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LONDON, THURSDAY, NOV. 26.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GOOD WORK

The Toronto News and the Toronto Mail and Empire sneer at the announcement that the patronage lists have been abolished in the marine and public works departments. The News says that "it reads like an item from a comic weekly." Something better was expected of a journal which had been for years an eloquent assailant of the patronage system. But the policy and ideals of the News have changed with its ownership.

It is very evident that the reforming efforts of the Ottawa Government will bring few words of approval from the Conservative press or the Federal Opposition. The Government may expect to be attacked from two sides. It will give offence to its camp-followers, who thrive on the patronage system, or who are looking for favors. On the other hand, its extreme opponents will resent improvements which will deprive them of scandal cries, and establish a precedent which their party will be bound to follow when it attains office.

The Government should do its duty, and fearlessly wipe out abuses wherever they exist, regardless of friends or enemies. From the lowest standpoint, however, that of party advantage, it is pursuing the best policy. It is responding to the best sentiment and strengthening the allegiance of the rank and file. Only a fraction of the Liberal party is influenced by patronage. But the mass of the Liberal party is greatly concerned about good government.

THE WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The statement which is repeatedly made, and by many people accepted as a fact, that the bulk of the wealth of the United States is concentrated in the hands of the millionaires, is strongly combated by Mr. L. G. Powers, in the American Journal of Sociology. The writer is connected with the census bureau at Washington, and his figures may be accepted at least as official.

The wealth of the United States in 1850 amounted to but \$7,000,000,000; in 1860, it has increased to \$16,000,000,000; in 1870 to \$24,000,000,000; in 1880 to \$55,000,000,000; in 1890 to \$88,000,000,000, and he computes that in 1904 it reached the staggering sum of \$107,000,000,000.

These immense additions within a little over half a century, Mr. Powers contends, bears witness to the activity of three very important factors, namely, the creation of new forms of wealth as the result of human labor; the appreciation in value of all property as a result of the world-wide influence of the increased and increasing supply of gold and silver which began to be felt directly after the Australia and California gold discoveries in 1850; and the rise in the value of city and town property due to the growth of population.

At the head of Mr. Powers' list of national possessions is real property and improvements taxed—that is lands utilized for any purpose, but not the deeds, mortgages and other paper evidences of their ownership. The value of such property he places at \$55,000,000,000, or over one-half of the aggregate. The value of railroads and their equipments he computes at upwards of \$11,000,000,000; that of manufactured products at about \$7,500,000,000; real property and improvements exempt from taxation, nearly \$7,000,000,000; furniture, carriages and suchlike property, nearly \$6,000,000,000; live stock, \$4,000,000,000; manufacturing machinery, tools and implements, \$3,000,000,000; clothing and personal adornments, \$2,500,000,000; street railways at about \$2,000,000,000; gold and silver coin and bullion close on \$2,000,000,000; agricultural products nearly \$2,000,000,000; shipping and canals less than \$1,000,000,000; farm implements and machinery at about the same figure; telephone systems, nearly \$600,000,000; privately owned central electrical light and power stations, at a little more than \$500,000,000; imported merchandise and mining products less than \$500,000,000 each.

Mr. Powers explains in detail how he got at the values of the several species of property, and says that all the information collected by the cen-

sus bureau during the past fifty years confirms the general trustworthiness of his figures.

With such a wide distribution of the wealth of the country the writer's obvious conclusion is that there is no ground for the assumption that the many are growing poorer because an increasing proportion of the wealth is going to the few. At the same time there can be no doubt that many private fortunes have been swollen through unjust tariff laws and defiance of laws that are intended for public protection against predatory corporations.

THE ENGLISH LICENSING BILL.

If the Unionist majority in the House of Lords carries out the decision of the caucus and rejects the licensing bill, the effect will be to revive and intensify the friction between the upper chamber and the Government, and probably hasten a root-and-branch reform of the former body. It is certain that the Commons will reject any radical amendments, and will send the bill up to the Lords again, without loss of time. The moral sentiment of the country is behind it, and it passed the popular chamber by an overwhelming majority. Practically the whole bench of Anglican bishops will support it. The upper house, it was hoped at the outset, would hesitate to renew a conflict fraught with so much danger to itself, but it has yielded to the pressure of the powerful interests affected by the measure, and the temptation to play into the hands of the Unionist party.

In its present form the bill is less radical than when originally drafted. It gives the license-holders 21 years of grace instead of 14 years, as at first proposed. During this period it concedes the right of compensation to license-holders who may be put out of business by the action of the board of commissioners. This extension is an especially important concession, and is resented by many temperance reformers, who insist that a license to sell liquor is a privilege which may at any time be withdrawn by the power which issued it, and in which no property right accrues. This is the principle which is largely held in Canada, but in England the theory of vested interests seemed to be so liberally construed as to induce the Government to yield the point. Even as it is, nearly one-third of the licenses in England and Wales, or 20,000, will be cut off within fourteen years. At the end of 21 years the value of all the licenses will have reverted absolutely to the state, instead of, as now, belonging to license-holders or to the great brewing companies, which largely control them.

Indian summer?

About this time of the year Canadians begin to put up storm windows as a protection against fresh air.

When Mr. Carnegie says that the reduction of duties from time to time is the true protectionist policy, he differs from the mass of high tariff men. The Canadian immigration department will advertise Canada in Europe by using moving pictures. To fully satisfy Western Canada, the pictures must show the wheat growing while you wait.

A protest has been entered against the election of Hon. J. R. Stratton. He is accused of bribery in the form of large donations to churches and charities. The deacons, the elders, and the members of the quarterly boards of Peterboro must be a bad lot.

At the Anglican synod yesterday a misguided delegate made a pun upon the name of Bishop-elect Farthing, and he was howled down by the clergy and laity. At last a punster has got what he deserved!

"Unquestionably," says the National Review of London, Eng., "Mr. R. L. Borden and Sir James Whitney, who make up the Ross machine in Ontario, which has given that Province a clean local Government, would do their best to prevent corruption." The comments of many British journals on Canadian affairs make the professional humorists green with envy.

WHY HE DIDN'T HAVE TO WORK.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]
"But," said the good old lady, "why don't you go to work?"
"Why, ma'am," began the disreputable old loafer, "I've seen, I got a wife and five children to support."
"But how can you support them if you don't go to work?"
"As I was a-sayin', lady, I got a wife and five children to support me."

SINGING IN SCHOOLS.

[Vancouver World.]
The American teachers who have been visiting the schools of Great Britain have found that the old country has something to teach, after all. Miss Holbrook, principal of one of the largest schools in Chicago, in the course of an interview given to the London Daily News, says: "One thing that struck me very much was the splendid manner in which the school children, both in England and in Scotland, can sing. We can't beat that in America. In singing your school children are far ahead of ours. It was not the girls only, but the boys sang equally well. I liked the German singing, too. I suppose in England the boys' choirs in the Episcopal churches have something to do with it. The training seems excellent, and then you have so many patriotic and beautiful ballads that they sing. Really, to me it was very remarkable. In America singing is considered a woman's art, and not much attention is paid to the training of

boys in music. In English and Scotch schools it is different. What struck me about the school singing I heard was that it was all done with so much joy and evident relish on the part of the children."

MOURNFULLY TRUE.

[Belleville Intelligencer.]
Well, when all's said and done, it is not much to the credit of Canada that a paper like the Calgary Free-Press will pay bigger dividends than the Christian Guardian and other sheets of that ilk. But it's probably true, just the same.

PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.

[Dundee Advertiser.]
One of the mottoes which though good are rarely applied is "A place for everything and everything in its place." A London cab driver seemed to think that affairs were ordered after this pattern. As he swung down the Strand an American sitting beside him asked him to point out the spots of interest.

"Right you are, sir," agreed the driver, touching his hat. "There's Luggett 'ill, where they 'ang 'em."
A little later: "There's Parliament 'ouse, where they made the laws 'ot does it, across the way. An' there's Westminster Abbey, where they buried the good 'uns 'ot didn't get 'anged'!"

PEELING THE UNIT.

[Harper's Weekly.]
"This," said the teacher to her class of small arithmeticians, "is a unit." She held up a pencil. "This book is a unit, too," she said. "And this is a unit," and she showed them a ruler, a flower and an apple.
Then she passed the apple, and holding up the peel, said, "Now, children, what is this?"
Silence.
"Come, you know what it is," she urged. Little Bill's hand went up slowly. "Well, William?" said the teacher.
"Peelie, ma'am, the skin of a unit."

CHEAP SUGAR.

[Kington Whig.]
The Toronto Star advocates a drop in the tariff on sugar in the interest of the people. It profits of eight refineries at \$3,500,000 a year. The public, says the Star, could pay the 1,800 employees \$1,500 a year, and be a million dollars to the good.

THE SCOT AGAIN.

[Toronto Globe.]
The Scot still holds his own among the Sassenachs. The new Archbishop of York, like his predecessor, Archbishop Maclean, is of Scottish Presbyterian stock, being Principal J. Marshall Lang, of Aberdeen University, who was successor to Norman Macleod in the Barmy Church, Glasgow, and successor to the late Principal Caven in the presidency of the Alliance of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches of the World. The new archbishop is a nephew of the late Rev. Gavin Lang, who was for years minister of the Church of Scotland in Montreal.

WOMEN WORKERS IN SWEDEN.

[The Queen.]
It is to the honor of Sweden that the fact of a woman working for her living in no way lowers her social position. Many professional ladies are the daughters of court officials, and are received and welcomed in the court circle.

TEACHING THE YOUNG.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Pa, what is tetanus?"
"Oh, he was a Roman senator or something—I forget just what. Now, don't bother me any more."

INDEBTED.

[Chicago Journal.]
As a pleasant-faced woman passed the corner Harris touched his hat to her and remarked to his companion:
"Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to that woman."
"Your mother?" was the query.
"No, my landlady."

IF.

[Henry Van Dyke.]
If all the skies were shimmers,
Our faces would be faint
To feel once more upon them
The cooling plash of rain.

If all the world were music,
Our heart would often long
For one sweet strain of silence
To break the endless song.

If life were always merry,
Our souls would seek relief
And rest from weary laughter
In the quiet arms of grief.

A REAL INDUCEMENT.

[Cleveland Leader.]
"Is there anything I can do," cried an exasperated West Side mother, "to induce you to go to bed?"
"Yep," replied the small boy, promptly.
"Well, for goodness sake, what is it?"
"Lemme stay up an hour longer."

A SUCCESSFUL POET.

[Philadelphia Record.]
Scribbler—What is your idea of a successful poet?
Scrivener—One who is able to earn his living at something else.

HOW HE WAS FOOLED.

[Judge.]
Farmer Meadmore—So, th' bunco man told yew he wuz a son o' good ol' Deacon Perkins, an' yew believed him?
Farmer Snakeroot—Not at first, Sir, but when he started in talkin' religion an' tryin' ter pick my pocket at the same time, by gum! I jes' couldn't help but believe he wuz Deacon Perkins' own son.

HOW PROTECTION BEGAN.

[Manchester Guardian.]
It is frequently asserted—and no statement is more likely to impress the credulous—that the adoption of and the adhesion to protective system by the statesmen and the peoples of so many of the best educated and most civilized nations of the world is a convincing proof of the efficacy of the policy. Can we set up our insular wisdom against the wisdom and experience of all these nations? Is the cry of our new patriots, "The history of the actual processes of tariff-making in such countries as the United States, Germany and France is an instructive exposure of this precious test. The so-called scientific tariff is in most cases seen to emerge as an instrument of short-sighted temporary expediency, forged by the interests of certain metal and textile trades, sometimes with the connivance and support of the landlord class, and adopted by scheming political financiers when driven to it by the straits of a extravagant expenditure of war, militarism and a "pushful" foreign policy. Such is the plain history of modern protection in Germany, France and the United States, to name the most conspicuous examples. In other cases, as in Canada, a tariff is foisted on a politically uneducated people as the economic aspect of a sentimental nationalism chiefly reflecting hostility to a powerful neighbor.

LUTHERAN GENEROSITY.

[Detroit News.]
Within five years the Lutheran Church in the United States has raised over \$1,000,000 for the work of education. Some of their leaders now suggest that in the next nine years, closing with the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation, a jubilee fund of \$2,000,000 be raised for educational institutions and missionary causes.



A Welsh Actress.

Wales has produced many singers of note but few actors or actresses. As a matter of fact there is but one Welsh theatrical star of any prominence today, and that one star is the most charming lady and splendid actress, Miss Laura Burt, who is playing with her husband at Bennett's this week in the very clever sketch, "The Order of the Bath."

Here has been a remarkable career in many ways. Choosing the stage for a career was for a Welsh girl a somewhat forward step in itself, as in Wales even today the stage is not looked upon with any too much favor.

How she came to go on the stage is but another link in the strange story. She was crossing the Atlantic some years ago on the same ship with Sir Henry Irving. During one of the sojourns on the vessel she met one of the company. Sir Henry was impressed by her work, and he engaged her for his production of "Dante." Here she developed into the finished clever actress and theatrical patron in America known as Miss Burt.

Her home training was all against the theatrical profession. Her mother, Mrs. Ann Lloyd Burt, was a well-known temperance and religious lecturer over a quarter of a century ago, making tours of both England and America in her work.

Miss Burt accompanied her mother on these tours, and came to America with her. Contemporary literature refers to the fiery, impassioned eloquence of Mrs. Burt, and it, indeed, may be said that the dramatic instinct is natural with Miss Burt.

While in Cincinnati she saw Denham Thompson play, "The Old Homestead." She was but nine years of age at the time, but it fired her ambition to become an actress, a dream to be realized in the most extraordinary manner. She is religious, extremely so, and reveals in Welsh religious literature, a close personal friend of the late, the greatest Welsh novelist, she takes great delight in these works and any day can be found pouring over one of these most delightful of tales.

"Yes, I suppose I am religious," she said to The Advertiser. "Everybody is. We cannot well be anything else. Our work is legitimate. It is inspiring and uplifting. We enjoy it so much. We have our home in Staten Island, a beautiful home, where we spend our leisure time. We enjoy vaudeville, as it is a rest after the hard tour in 'The Walls of Jericho.' Next year we hope to have a play of our own, and start again on the road."

Henry Stanford, too, was associated with Sir Henry Irving for many years, and was in the company when the greatest of all actors passed off the stage of life. His history is also interesting. He was born in Egypt near Alexandria, where his father was advocate of the crown. Young Stanford was educated in England and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law for a time, but the stage called him and he heard it. He played small parts for many years in England and under-studies for Sir Charles Wyndham for some time. He later went to South Africa in repertoire. He played some of Mr. George Alexander's parts, later joining Sir Henry Irving. Since the death of the latter he has been in America, and has scored repeatedly.

BRITISH

Mrs. Mansfield, of Zeals, near Shaftesbury, has received a congratulatory telegram from the King on the attainment of her 100th birthday.

The King has conferred the Royal Red Cross upon Miss Mary Emily Gray, nursing sister, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, in recognition of the special devotion displayed by her during the recent operations of the Mohmand Field Force.

Doves of pigs may now be seen feeding on acorns in Epping Forest. It is an immemorial privilege of the forest borderers to place their pigs in the forest during the autumn.

An old man named Thomas, a milk dealer at Kington, Herefordshire, was going through his fields to his cattle on Monday when his own bull rushed at him and tossed him. He was dead when he was picked up, his clothing being torn to rags.

Demanding money by menaces was a form of crime which seemed to be very much on the increase, said the recorder of London, Sir Forrest Burton, in his charge to the grand jury at the Old Bailey. No sessions passed without several cases.

Launceston on Monday conferred the honorary freedom of the borough upon its oldest inhabitant, Mr. Richard Peter, J. P., who recently entered upon his hundredth year. Mr. Peter, who is the oldest magistrate in the kingdom, has been both mayor and town clerk of Launceston.

Mr. G. H. Kenrick, the newly-elected lord mayor of Birmingham, has made a gift of £10,000 towards the funds of Birmingham University. This is the third donation Mr. Kenrick has given for the development of the university, making in all a sum of £25,000.

Col. H. L. Dundas, father of Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, died aged 63, at Brynnes, Datchet. He entered the army when he was 20 years of age, and went through Lord Roberts' Afghanistan campaign, being attached to the Kandahar Field Force.

How the Cullinan diamond was brought to England makes amusing reading. Seven detectives surrounded a man who carried a small black handbag. But the handbag was empty. The Cullinan diamond was actually stowed away in the pocket of a man who travelled a stage.

At Salford Frank Ward, the old Lancashire county cricketer, was sent

Chapman's

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Our Christmas displays of Books are now ready—brighter, bigger, better and cheaper. We invite superintendents and others who have presentation books, prizes or Christmas tree gifts to buy to make an early inspection of our assortments.

Alger Series for Boys

A series of books by one of the foremost writers of boys' stories, Horatio Alger, jun. Few boys live who have not read with intense interest some of the writings of this famous author. Alger is original, his stories are the sort to put into the hands of the young boys. They enthuse and invigorate the reader, yet are without sensationalism. We have a choice of over 50 titles at 25c, a well-printed, full-sized book, cloth bound, with a specially-designed panel picture. Why not please the boy with one at Christmas? A few of the titles are:

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|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| "Adrift in New York." | "Young Salesman." | "Jed, the Poorhouse Boy." |
| "A Cousin's Conspiracy." | "Paul, the Peddler." | "Struggling Upward." |
| "Andy Gordon." | "Paul, the Fiddler." | "Tom, the Bootblack." |
| "Andy Grant's Pluck." | "Try and Trust." | "Julius, the Street Boy." |
| "Bob Burton." | "In a New World." | "Luke Walton." |
| "Bound to Rise." | "Jack's Ward." | "Making His Way." |
| "Brave and Bold." | "Wait and Hope." | "Mark Mason." |
| "Cash Boy." | "Young Outlaw." | "Only an Irish Boy." |
| "Chester Rand." | "Young Advertiser." | "Ralph-Raymond's Heir." |
| "Do and Dare." | "Young Acrobat." | "Sam's Chance." |
| "Driven From Home." | "Risen from the Ranks." | "Shifting for Himself." |
| "Eric Train Boy." | "Sink or Swim." | "Store Boy." |
| "Facing the World." | "Slow and Sure." | "Struggling Upward." |
| "Five Hundred Dollars." | "Strive and Succeed." | "Tony, the Tramp." |
| "Frank's Campaign." | "Grit." | "Walter Sherwood's Probation." |
| | "Tin Box." | |

Choice at 25c Each.
G. A. HENTY'S SERIES FOR BOYS AT 25c

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

Morning and Evening

Specials for Saturday

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SUITS, from 9 a.m. till 12 noon. For 3 hours only on Saturday morning we are going to give you your choice of any Double-Breasted, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00 and \$15.00 Men's and Youths' Suits for \$9.95. These suits are this season's fine all-wool tweeds and fancy worsteds, and all in our Celebrated SOVEREIGN BRAND make, the best ready-to-wear clothing in the trade today. We say this advisedly. Sizes 34 to 40. Please remember, from 9 until 12 Saturday morning only.

Saturday Night From 8 o'Clock

Until 10 o'Clock, Will Be Men's and Youths' Overcoats

Your choice of any \$15.00 Men's and Young Men's Overcoat in the store for \$11.95. Here you have a magnificent range to choose from, including blacks, light and dark greys, dark tweeds and naps, heather and dark gray motor coats, black vicunas, silk faced; also raincoats. In fact, all this season's finest fall and winter lines, and all in our SOVEREIGN BRAND make; sizes 34 to 44.

PLEASE REMEMBER, Saturday night from 8 to 10 only.

These Suits and Overcoats will not be sent on approval, and no 'phone orders taken.

OAK HALL, Clothiers

M'AGUEHY BREAKS TOE GIVES UP THE RUN

Oakville, Nov. 25.—T. G. McAughey, who started yesterday to try and beat his own time between New York and Toronto, was compelled to give up the attempt here. In passing Lorne Park, in some manner he broke a toe, and was suffering too much to continue on the run. McAughey reports the roads in a very heavy condition, and it is doubtful even if he had not suffered an accident if he could have made as good time as on his former trip.

DOG'S LIFE WAS SAVED FOR \$50

Toronto Family Saved Pet's Life By Paying Big Fine.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Mr. William Moore, Claremont avenue, paid a \$50 fine in the police court yesterday afternoon. His dog had bitten a little girl, Katherine Kennedy, and Magistrate Patterson ordered the dog to be destroyed, after he had heard that the dog had previously bitten the same child in the hand.

Mr. Moore protested that the dog was not vicious, and had only resented the children's teasing. Mrs. Moore corroborated this, and pleaded for the dog's life.

His worship, thinking a heavy fine would settle the matter, imposed \$50, which was promptly paid.

AUTHOR'S RELATIVE DEAD.

Chatham, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Farmer Bennett, mother of Mrs. Robert Barr, wife of the well-known author, "Luke

Ontario Provincial Fair.

\$2.15 to Guelph and return from London via Grand Trunk Railway system. Good going Dec. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Return limit Dec. 14. Secure tickets from Grand Trunk agents. 21n

The Argentine ant, which has worked

great devastation among the sugar plantations of Louisiana, has made its appearance on the Pacific coast, and active steps are being taken to exterminate it. This insect is so pugnacious that it quickly drives out the native ant, which has some considerable economic value, and which is not replaced by the intruder from Argentine. The latter is not only destructive in itself, but it protects scale growth and plant lice. The Argentine ant is regarded as one of the most injurious pests which was ever brought into the United States.

