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LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1910.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE NAVY.

Mr. Borden devoted much of his
speech in the House of Commons yester-
day to affirming that the Opposition
would stand by its naval policy—the
latest one—regardless of the attitude
of the Nationalists. He concluded by
moving an amendment, studiously
worded so as to enable the National-
ists to vote with the Conservatives. It
reads:

"We beg to assure your excellency
of the unalterable attachment and
devotion of the people of Canada to the
British crown and to their desire
and intention to fulfill all just re-
sponsibilities devolving upon this
country as one of the nations of the
empire. We desire, however, to ex-
press our regret that your excellency's
gracious speech gives no indica-
tion whatever of any intention on
the part of your excellency's advisers
to consult the people upon the
naval policy of Canada."

This is almost identical with Mr.
Monk's amendment, which reads:

"The House regrets that the
speech from the throne gives no in-
dication whatever as to the inten-
tion of the Government to consult
the people on the naval policy and
general question of the contribution
of Canada to the imperial armaments."

The Blondins, the Monks and the
Gilberts pretend to assent to the gen-
eral principle that Canada ought to
fulfill all "just responsibilities" as a
nation of the empire, but they deny
that these responsibilities include
naval defence, if their speeches in
Drummond and Arthabaska had any
meaning. They can vote with a show
of consistency for Mr. Borden's amend-
ment, as Mr. Borden was aware when
he framed it. This was his motive for
omitting a reference to his own policy
—a money contribution to Great Brit-
ain. His trickery is emphasized by
the catch-ery of "consulting the peo-
ple." The Government must face its
responsibility to the people in due
time. It is very easy for an Opposition
to demand that Parliament be dis-
solved when the Government brings
forward an important measure, and
then accuse the Government if it re-
fuses to allow the Opposition, at its
pleasure, to plunge the country into a
general election. This is not the Brit-
ish way of doing things. It would make
parliamentary government impossible
if the precedent were established, in
this case the alternative of the refer-
endum would not be practicable. Those
who favor a money contribution to
Great Britain, those who favor a Cana-
dian navy, but think the Govern-
ment's plan does not go far enough,
and those who object to an expendi-
ture whatever, would unite in opposi-
tion to the present naval law. A
plebiscite would not be a clear test of
public opinion. Mr. Borden himself
does not say whether he would con-
sult the people by means of a general
election or a referendum. He is pur-
posely vague on this as on other
aspects.

Today Mr. Borden talks of the Op-
position standing firmly by its policy
of a year ago; but why did it not
stand firmly by its policy of eighteen
months ago? Then it was unanimous
for the immediate construction of a
Canadian navy. No one stated the
case for the Canadian navy project
more convincingly than Mr. Foster,
who said on March 29, 1909:

"Canada should no longer delay in
assuming her proper share of the
responsibility and financial burden
incident to the protection of her ex-
posed coast line and her seaports."

The first and greatest objec-
tion which I have to a fixed money
contribution is that it binds the
aspect of hiring somebody else to do
what we ourselves ought to do; as
though a man, the father of a fam-
ily, in lusty health and strength
should pay his neighbor something
per month for looking after his life,
safety and welfare of his home, in-
stead of doing that duty himself.
That seems to me, when you work
it out, to be a basic objection to that
form of aid. It goes further than
that. Suppose you contribute this
year your sum, and next year your
equal sum, and thereafter year by
year. After ten or twelve or twenty
or thirty years you will have paid
out an immense amount of money.
You will have been protected in the
meantime; but in Canada itself
there will be no roots struck, there
will be no residue left, there will be
no preparation of the soil or begin-
ning of the growth of the product."
These words rise to confront Mr.
Borden and his followers. They have
played fast and loose with a vital
question.

A FOREIGNER'S TRIBUTE.

Some British visitors to Canada
have been lately quoted as lamenting
the materialism of this country. But
they seem to be even more pronounced
in their strictures upon the decay of
spiritual life in Britain. Preachers
there of all denominations continue
what is indeed an ancient cry that re-

ligion is decaying, moral and physical
energy ebbing away. The latest phase
of this Jeremiad is the declaration
that Nonconformity, which has aimed
to be a stronghold of British con-
science, is experiencing a noticeable
decline in the number of its adher-
ents.

Several letters have appeared on the
subject in the London Nation. It is
pointed out that the church mem-
bership of some denominations has de-
creased along with a marked increase
of the population. One writer says
that the decline in active membership
has been as pronounced in the estab-
lished church, but that the conditions
of mere membership in it are less ex-
acting. Another says that morals have
improved, but that the decay of the
churches is due to their not keeping
up for the most part with the progress
of knowledge. The most interesting
letter is perhaps that of a Swiss,
Andre de Bavier, who sees English re-
ligion from an outside viewpoint. "I
was struck by the wonderful activity
of the churches in the towns," he
writes. "Not only the numbers of Brit-
ish churchgoers interested him, but the
social and political influence of re-
ligion. 'In the deep religious faith of
some of its greatest leaders and of its
most ardent supporters lies the strength
of the Progressive party in Great Britain. The Free churches carried
the day for the Liberal Govern-
ment at the last general election.' M.
de Bavier was struck also with the
"great religious and social movement
growing among the younger Anglican
clergy, a movement that may one day
astonish the world."

"From what I have seen," this for-
eign observer concludes, "I do not be-
lieve in a decay, not even in a decline,
of British religious life. When all is
said, modern England, notwithstanding
its many disquieting features, is
now in a materialistic world, the great
bulwark of idealism."

CHINA GETS A CONSTITUTION.

Things are moving in China. Maga-
zines are full of its educational and
industrial advance, a new celestial
army is being built up and trained, and
it has been decided that a constitu-
tional system shall be inaugurated in
1913 for the Government of the empire.
In these days of record-breaking by
land and sea and air, it looks prob-
able that China will eclipse the feat of
Japan as a quick-change artist. Al-
ready the empire has a national as-
sembly which serves as a consultative
body like the Russian Duma. There is
to be a more liberal arrangement, a
really powerful federal Parliament
representing all the provinces, after
1913.

When a Canadian Parliament was
established at Ottawa in 1867, the new
Government had to attack problems of
unconnected and undeveloped regions,
railroad and canal building, harmoni-
zation of racial and religious diversities.
The task of a Chinese Parliamen-
ment will be somewhat similar: to in-
stitute a true national policy, to de-
velop the latent resources of the em-
pire, to promote industrial efficiency,
to harmonize the provinces with their
historic jealousies into a self-conscious
organism. Even now a population of
four hundred millions is supported by
the sheer fertility of Chinese soil.
What may not be done by agricultural
education, by the development of
mines and manufactures? If a Chi-
nese Parliament plays its cards well,
there may be less of a Chinese ques-
tion on our Pacific coast, so much
more employment being created at
home as to check the tide of emigra-
tion. But then let the western nations
look to themselves for their manufac-
turing and commercial supremacy.
There will be a real yellow peril, espe-
cially to stupidly governed countries
like Russia, from an intelligently di-
rected, patriotic Chinese policy.

The Government and people of the
United States see clearly what is
coming. Last month an announcement
was made that American financiers
had agreed to give China a loan of
\$50,000,000 for industrial and monetary
reform; and this is the beginning, not
the end. American schools and teachers
are rapidly covering parts of
China. While Russia and Japan think
by an agreement to put a curb on the
waking giant, the American people,
distrusting Japan, is apparently re-
solved to help China on the road to
liberty and reform, and be at any rate
on the right side of the Chinese, as
they take their place among the
world's great powers.

Is Great Britain hampered by the
Japanese alliance in her relations with
China? Is Canada perplexed by that
alliance? There is nothing to be
gained by trying to hinder China's ad-
vance and perhaps we prefer it, with
all its dangers, to a Japanese control
of the Pacific.

London should have electric rail-
ways running into it from every direc-
tion.

Language students who heard Bern-
hardt last night realize that a little
French is a tantalizing thing.

The speech delivered in the Senate
by Sir Richard Cartwright took sound
ground with reference to reciprocity
and the part Canada may play in se-
curing the peace of the world and the
disarmament of Europe.

Lord Loreburn makes the point that
the Lansdowne-Rosebery plan de-
stroys one of the crown's prerogatives
—the creation of peers to check the
House of Lords. Perhaps it is a power
the King will be glad to part with.

London should take the stand with
reference to its factories. "What we
have, we'll hold." There should be a
well-considered industrial policy, un-

der which all manufacturers would be
treated generously, and treated alike.

A party leader who declared for the
immediate construction of a Canadian
navy as late as October, 1909, and in
January, 1910, declared for a money
gift to Great Britain, and no Canadian
navy until the people had been con-
sulted, should not talk of "standing
firmly" by his policy.

There is a good deal in the conten-
tion that the House of Lords is a more
revolutionary body than the House of
Commons, although supposed to be a
bulwark against revolution. It helped
to revolutionize the license and educa-
tional systems of Great Britain in the
last days of the Balfour administra-
tion. It has been willing to revolution-
ize the fiscal system of the country. It
smashed the constitution when it re-
jected the budget. Now it has de-
clared for another revolution—the in-
roduction of the referendum. Lord
Morley expresses "amazement at the
levity with which the peers have com-
mitted themselves to vast unknown
changes."

KNEW ITS NATURE.

[Success Magazine.]
A certain jurist was an enthusiastic
golfer. Once he had occasion to inter-
rogate, in a criminal suit, a boy witness
from Bala. "Now, my lad," he said, "are
you acquainted with the nature and sig-
nificance of an oath?"

The boy, raising his brows in surprise,
answered: "Of course I am, sir. Don't I
caddy for you at the Country Club?"

URGENT NEED.

[Advertisement in Neepawa (Manitoba)
Register.]

Wanted, at Once—Two fluent and well-
learned persons, male or female, to an-
swer the questions of a little girl of 3
and a boy of 4, each to take four hours
per day and rest the parents of said
children. Apply at Register office.

NOT EVEN FIRST AID.

[Lippincott's Magazine.]
At a certain college it was the custom
to have the students write the following
pledge at the bottom of their examina-
tion papers:

"I hereby certify on my honor that I
have neither given nor received aid dur-
ing this examination."

Soon after handing in his paper to a
professor noted for his sarcasm, a young
fellow hurriedly entered the class room
and said: "Professor, I forgot to put the
pledge on my paper."

"Altogether unnecessary," replied the
teacher. "I have just finished looking
over your paper, and I feel sure you did
not give or receive aid."

A MATTER OF TASTE.

[M. A. P.]
Colonel (making an inspection)—Any
complaints, corporal?
Corporal—Yes, sir, taste that, sir!
Colonel (putting the liquid to his lips)—
It's the best soup I've ever tasted.
Corporal—Yes, sir, and the cook wants
to call it coffee.

LORD MORLEY'S RETIREMENT.

[London Nation.]
There is no use in disguising the fact
that Lord Morley's retirement is a heavy
misfortune for India, for Great Britain
and for the Government. As he remains
a member of the cabinet, we may assume
that his advice will for some time to
come weigh heavily with those immedi-
ately responsible for Indian policy.
Nevertheless, Lord Morley's position has
been peculiar, his influence with the coun-
cil so remarkable, his powers of work
so unusual, and his intellectual and moral
authority in a great, unsettled and wide-
ranging controversy so important, that
it is with some sinking of heart that we
contemplate the task of any possible suc-
cessor. Lord Morley has practically
stood between the living and the dead;
he has been the only man who could
have commanded a large scheme of re-
form to the Indian Government and civil
service at such a moment when to hold
our hands from such a duty might mean
losing India.

AT THE STOCKYARDS

[Washington Star.]
"It seems cruel to slaughter all those
pigs for market," said the Chicago girl.
"I don't know that it's cruel," replied
Miss Cayenne. "But when you think of
what the packers charge for the meat
it does seem a little unfraternal."

NO NEED TO WORRY.

[Wasp.]
"Captain, is there no way in which the
ship may be saved?"
"None at all, sir. We are going to the
bottom; but I would not mind about the
ship, sir, if I were you—she is fully in-
sured. You'd better find a life-belt."

HIS RECKLESS VIEWS.

[Herald.]
"Wrong ideas of life, has he?"
"Yes. He thinks a five-dollar bill was
made to be changed."

ART UP TO DATE.

[Town Topics.]
"We've just bought a Rembrandt."
"How many cylinders?"

ANYTHING BUT THAT.

[Birmingham Age-Herald.]
"You're a liar, and a thief, and a
scoundrel!"
"Anything else?"
"I can't think of anything else right
now."
"Thanks. I was afraid you were going
to say I was stupid."

UNCERTAIN.

[Quincy Patriot.]
Cousin Bob—Bob Arthur proposed last
night?
Maud—Yes.
Cousin Bob—And did you accept him?
Maud—I was so awfully excited I don't
know whether I accepted him or not. If
he comes tonight I did, and if he doesn't
I didn't.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"I have just been reading of a Missouri
justice of the peace," she said, "who
has married 1,399 couples."
"Well," he sleepily replied, "you never
can tell what a man without a con-
science will do."

NATURAL ASSUMPTION.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Gambling is our great national evil."
"That's right, old man. How much did
you lose?"

SAFE.

[S. E. Kiser.]
The night is dark and cold and wild.
The wind is howling through the street;
The snow against my door is piled.
The stars are hidden, and the sleet,
Like shot, against the pane is hurled:
I hear the never-ceasing roar
Of icy waves that madly beat
Against a bleak and cheerless shore.
As if they tried to wreck the world,
But safely sheltered in my room,
The child that claims my love is warm.
His prayers are said, his dreams are sweet.

OVERCOATS
Saturday \$11.95

When this store advertises a
bargain you may depend upon it
that it is a genuine bargain that
rings true in your judgment as
well as our own.

Saturday we will put 50 Over-
coats on sale at \$11.95 each,
and every one of them is greatly
reduced in price. Your choice of
Progress-O Overcoats, the kind
with the convertible collar, the
regulation Chesterfield and also
the new single-breasted, long
lapel Overcoats, with large but-
tons showing through. The latter
style is very popular with young
men. All the popular Coatings,
in grays, browns and dark mix-
tures, all sizes. The regular sell-
ing prices of the above are \$13.50,
\$15.00 and \$16.00.

Just how great it is, great in
opportunity and great in econ-
omy, only the men who will come
Saturday can tell.

Men's Clothing Department, Second Floor.

Boys' Stockings
39c Pair

These 50c Stockings for
39c will sell out all in one
day. They are pure wool
black worsted stockings,
heavy ribbed, double heels
and toes; sizes 8½ to 10.
Regular 50c quality. We
take this line and place it
on sale for Satur-
day only, at, pair... 39c

Shawls

Ladies' Heavy Wrap
Shawls, in gray, fawn and
brown, full size. Special
Saturday bargain
at, each 90c

Girls' Coats

Heavy Winter Coats, of
fancy tweeds, sizes to fit
girls 6 to 10 years. Barg-
ain day price
at, each \$1.89

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

IS WORLD BEEF
TRUST IMMINENT?

Washington Hears Chicago Inter-
ests Have Absorbed Two
More Argentine
Companies.

NO MEAT FOR AMERICA

Trust Now Controls Seven River Plata
Concern—New Zealand Its
Only Rival.

Washington, Nov. 24.—A world trust
in meats appears to be imminent, ac-
cording to official reports coming to
Washington. It has been supposed
that South America was a competitor
against the United States in the meat
trade with Europe, but it now seems
that United States packers have been
investing their profits in big ranches
and packinghouses in Argentina, which
is the largest exporter of beef in the
world, and next to New Zealand, the
chief exporter of mutton.

North America investments have
absorbed the La Plata Cold Storage
Company and the La Blanca Company,
in Argentina, and the former has now
become probably the largest of its
kind in the world. The United States
Company has sent managers to Argen-
tina, who have stimulated the meat
industry to a point unequalled in any
country. Recently, in order to show
ranchers just what they want in the
way of a beef carcass, they went into
the fat stock show in Buenos Ayres,
and paid as high as \$5,000 each for
five steers, and for a total of 177 steers
they paid \$771 each.

At present there is no sign that Ar-
gentina meat will come to the United
States. It is all shipped to Europe,
where it brings high prices, while if
sent here it would tend to lower prices.
Thus the beef trust seems to have
both continents at its mercy, and it
will take but a single step further
by the acquisition of the New Zealand
interests, to control all the meat of
the world.

Most of the Argentine beef is chilled
and frozen. The jerking and packing
industry is growing less from year to
year. Argentina's exports of beef have
gone steadily up from 24,500,000 pounds
in 1900 to 210,000,000 pounds this year.
While those of the United States, after
a uniform increase for a decade past,
have fallen off from 122,972,000 pounds,
last year to 75,729,000 pounds this year.
The value of our beef sold abroad in
1900 was \$31,000,000, while last year it
was \$12,000,000. The Liebig Com-
pany, which is a part of the Chicago
Trust, has large plants in Uruguay,
where they own 142,000 acres, and
lease 251,000 acres for raising cattle.
The Chicago interests now have
seven large companies and plants
operating in Argentina, including the
two named above, the combined out-
put of frozen quarters of beef for the

year being 1,480,000 pounds, and of
mutton 2,661,000. A large part of this
meat goes to Great Britain.

CANADIAN TROUBLE
SMOOTHED OVER

Threatened Schism in American
Federation of Labor Is
Averted.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—A threatened
split between the labor unions of the
United States and Canada was
smoothed over this afternoon by the
action of President Samuel Gompers
and his friends.

The discussion, which at times was
heated, grew out of the report of the
special committee on labor relations
with Canada. This committee recom-
mended the maintenance of the auton-
omy of international unions of Cana-
da, confers the sole right to the is-
sue of local union charters upon
the Canadian trades and labor con-
gress, and gives the Canadian pro-
vincial or central bodies the privileges
of affiliating with the American Fed-
eration of Labor at discretion.

Delegate Andrew Fureseth, of the
men's Union, led the opposition to the
last clause in the resolutions, which,
he said, would give the opponents of
the union men in Canada an oppor-
tunity of saying that Canadian work-
men were dictated to from Wash-
ington. President Gompers gave up
the chair to reply. Several of the
Canadian delegates made speeches in
support of the resolutions, which finally
were adopted.

The Western Federation of Miners' resolution, which calls for the affilia-
tion of that body with the federation,
is set for tomorrow afternoon as a
special order, and a vigorous fight is
anticipated.

The convention adopted a resolution
favoring local self-government for the
District of Columbia and the city of
Washington.

The resolution endorsing the bill be-
fore Congress for the creation of a
"children's bureau in the interior de-
partment" was referred to the execu-
tive council for investigation.

A higher standard of salaries for
teachers of the country was urged in
a resolution, in which specific refer-
ence to the efforts of the Buffalo, N.
Y., teachers to better themselves was
made.

In Tribute to Tolstoi.

As a tribute to the memory of Count
Leo Tolstoi the delegates stood for an
impressive minute in silent medita-
tion. This action followed the adop-
tion of a resolution which said that
Tolstoi's death was an international
loss.

The action of the convention in vot-
ing down the resolution which would
have given the president power to call
sympathy strikes brought forth the
bitterest discussion so far indulged in.
The lie was passed on the floor and

See the Best Values
Obtainable in Ladies' Coats

Ladies' Long Winter Coats, made of extra good
quality mantle broadcloth, in black, navy, green and
brown shades, 52 inches long, body and sleeves lined,
semi-fitting style, with military collar. A dashing coat,
and the best value to be had anywhere
at \$10.50

Black Caracul Coats for elderly ladies,
lined throughout with mercurized twilled lining.
High-collar and revers.

A splendid warm coat; sizes 38
and 40 only. Special price \$10.75

Ladies' Long-Length Diagonal Coats, in
black or navy, roll collars, very
special at \$7.50

Ladies' Fur Lined Coats \$45.50

Week-End Special Price for Ladies' Fur-Lined
Coats. These handsome long coats are made of beaver
cloth and lined with hamster or muskrat lining, 50 inches
long, semi-fitting style, with sable collar and revers;
choice of black, brown, navy and green. A fortunate
opportunity for Saturday's buyers.
At \$45.50

Sealette Coating

The latest craze in New York is Sealette and Plush
Coatings. We have a wide variety of these rich and beau-
tiful materials.

LISTER'S BLACK SEALETTE AND PLUSH, per yard
..... \$2.75 to \$7.50

BROWN SILK PLUSHERS at, per yard, \$5.00 to \$7.00

PONY CLOTH at, per yard \$5.00 to \$7.00

BLACK CARACULS, from, per yard \$2.75 to \$7.00

Dress Goods Department.

Not Made To Measure
But Made To Fit

You don't get your hat made to order, yet it fits.

You don't get shoes made to order, yet they fit.

Why should you get clothes made to order when "Progress
Brand" Clothing fits?

You can get excellent shoes—stylish, well made, perfect
fitting—for about half what the same shoes would cost if
made to order.

You can get clothes—stylish, well made, perfect fitting—
for about half what custom tailors charge—if you ask for
"PROGRESS BRAND".

"PROGRESS BRAND" CLOTHES are not made to
measure, any more than hats or shoes—yet "PROGRESS
BRAND" SUITS fit as well as any garments made by
custom tailors at double the price.

MADE AND LIMITED BY

H. VINEBERG & CO. QUINCY, - MONTREAL.

SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE BY

J. H. Chapman & Co., - London.

resulted in President Gompers leav-
ing the chair to address the conven-
tion. He said he would resign his of-
fice before he would order a man to
strike.

John Mitchell's resolution, which
recommended that laboring men use
every effort to promote the sale of Red
Cross Christmas seals, the proceeds to
be used to fight tuberculosis, was pas-
sed unanimously.

DIED AT THROTTLE

Three Hundred Lives in the Balance
When Engineer Was Stricken.

Racine, Wis., Nov. 25.—The lives
of 300 passengers on train No. 6 of the
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road,
bound to Chicago, hung in the balance
yesterday when Michael Crowley, en-
gineer, was stricken with apoplexy at
his post, and died while the train was
running 40 miles an hour. The fireman,
noticing that his engineer did not
sound signals for a crossing, called to
Crowley, and receiving no answer, he
went to the cab and found him dead.
The fireman stopped the train and
backed into Corliss, where the body

was removed and another engineer was
obtained.

A REAR-END COLLISION.

St. Thomas, Nov. 24.—A rear-end
collision between a street car and
freight car belonging to the London
and Port Stanley Traction Company
took place yesterday afternoon. No
one was injured, but the rear vestibule
of the street car was smashed.