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LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 22.

A National Transportation Policy

The transportation commission, which submitted its report to Hon. Mr. Hyman last week, was particularly concerned with the problem of moving the western crops to the seaboard. The object of a national transportation policy is to keep Canadian traffic within Canadian channels, and build up Canadian ports. The grain traffic will follow the lines of least resistance, regardless of international boundaries, and it is not the fault of nature if the products of the Canadian West do not find their way to the seaboard by Canadian land and water routes. The railway companies have been doing their part, and the Federal Government has been spending millions upon harbors and canals, with very gratifying results. But the sudden growth of the west has made heroic measures necessary. A commission was appointed to thoroughly investigate all the facts of the problem, and devise a definite and systematic plan of operations, so that every dollar of the public money may be spent to the best advantage and directly contribute toward the end in view.

The commission advises the nationalization of the ports of Fort William, Port Arthur, and the Mission River on Thunder Bay; Depot Harbor, Midland, Port Colborne, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Sydney, Vancouver, Victoria, the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the terminus of the Canadian Northern, by making them free from all charges save those for dry docks and elevators. The extension of the Intercolonial to the Georgian Bay would also, in the commission's opinion, stimulate the export trade from the ports of St. John and Halifax. If from commercial or engineering reasons, the Georgian Bay canal project is not entertained, the commission advises that the Welland Canal be enlarged and deepened to the standard of the Saint Lawrence Canal.

The scheme outlined, would, in its entirety, involve the expenditure of many millions, and would have to be undertaken piecemeal, if the Government accepted it. The deepening of the Welland Canal and the extension of the Intercolonial, two very costly features of the project, will probably have to wait longer than the nationalization of lake and ocean ports, and even in the latter case, local jealousies may throw obstructions in the way. But the scheme indicates the lines upon which a national transportation policy ought to move, and the Government will no doubt be guided by it.

A Year of the Whitney Government.

The Toronto News, in reviewing the first year's record of the Whitney Government, finds some things to commend and some to censure. Among the items on the credit side it places the suppression of poolrooms and gambling resorts, the abolition of the numbered ballot, the successful administration of the Temiskaming Railway, the continued non-partisan management of the Guelph College, non-payment of bonuses to railways, stricter administration of the license law, and the defense of municipal rights against corporate aggression.

Among the Government's shortcomings, the most flagrant is the introduction of the spoils system. The spoils-seeking element, says the News, has attained a bad eminence in the party councils, in Toronto, at least. The policy of dismissing license inspectors to make room for the nominees of the Conservative patronage committees has the pernicious effect of forcing the liquor trade and license inspectors into the arena of active political warfare. If the Government continued this policy, no real improvement in the enforcement of the law can be looked for. Matters will become more and more lax, and the Government will forge a weapon for its ultimate undoing.

Another weak spot, the News adds, is the education department.

"Whatever may be Dr. Pyne's abilities in other directions, and they are generally admitted, the Province generally was both surprised and bewildered when he was made Minister of Education. He has no natural or special aptitude for the education department, where natural and special aptitude should be the determining consideration.

"The Minister of Education may have, and probably has, the strongest possible desire to introduce needed reforms and inaugurate a more progressive policy in his department, and yet he has, so far, done simply nothing. To make matters worse, the Government is still without a deputy, whose expert knowledge might suffice for the present, until the minister is able to acquaint himself with

the many and urgent needs of the provincial educational system, and formulate a comprehensive and progressive policy. The only legislation passed thus far which touches on education at all is the university bill, which is certainly a credit to the Government, and will so remain. But this bill was introduced by Mr. Whitney, and not by the Minister of Education. The bald fact is that the department of education seems at a standstill. It should be remembered that the people at large are alive to the necessity of intelligent activity in this department, and will not tolerate any sacrifice of the educational interests of the Province to the ends of party."

The News says that Col. Matheson's failure to float the Temiskaming Railway bonds calls for some explanation when this Legislature meets, but it finds no fault with the work of Mr. Hanna, Mr. Foy, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Monteith, or Dr. Reaume, although the latter's appointment is described as recognizing the principle of race and creed representation.

The fact that the Temiskaming Railway is yielding profits at this early stage is largely due to the accidental discovery of silver in the Cobalt district. The present Government is merely managing the road on the lines laid down by the late government, which projected it.

It is unfair to the late government to say that their license laws are now being better enforced. The enforcement of the act for a considerable period before the advent of the present Government had been particularly effective, and earned the public commendation of Dr. Chown, moral reform secretary of the Methodist Church, and of other temperance leaders.

The Minister of Agriculture has deserved the good things said about him, and as yet there is no serious fault to be found with the other ministers, excepting Dr. Pyne and Mr. Matheson. But the Government, on the administrative side, has not yet been severely tested. During the coming session it will be obliged to deal with mining, educational, electric railway, water power, and forestry problems, and to show whether it has any capacity for constructive legislation.

If China really wakens up into a fighting power, as well as a commercial nation, perhaps the Europeans who have been professing to be anxious to have the land of the Mongolians awakened may wish that they had not aided in the process. That army which the Emperor is getting to work may look around for a job, and undertake to recover from some of the western nations some of the possessions she was compelled to part with in her simpler moments. And then—

The Quebec Lieutenant-Governor, in his speech from the throne, announces measures for providing better education for the rural districts. Not before time. The country schools in Quebec, as well as in Ontario, are not what they ought to be. Better salaries must be paid to teachers, so as to insure more continuous service. It is not well that there should be a constant procession of apprentice teachers through the schools, few ever getting to really know their pupils, so as to be able to make the most of their capabilities.

Last year, the new arrivals in Canada numbered 144,618, compared with 16,835 brought into the country in the last year of the Conservative regime. This is a very creditable showing. What a splendid addition to our working force these sturdy agriculturists from other lands are! They not only take up vacant lands in the Northwest, and become at once taxpayers and buyers of the products of our factories, but in the last nine years the new-comers have brought into Canada many millions of dollars in cash, as well as \$39,521,178 of settlers' effects. There need be no fear of the future of a country possessing the natural resources of the Dominion, while the present managers of public affairs continue to carefully direct every branch of the country's service, including immigration.

The quiet attending the unopposed election of Irish members of the Imperial Parliament in the present contest is in marked contrast with the excitement that was wont to attend elections in the Green Isle in the old time. We have had our fellow-countryman, Mr. Charles R. Devlin, re-elected for Galway, for example, not only without opposition, but while he is yet on a visit to this continent. In bygone times, as pointed out by the author of "Old Galway Life," in the last number of Blackwood's, such easy electioneering was out of the question. The hero of many contests in this historic county was Colonel Martin, a number of whose descendants have proved exceedingly good Canadians. But the most picturesque parliamentary candidate was probably Sir Valentine Blake. He was unable to leave his castle except on Sundays on which day there was no service of writs for debt. To avoid the embarrassing position, he became a candidate, as a member of parliament was not subject to arrest. Sir Valentine spent the day of the election in a boat on the lake—writs did not run upon the water—while a friend brought the electors of Galway not to leave Sir Valentine to "pine in his seclusion," but to make him a free man

by their votes. The appeal had its desired effect, and Sir Valentine headed the poll. Modern elections, contrasted with such a contest, are decidedly prosaic.

Waiting.

[Chicago Chronicle.]
The violets are dreaming now,
Beneath the drifting snow,
Of sunny skies and earthy bliss,
And all green things that grow.

The daffodils are waiting, where
The winds blow chill and cold,
To flutter down the meadowlands
In drifts of living gold.

The tulips bide their time to bloom
In gold and flame and white,
And underneath their time and snow
The cowslips wait the light.

The crocus hides beneath the dust,
Awaiting riant spring,
And somewhere in the southland now
Your thrushes learn to sing.

The pale anemone is wrapped
Within the arms of earth and cell,
And every flower that we love
Awaits its hour of birth.

Had Her Revenge.

[Northern Budget.]
Mr. Henpeck—There's no law against a man making a fool of himself.

Mrs. Henpeck—No, but, you see, men make the laws, and I suppose they don't want to hamper themselves.

To Make a Canary Sing.

[London Post.]
Generally any kind of soft, sibilant noise will tempt a bird to sing. A canary hung in a kitchen will usually start his song if he hears, say, the frizzling of a frying-pan. We utilize this fact, and tempt the shy singer, who is, perhaps, rendered more bashful by finding himself in novel surroundings, by the use of whistles and song organs, which artificially reproduce the "tours" of the latter.

This latter method is found to be irresistible when all other plans have failed. The bird feels apparently that he is being challenged, and forthwith responds to the challenge by pouring forth the best of his song.

Reliable.

[Washington Star.]
"That public man has formed an abominable safe method for not being interviewed for print," said an official.

"What is that?" inquired the other.

"He rigidly avoids thinking of anything worth publishing."

No, Indeed.

[Baltimore American.]
"Is your daughter going to make her debut this season, Mrs. Pake?"

"No, indeed. Madame Pake attends to all that. We don't have to do our own sewing any more."

Dilation.

[Washington Star.]
"You wouldn't think of watering your milk?"

"No," answered Farmer Cornstossel. "The best I can do now is to caulk my dairy business an' water the stock."

A Popular View.

[Chicago Tribune.]
"Obviously," said a lecturer, "what we need is a more elastic currency, for the reason—"

"He interrupted the shabby man for lack of time. 'What I need is a more adhesive currency.'"

Whereat there was loud applause.

Getting Even.

[Judge.]
Judge—Well, Jim, I see you lost your suit for damages against the railroad.

Farmer Cornstossel—Fare to town's forty cents each way, ain't it? Well, when I go to town now I walk both ways.

Geronimo Wads for Eighth Time.

[Lawton (Okla.) Dispatch.]
Geronimo, the Apache warrior, who is 70 years old, has married for the eighth time. This came as a startling news to his tribesmen, who had not been informed of his wedding. Two years ago his seventh Apache widow's name was Mary Loto, an old maid of 40 years. He can do the wedding took place in the public square, Geronimo was not made a member of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.

A Question.

[Hamilton Spectator.]
What can the man save from the London slums do in Canada for a living? He knows nothing of the farm. He has no trade. He is not accustomed to work of any kind. He is perhaps the most helpless man in the world when dumped down in a new country like Canada and told to go and earn his living. He can do laborer's work, but Canada is not suffering for lack of people. The people of Canada will not voluntarily pay for immigration of that sort.

Erectness a Sign of Power.

[W. R. C. Latson, M.D., in Outlook.]
Now, in this article, I shall try, in the briefest manner possible, to make two things of which I am firmly convinced. First, that there are possibilities of physical development far beyond the present achievements; and, secondly, that there are certain simple methods by which these possibilities may in every case be attained.

The first object of physical methods should be to straighten and expand the body. The world may, in a broad, general way, be divided into two great classes—the weak, the epoch makers, the Cromwells, the Napoleons, the Wellingtons, the Washingtons, and the Websters, men marked by a straight spine, and a broad, high, deep chest. The mastered, the defeated ones, have been the inert.

Breaking the News Gently.

[Cleveland Leader.]
Foreman (at the door)—Did yer husband have a new suit on clothes on the morrow-nin? Mrs. O'Malley?

Foreman—They're rooted entirely. Mrs. O'Malley—How did it happen?

Foreman—Was blowed up by a charge of dynamite.

Republican Love for Loyalty.

[Goldwin Smith.]
The American republican is politically a child in the highest degree. In his social fondness for royalty and everything which he has with the colonist, while both of them far outstrip the Englishman.

Need a Usury Law.

[Montreal Star.]
Whatever the deficiencies of the civil and criminal law with respect to usury, the divine commandments are explicit. Such strong condemnatory terms as those used in Montreal's religious yesterday Bible denunciations usury as a crime; the human devices surrounding it prove its criminality, but the civil and criminal courts are now obliged to attack the system through the questionable methods attaching to some of its incidents. This should not be so; and it will not long be so, if Parliament realize its responsibilities in the same measure as the press and pulpit of Canada.

CHINA IS CREATING AN ARMY.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

The recent remarkable letters to the London Times from that paper's correspondent in China describing the reorganization on western lines of the Chinese army go far to explain the sudden stiffening up of the Chinese attitude toward western powers—ourselves among the number. In a military way, at least, the long talked of awakening of China has come. Now that the spell of the supposed invincibility of the west is broken through Russia's defeat by a yellow race, the sleeping colossus is astir, and there will be in all probability be no more bullying of John Chinaman on his own soil by a foreign and western force. The "disciplining" of China by even a joint army of occupation will be a dangerous undertaking of tremendous difficulty when her programme of military reorganization shall have been carried out. All this on the assumption that the Times' correspondent speaks by the card.

The broad main feature of the reorganization programme is the rapid creation of ten thoroughly modernized army corps of 30,000 men each, to be officered by the young men who are now learning the soldier's trade in foreign military schools—two of them at our own West Point. It is hoped that in these two young Orientals Uncle Sam is not forging weapons to be used one day against himself. Thanks mainly to the thoroughly competent officers for the already formed nucleus of her prospective new army of 50,000 men, counting in the reserves. Ten years is the time allotted for the completion of the programme; and long before that China will be prepared to make it extremely hot for a power undertaking to help itself to a slice of its territory, or to resort to extreme measures of reprisal for an anti-foreign outbreak. One may well wonder whether an armed China with an efficient army of even 200,000 men would long tolerate, say, the German occupation of Kiaochau.

The notion of a Chinese army has long done duty as a popular joke, the idea suggesting a pig-tailed mob armed with spears, bows and arrows, a sprinkling of antiquated flintlocks, tridents, gongs (to frighten the enemy), etc., and officered by mandarins directing their men from sedan chairs. That conception was measurably true even ten years ago; but we shall have to radically revise it now. It is no more correct to say that the fact of the new Chinese army than the armor worn by the Japanese clan warrior resembles the equipment of the Japanese rank and file who fought under Oyama and Kuroki. The Times' letter describes the maneuvers of the Chinese army corps, which elicited the heartiest praise from 30 representatives of European armies present. The 30,000 men were well armed, admirably disciplined and handled and represented as good physical raw material as can be found anywhere. A military observer had this to say of the work of the artillery, and his estimate may be taken as representative:

Of the 182 guns employed at the maneuvers I saw half at least in action. It is safe to assert that better fire discipline could hardly be conceived. The bringing up and handling of the ammunition, the drill, and the control of the officers were all that could be desired. The men showed great intelligence, and their understanding of the work was indubitable. In so far as maneuvers are capable of demonstrating fitness for war in reality, it is undeniable that the personnel of the artillery branch of the new Chinese army is highly efficient. On one occasion I saw a pair of guns, each manned by eight men, which were broken up and marched home. The manner in which the drivers handled their teams and brought the guns out of the line one by one, turning at a trot, and cantering into position was a sight for gods.

Briefly, China—inspired by Japanese precept and example, moved by the defeat of Russia, and realizing that she cannot hope to get fair and respectful treatment from the western and Christian world unless she is visibly prepared to fight for her right to it—is entering the path of military preparation blazed for her by Japan.

POEMS THAT LIVE

Tell Me, My Heart.

[Lord Lytton.]
When Della on the plain appears,
And by a thousand tender fears,
I would as fain perform the move,
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

Whenever she speaks, my ravished ear
No other voice can hear,
No other wit but hers approve—
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

If she some other swain commend,
Though I was once his fondest friend,
His instant enemy I prove—
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

When she is absent, I no more
Delight in all that pleased before;
The clear spring, the shadiest grove—
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

When fond of me, of beauty vain,
Her nets she spread for every swain,
I strove to hate, but vainly strove—
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

Drops 300 Feet; Lives.

Ormond, Fla., Jan. 22.—Charles Hamilton, an aeronaut, dropped 300 feet with his airship yesterday, and escaped fatal injuries by a very narrow margin. Hamilton, when his airship dropped, was pitched forward upon the board walk. He struck heavily and lost consciousness. Later it was found no bones were broken.

A CURE FOR COSTIVENESS.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes, usually indigestion. Paine's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

No man will ever be satisfied, because he is so constituted that he always wants what he can't get.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

The White Fair



For a week past we have been asked several times a day, "when are you going to have your muslin underwear sale?" Today's announcement answers the query.

Tomorrow is the starting day of the "White Fair" sale of muslin underwear. This is the sale that fills the wants of London women, because the quality is what careful women approve. The trimmings bespeak refinement and good taste, and the designing is on the very newest and best lines. And it is because every garment is better than it could be made at home that women let our White Sale take the place of their spring sewing.

You Are Cordially Invited Here Tomorrow.

Ladies' Drawers.

LADIES' DRAWERS of Cambric, square-shaped neck, formed of insertion and ruffle of embroidery, full sizes. Sale price 89c

LADIES' DRAWERS of Cambric, deep cambric ruffle, with two tucks, edged with lace. Sale price 35c

FINE CAMBRIC DRAWERS, 6 wide ruffles of narrow lace, 3 fine tucks with embroidery or lace on edge; double bands. Sale price 65c

LADIES' DRAWERS of Fine Cambric, deep combination ruffle formed of fine embroidery with edge of deep lace, five fine tucks, double bands. Sale price 79c

Corset Covers.

Full front, Dorothy style, Corset Cover, French lace, trimmed with ribbon, draw string, special. Sale price 19c

Night Gowns.

NIGHT GOWNS of Cambric, square-shaped neck, formed of insertion and ruffle of embroidery, full sizes. Sale price 89c

NIGHT GOWNS of Cambric, square yoke, deep neck, trimmed with muslin frills, full sizes. Sale price 50c

NIGHT GOWN of Fine Cambric, pull-over style, circular yoke of wide lace, with ribbon drawing, clusters of tucks in body, cuffs of lace insertion and ruffle of lace, full size. Sale price 1.40

Other Night Gown values at 69c, 95c, \$1, up to \$3.00

Corset Covers.

Low neck, French style, fine embroidery around neck, all sizes, sale price 35c

Other great Corset Cover values to \$1.75

Embroideries in the "White Fair."

This is the month to secure the most fashionable and desirable embroideries for the approaching season. Several of the most important shipments have just been opened. Visitors to the "White Fair" should inspect these.

Sheer Swiss Organdies, Insertions and Embroideries to match; several widths of each.

Inch and half inch Insertions and Embroideries to match, for baby clothes and fine lineries.

Hemstitched Finishing Insertions, for finishing seams.

Hemstitched Insertions and Embroideries to match.

The sweetest Beadings, Embroideries, finest made, 1 to 6 inches deep.

Lace-edged effects in Swiss Organdy Embroideries.

All-Over Embroideries, 50 cents to \$4.00.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

PRODS MANN ON GRILL

The Town Topics Owner Admits Inspiring Unpleasant Notices.

New York, Jan. 22.—Col. W. D. Mann, chief owner of Town Topics, relieved Justice Joseph M. Deuel on the Osborn grill at the Hapwood criminal libel trial Thursday afternoon. He denied that he had ever sent Editor Robert Wayne to say or not to say unpleasant things about anybody, and that he carefully reversed him. His Mr. Osborn produced note after note written by him to Mr. Wayne giving such instructions.

Failure by society leaders to subscribe for "Fads and Fancies" was coincident with "roasts" in Town Topics while Justice Joseph M. Deuel was actively interested in both publications. This was shown to the jury. Justice Deuel denied that there was anything more than coincidence in the refusals to subscribe for the \$1,500 book and the unpleasant paragraphs in Town Topics, but James W. English, lawyer for Hapwood, presented to the jury photographic copies of certain pages of the paper after three years, and then the notorious refusal to subscribe, Justice Deuel being on the stand.

"Did John Smith refuse to subscribe for 'Fads and Fancies'?"

"He did."

"I ask the jury to read the paragraph about John Smith in the issue of Town Topics of such and such date."

And the paragraph was always there, and in the issue of such and such date.

For "John Smith" the former assistant district attorney read such names as Dr. Seward Webb, R. T. Wilson and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

A FITTING FRAME

Famous Picture "La Joconde" at Last Finds Suitable Setting.

Paris, Jan. 19.—Leonardo da Vinci's great picture, "La Joconde," before which so many American visitors to the Louvre have stood spellbound, was given a new frame this week.

Worshippers of this divine canvas have suffered a long time from the vulgar and tasteless setting in which "La Joconde" was placed.

The initiative to which the present improvement is due was taken by the Comtesse de Bern. For many years she has been on the search for a frame fitting for the masterpiece, and this recently she found and presented to the great French museum.

The frame is of Italian workmanship of the extreme end of the sixteenth century, and brings out admirably the full charm of Vinci's great work.

French art suffered a severe loss this week when 350 paintings, most of them by prominent artists, were destroyed by a fire which consumed a villa belonging to M. Fromentin, a wealthy French politician. As Fromentin received threatening letters owing to his extreme republicanism, it is believed the fire was set by an incendiary.

An interesting exhibition of etchings by four young American artists, Geo. C. Ald, Clarence Hagnon, Hermann A. Webster, and A. H. M. Luquens is attracting the favorable attention of the American Art Association.

Ald's lot of etchings especially is notable as representing his entire product for eight years. All four exhibitors are well known in the American colony as painters, but this is the first time they have held an exhibition devoted entirely to skill with the point.

YOUR APPETITE DEFECTIVE?

TRY THE REMEDY

HOLBROOK'S

Genuine Famous SAUCE

Worcestershire

A PERFECT PICK-ME-UP

AN IDEAL APPETISER

Your Grocer Sells it at 25c a Bottle.

EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE

Roosevelt's Strategy.

The most conspicuous example of Mr. Roosevelt's dependence upon and the use of public opinion was given in the fifty-seventh Congress, when in the face of the most powerful opposition ever brought to bear upon a measure before Congress he was urging the passage of the Administration's plan of anti-trust legislation. At a critical period in the deliberations of the Senate and House, when the programme had been partially carried out, it came to the ears of the president that agents of the Standard Oil Company had sent telegrams to certain senators practically ordering them to defeat one of the pending bills. Certain newspaper correspondents also knew that the telegrams had been received.

The President immediately saw his chance, and with his knowledge and approval a story was sent broadcast giving the substance of the telegrams, coupled with the authorized statement that, if this attempt of a corporation to control Congress and thwart the wishes of the Administration and the people should succeed, an extra session of Congress would at once be called and kept in session until the desired legislation should become law.

The response of public sentiment was immediate and the anti-trust programme went quickly through. The President's intuition that the public would not stand for an attempted coercion of Congress was correct, and the story that was published simultaneously from Maine to California did its work, and the President gained his point.—Pearson's Magazine.

Invitations to weddings in Wales are very businesslike. When the parents of the bride-to-be bid her friends to the ceremony they bid them not to come "empty handed. The cards say: "Whatever donation you may be pleased to bestow will be thankfully received and cheerfully repaid when-ever called for on a similar occasion. The parents of the bride and bridegroom-elect desire that all gifts due

"IT'S ONLY A GOLD, A TRIFLING COUGH"

Thousands have said this when they ought to care. Thousands have neglected to cure the cold. Thousands have filled Consumptives grave through neglect. Never neglect a cough or cold. It can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. It contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other pectoral remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and subdues inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucous, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations. Don't be humbugged into accepting an imitation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25c.

Mr. Julian J. LeBlanc, Belle Cote, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cold and severe cough, which assumed such an