind, but if he has anything against the character of the members of the administration, it is for him to make his charges."

Here is a direct challenge to Fowler to follow up his insinuation. It was a gross abuse of parliamentary privilege on his part to refer to the private lives of public men, and no person with a high sense of honor would have stooped to do it. Now that the fat is in the fire, he must either convict the person or persons upon whom he would have suspicion fall, or stand convicted himself as a despicable slanderer.

DEGENERATING SPORTS.

That the game of hockey, as it is played in Canada, and of football, as it appears to have become popular in the great colleges of the United States, are degenerating into sports of a most savage character there is too much reason to believe. Twice during the past two seasons has there been a sacrifice of human life in the playing of the Canadian winter game, the latest instance being that at Cornwall one night last week. In vain have the press and public declaimed against the rough play that has characterized hockey of late; in vain have players been warned against the consequences liable at any time to ensue as a result of a chance or deliberate blow. The contests increase in ferocity, and the only wonder is that bones are not more frequently broken and lives are not often snuffed out. The fatal game at Cornwall appears to have been one of unusual roughness, and while the tragedy did not occur during actual play, it was the result of a melee, in which hockey sticks were used as weapons, that was a continuation of a row originating in rough play during the game. The result is one young man meets an untimely death and another lies in prison charged with being his slayer. The responsibility for this rough play rests in no small degree upon the associations which have refused to make and enforce rules that would stop it. At the same time much of the blame rests with the management of clubs, the tendency being to encourage roughness and "scrapping" because it increases the gate receipts; for, while the better element of society has been driven away from the game in many localities on account of the rowdy features that have crept into it, these same features have tended to largely increase attendance, by attracting in greater numbers men who would flock to and enjoy a prize-fighting contest or a bull fight, did the law permit such degrading sports. Evidently something should be done to eliminate these ugly features from a game that, properly and decently played, is to the player one of the most healthful of pastimes, and to the spectator one full of interest and excitement. Otherwise the authorities may be called upon to consider whether the playing of the game should be allowed except under the strictest police supervision.

As with hockey here, so with football across the southern border. The inter-collegiate games have degenerated into gladiatorial contests in which the security of life or limb are of minor importance to victory. In response to public outcries against the ferocity of these contests, some attempt has been made to amend the rules. But the college president, Mr. Elliot, continues his opposition to the game as played at present. He considers the amended rules as a trifling amelioration of conditions, and hopes that something better will be done in the way of making the game less hazardous. Against this the strenuous element places the views of President Roosevelt, who on a recent

visit to Cambridge, Mass., told the students of Harvard that football was a good game, not only as physical exercise, but because it made the manly spirit predominant among the youth of the country. But Mr. Roosevelt, no doubt, had in mind the game as it should be played, not as it too often is misplayed.

No one will be disposed to object to any of the games popular with the youth of today, hockey and football included; it is to the introduction of brutality, with its demoralizing and too often deadly effects, that objection is taken, and the sooner reforms are brought about the better for society generally and the participants in particular.

THE PASSING OF DOWIE.

John Alexander Dowie was a religious impostor, but it is impossible to deny him the possession of remarkable qualities. He began life as a poor boy, but earned sufficient money to put himself through college and take a theological course in his early manhood. His attempts to found a cult in Australia do not appear to have succeeded, but he was destined to find a field in materialistic Chicago. He attracted public attention by his faith-cure doctrines and alleged miracle working, and his billingsgate assaults on the orthodox churches. His domineering personality and methods impressed weak minds, and he soon collected a large following. His claims to divinity were preparatory to the launching of his commercial schemes. People who believed him when he declared himself to be the reincarnation of Elijah could be gulled into anything. They surrendered their worldly belongings into his absolute possession, and with these he founded that amazing monument of human credulity, Zion City.

The fact that for a time Dowie ruled this community alone and ruled it well, and successfully administered its large and varied industries, was an exhibition of positive genius. There may have been a streak of sincerity in the man, or he may have been self-deceived; at any rate, perhaps as the result of incipient insanity, his conduct, at the height of his prosperity, began to deviate from his severe moral teachings and the Spartan regimen which he imposed upon his dupes. He surrounded himself with luxury and pomp, and there is the testimony of his own family that he fell into vicious habits. His advocacy of polygamy in his later days confirmed evil suspicions, but there is little doubt that he was then the victim of mental, as well as physical collapse. With the downfall of Dowie began, of course, the downfall of Dowieism. Most of his victims were manifestly sincere and conscientious, and the loss of faith in their prophet was the death-blow to a movement which was built upon faith. The people of Zion City may be held together by economic interest for a time, but the religious principle is wanting.

Some of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy's relations appear to think she is living too long.

The editor of the Canadian Teacher addressed the Canadian Club of this city yesterday on a subject which should be of great interest to educationists. One school trustee and three school principals were in the audience.

United States Sunday newspapers are now excluded from this country, but some of the pictorial Saturday editions of the Canadian dailies are becoming sufficiently yellow to supply the omission.

Ontario is not selfish and wants to see Manitoba fairly dealt with in the partition of Keewatin. There has never been any reason to think the Federal Government would not do justice to the Prairie Province. It should heap coals of fire on Mr. Roblin's head.

ITALY'S DWINDLING POPULATION.

[London Globe.] Some strikingly curious population statistics are now being published in Rome. Some years ago the Italian population was one of the most prolific in Europe, and in one period of twenty years increased from 28,000,000 to 35,000,000. Now the tendency is strongly in the opposite direction, while, at the same time, emigration, which now reaches a million souls a year, is leaving whole rural districts desolate, is leaving whole rural districts declining from 7.38 per thousand in 1901 to 6.1 in 1906. In the flourishing industrial districts there is some progressive increase, but in the rural provinces, like Labuan, Apulia, Sicily and the Campagna, it declines down as low as 1.1 per thousand.

THE THAW TRIAL.

[Baltimore American.] He (virtuously)—I call it simply outrageous for the newspapers to print all this terrible stuff. She (sternly)—How do you know it is terrible?

HANNA'S BOOKKEEPING.

[Branford Expressor.] The Ontario Government sold lumber and other stock in hand at the time of the transfer of the woodware department of the Central Prison from the Government to the contractors, at a loss of \$20,000 or \$25,000. This loss Mr. Hanna charges up against the management of the industries prior to his regime, and then

claims credit for effecting a great financial revolution. We are afraid there are not many commercial institutions in Canada which would survive the Hanna method of bookkeeping.

IF POLONIUS HAD BEEN A PITTSBURGH MILLIONAIRE.

[S. E. Kiser.] There, my blessing go with thee! And these few precepts in thy memory: Avoid the chorus! Give no pie-griest feast. Nor try to beat the record Jimmy Hyde. Hath proudly made for reckless livings. Be not familiar with the actor's. These friends that thou dost make by squandering.

The wads of money I have made in steel Will not rise up to save you in your need. Son, do not dull thy palm with entertainment. Of artists' models and their friends. Give every man thy ear, but keep thy change. And, being in a quarrel, be thou slow. To press the ready trigger of thy gun. Let not thy trousers bag about the knees. Nor wear a collar which may saw thy neck. Yet hold thyself aloof from gaudy vests. And cultivate no taste for flaming ties. For the apparel of the man. This above all: To thine own self be true. Remembering that all things have their ends. While others know that you have riches, you Need spend but little to have hosts of friends.

VERY QUIET.

[Everybody's Magazine.] Lady Visitor—That new girl of yours seems very nice and quiet. Mistress of the House—Yes, she's very quiet. She doesn't even disturb the dust when she's cleaning the room.

SHAVING THE WOMEN.

[New York Press.] In the very heart of the busy section of New York is a barber shop which is open from 7 to 12 o'clock every Sunday for the accommodation of women, who go there in flocks to be shaved or have their hair shampooed and dressed. Until recently barbers visited the residences of bearded ladies to perform the "barbarous" act of depilation. Surely the privileges of the fair are expanding.

THE LITTLE VILLAGE OF NEVER FORGET.

[Sam Kiser.] There's a road that winds o'er many a hill And crosses many a tinkling stream, And passes many an ancient mill, And leads through cities that produce their gleam.

And out at the end of that winding way, That has grown so long and is longer yet, At the peaceful close of each busy day, Is the little village of Never Forget.

Back through the valleys of Doubt and Care, And along the meadows of Used-to-Be, And round the edges of orchards where The bloom was fragrant on every tree, And over the fairest, sunniest slopes, Whereon gray milestones ever were set, The road that is paved with our fondest Leads to the village of Never Forget.

We proudly strive and we madly rush And we dream of gains and we foster greed; We are meanly crushed if we do not crush, From many and shameful wounds we bleed; But though we bicker and brawl by day, Friendship faithfully endures all night, And out at the end of the winding way, Is the little village of Never Forget.

TO KEEP THE STREET CLEAN.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.] A young Japanese student, studying in London, had the misfortune to live in an apartment house where the janitor did not keep the hall in good condition. It was a great change to him, and he felt it keenly. On the approach of winter the janitor put up in the entrance the notice: "Please wipe your feet."

The young Japanese, the first night he observed this notice, took out a pencil and added to it: "On going out."

POVERTY'S PUNISHMENT.

[Illustrated Bits.] He (after the refusal)—Had I been rich perhaps your answer would have been quite different. She—But poverty is no crime. He—Oh, yes, it is—and the punishment is hard labor.

PROPHECY OF SPRING.

[New York Sun.] Nor'easters shake the field and brake, And winter's snow is over all, But faint and far, from cliff and scar, The horns of Elfinand blow, "Play ball!"

INSURANCE INVESTMENTS.

[Toronto News.] We doubt, however, if the commission has fully recognized the difficulty of procuring safe investments at normally remunerative rates, for the tremendous incomes which flow into the insurance treasuries day by day. Opportunities for investment in Canada are numerous, it is true, but opportunities for investment under the existing insurance act are limited, and would be even more limited by the commission's amendment. There should be some way to protect insurance funds from wild-cat investments without hampering the companies unduly. We hope Parliament will recognize this phase of a difficult question, always remembering that safety and stability must be considered before high interest-earning powers.

"UP-TO-DATE."

[Harvard Lampoon.] Oh, isn't it great to be "up-to-date." And live in this year of grace, With a system and place for everything, And—nobody knows the place.

We've an index card for each thing to do, And everything under the sun, It takes so long to fill out the cards, We never get anything done. We've loose-leaf ledgers for saving time, The Lord knows what they cost; When half our time is spent each day Hunting for leaves that are lost.

A MARTYR.

[Chicago News.] The Friend—If your married life is so unhappy, why don't you get a divorce from your husband? Unhappy Wife—Because he would then marry some other woman and make her unhappy.

A WONDERFUL AGE.

[Boston Herald.] Here is Professor Alexander Graham Bell just celebrating his 60th birthday. This shows that he was only 29 when he was granted his first patent for the telephone. It shows, also, that the wonderful changes his invention have wrought, it has been something epochal, like those of Wizard, Edison, who only lately celebrated his 60th birthday like

THE PRIZE FIGHTER AND THE CARDINAL.

[From the Montreal Witness.]

John L. Sullivan, the notorious prize-fighter, was taken the other day by his press agent—he is now, off and on, an actor—to visit Cardinal Gibbons. Mr. Sullivan looks sixty-five or more if he looks a day, while Cardinal Gibbons is most youthful looking. A part of the conversation is reported as follows:

How old are you, Mr. Sullivan? Forty-eight. I should have thought you were older. I am nearly seventy-three now.

Oh, you're a young fellow yet. You move around here like a boy. The World, which reports the interview, says that Sullivan's politeness did not much exaggerate the cardinal's youthful appearance, while the cardinal's surprise at Gibbons' few years was natural. Wrong living has wrought havoc with Sullivan, right living has benefited Cardinal Gibbons. Sullivan's physical strength was abnormal in the beginning, but the finest physique is shattered by a life such as he has led. The cardinal recalls the very general longevity of clergymen, especially the high clergy. Pope Plus X. is the same age as Cardinal Gibbons, and is still vigorous, with a strong face not deeply lined. Leo XIII, his predecessor, although frail all his life, lived to be eighty-three, and the strenuous Pope died at eighty-six. Cardinal Newman, the author of "Lead, Kindly Light," and a principal leader in the exciting Tractarian movement at Oxford, lived to be eighty-nine, and Cardinal Manning lived to be eighty-five. The Archbishop of York is eighty-one, and still active, and Cardinal Richard in France is fiercely fighting for his church at the age of eighty-eight. In the United States, many examples of old age among the clergy could be quoted. Among them are Bishop Huntington, eighty-eight; Archbishop Williams, of Massachusetts, eighty-five; Bishop McQuaid, Rochester, eighty-four; Edward Everett Hale, eighty-five, and of the Methodist Church, Bishop Bowman, ninety, and Bishop Andrews, eighty-two. In Canada, Bishop Bond lived to be ninety-one, and many of the higher dignitaries of the different dominions in Canada are between seventy and eighty. Among the great statesmen, too, the same thing is seen, and, other things being equal, longevity is a tribute to good living and active service.

FIREMAN'S CLOSE CALL.

Narrowly Escaped Falling in Front of Heavy Freight Train.

Oliver Durdin, a fireman on the G. T. R., had a narrow escape from death yesterday. With Engineer Hunter he was sent with a locomotive to Komoka to help a freight to the city. The freight was composed of 40 heavily loaded cars, and it took a mogul 57 hours to haul it from Sarnia to London.

When the London locomotive reached the stalled train at Komoka, it coupled on to the train. The two engines were then started, and the strain was so great that the front engine broke away from its tender. Durdin had an instant before been standing on the sheet of iron which spans the space between the engine and tender. Had the accident occurred a moment sooner, he would have been thrown by the rails. The break was soon repaired, and the two locomotives brought the train to London.

CENTRAL OVERCROWDED.

Reason for So Many Prisoners Being Allowed to Serve Time Here.

Nine prisoners from the local jail left on the 2 o'clock train yesterday afternoon bound for Central Prison, where they will finish their uncompleted sentences. Of the group, five are one-year-men, two still have nine months to serve, one has fifteen months, while the other has six months' time to do.

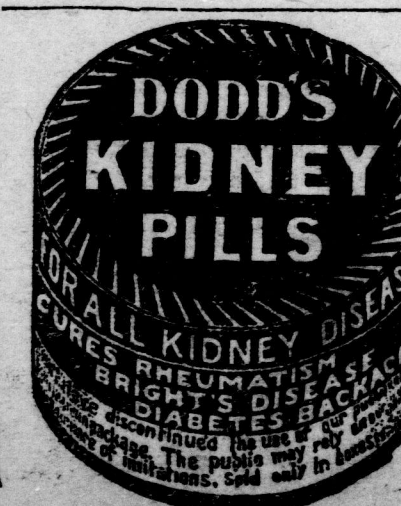
There are now but seven or eight Central Prison men in the local jail, and of these some only have six weeks to serve. In explaining the reasons for not removing the prisoners sooner, Bailiff Simms, of the Central Prison, said that the institution at Toronto has been filled to overflowing for some months past, and it was impossible to handle any of those in the local jail before this time.

The newly-settled mining camps in New Ontario have been productive of a very bad crowd of citizens, and the lockups in that region were overloaded nearly all the time. For instance, in one town or camp there had been at one time 32 prisoners, three of whom were alleged murderers, locked up in a space built to accommodate nine men.

And the lockups, which, as a rule, were unsafe, had to be emptied before the reasonably secure places like the London jail could be handled.

WORKED BOTH WAYS.

Small Willie was playing with two ragged urchins in front of the house, when his mother called him in. "Willie," she said, "don't you know that the boys are bothering you?" "Yes, mamma," replied the little philosopher, "but I'm a good associate for them."



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The Spring Waists are here and they give perfect expression to the waist modes of the spring of 1907. Our large collection of white waists will interest you. If you need waists—and what woman ever had too many?—they will interest you to the buying point. And it won't cost you much to buy, either. We purchased these waists advantageously and so will you when you buy them.

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2 pieces sheer Persian Lawn, 33-inch, fine quality for waists and dresses. For Wednesday's selling. Per yard.....15c
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Our White Wash Goods stock lacks nothing that is new and up-to-date.

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Before you are fitted for your new gown, let us fit you in one of the Crompton or Antoinette Corset Models, so that your gown may have the proper lines.

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Remnants of Brussels Carpet

Thirty odd remnants of Four-Frame English Body Brussels Carpet, regular price \$1.25 yard. Lengths range from 5½ to 41¾ yards. A few have borders to match and of these there is sufficient for double parlors. Lengths will not be cut. Made and laid, per yard.....79c

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

THE JURY SAYS SELF-DEFENSE

Continued from Page One.

"What did you brother say then?" "Nothing. He went and phoned for a doctor."

"That's all you remember that he said?" "Yes."

"What did you say to him?" "Shouldn't He Have Done It."

"I told him he should not have done it."

"When did you next hear him speak?" "After Dr. Tillmann came."

"What did he say to the doctor?" "Just what I told you."

"What did he say exactly?" "He said that he came in the door and father was falling off the chair. That he picked him up and set him in the chair. Father said to him 'go away,' and then hit him."

"He didn't say how your father had hit him?" "No."

"What else did he say?" "That he had struck him back."

"What were the exact words?" "That he had punched him with his fist."

"How many times?" "He did not say."

"Did he say what happened when he punched him?" "He said he (his father) fell to the floor."

"Did he say how he had fallen?" "No."

"What condition of health was your father in?" "No."

"Had he been complaining for the past five months. He had a bad cough. He has not worked steady, but he got in a couple of steady weeks just before his death."

Mr. Faulds then took the witness. "Did your brother say anything to you about your father going to build a fire in the stove?"

"Yes, I can't remember exactly what he said, but he said something about father meddling with the stove."

Witness said the table in the room is one with leaves. A leg is pulled out when the leaves are raised.

Dr. Williams.

Mr. Faulds then took care to have the exact position recorded which the body occupied when the son found the father lying in the kitchen.

Dr. Hadley Williams was the next witness called. With Dr. Ernest Williams, Dr. Tillmann and Dr. Waugh, he had made an autopsy on the body of the late Daniel McPherson on Saturday last.

Dr. Williams read his report of the autopsy. It showed that the deceased weighed about 170 pounds, and was 5 feet 9½ inches in height. The body was fairly well nourished. There was a contusion on the left shoulder, the size of a 10-cent piece. There was an abrasion of the nose, the size of a 5-cent piece. Also a depression of the right cheek, but there was no break in the skin. The bone of the cheek was very thin—thinner than Dr. Williams had ever seen in a man before. This bone was broken in three places.

The brain cavities were filled with clots of blood, all of which were formed lately, and were not natural. There were also two big clots of blood on each side of the head in the region above the cheek-bones.

There was a white, fatty clot about the heart, but it was not of recent formation.

In Bad Condition.

The entire upper lobe of the left lung was solidified. The lower lobe was in a similar condition.

"What did this signify?" asked Mr. McKillop.

"That the whole left lung had been gone for some time."

"From what cause?" "Acute pneumonia."

"It was going on for some time?" "Yes. But it also appeared to me that he had been recently suffering

from pneumonia." "At the time of his death?" "Yes."

"Were the hemorrhages of the brain the direct cause of death?" "Yes."

"Would the condition of the heart and lungs furnish contributory cause of death?" "Yes."

"Would a man in normal health have been able to have withstood the effects of the hemorrhages?" "No. They would have been fatal in any case."

"The hemorrhages were the cause of death?" "Yes."

Cause of the Hemorrhages.

Dr. Williams then stated that the hemorrhages may have been caused by the impact which caused the fracture of the jaw, but they might also have been brought about in McPherson's weakened condition by excitement or shock. Also that in a healthy man with healthy vessels, the impact which injured the lower jaw would not have been sufficient to have caused the hemorrhages.

Which was the most likely to have caused the hemorrhages—the impact of the blow the man received, or the shock or excitement?

"It's very hard to say. The strain or blood pressure of disease is very great—as great as the impact."

"The impact was sufficient to cause the hemorrhages?" "Yes. In McPherson's condition, but not in a man in a healthy condition."

"What kind of a blow caused the fracture of the jaw?" "A direct impact."

"From the front?" "No, from the side."

"A heavy blow or a light blow?" "The bones were very thin. In this case not such a very heavy impact."

"Could it be done by a blow of the fist?" "I suppose it could—I think so."

"There were no external marks of violence on the right side of the face?" "No more than the depression I spoke of."

Due to Disease?

To Mr. Faulds, Dr. Williams said that if there had been no marks on the body he would have put the hemorrhage down as having occurred from disease.

"Might the hemorrhage have begun before his death?" "Yes. They might have."

"And the blood clots might have been collecting before death?" "Yes."

"Assuming that the man received a blow which caused the hemorrhages, how long would he have lived if he had not received it?" "Suffering from pneumonia as he was, he was likely to die within a few days."

"Especially if he was a drinking man?" "Yes. They nearly all die."

"So that the man would not have lived anyway?" "I don't think he would."

"A fall against a table or a chair would have been sufficient to break the bones of the cheek?" "It might have."

"Did this man have consumption?" "It will take a microscopic examination to determine that, but everything points to the fact that he was suffering from tuberculosis."

Clot About the Heart.

"The clot about the heart was formed before death?" "Yes. I think the condition of the heart and lungs plainly showed that the man would not have lived more than two or three days. I think he must have been a very sick man the week before he died."

"You would be surprised to know that a man in his condition would be walking around?" "Yes. I would expect him to be in bed."

"He was at work the day before his death, doctor," whispered Mr. McKillop.

"Drink would keep him up, wouldn't it?" asked Mr. Faulds in way of rebuttal.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"How long before death had the fracture of the jaw occurred?"

"It's hard to say—it might have been made four or five hours before death."

The witness also stated that the fracture of the cheekbone might have been caused by a fall on the table corner, and if death was sudden there would not be an exterior mark.

This concluded the witness' testimony.

Dr. Tillmann.

Dr. Tillmann was then called and examined by Mr. McKillop. He told of having been called to the McPherson home after the death of Daniel McPherson, son. He repeated what young Dan had said to him in regard to what had happened. It was substantially the same as the story told by John McPherson in the box. The father was attempting to light a fire in the kitchen stove. The son told him to leave the kindling for the morning. The father then grew angry, and struck Dan, whereupon he struck back at his father. The elder McPherson fell over the table and carried the lamp with him. It was burning, and young Dan picked it up and threw it into the stove. Then he came back, and seeing there was something the matter with the old man, he picked him up. Dan had said he struck his father twice in the face with his fist.

"You agree with the report made by Dr. Williams?" "Yes."

"What was the cause of death?" "Hemorrhage of the brain."

"What caused the hemorrhage?" "Rupture of a blood vessel—one or more."

"What, in your opinion, caused the rupture? Was there any connection between the fractures of the face and the rupture?" "In this man's condition, the impact sufficient to break these bones might be sufficient to cause the hemorrhages."

"A fairly hard blow of the fist would cause the fracture?" "Yes. I think so."

Dr. Ernest Williams.

Dr. Ernest Williams was next called. (Continued on Page Ten.)

LACTATED FOOD

WILL MAKE

Baby Bright, Happy and Vigorous.