

HAS NO FEAR FOR ENGLAND.

Editor Macdonald Before Canadian Club Last Night.

Drink and the Land Question Two Great Problems.

British Commercial Honor—A Lesson For Canada.

It is a matter of conjecture if the members of the Hamilton Canadian Club have ever listened to a more impassioned and inspiring address than that given last night by Mr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Globe, at an informal luncheon of the club held at the Royal Hotel.

About 125 were present, the largest number that have attended a similar function.

Mr. W. M. McClelland, president of the club, in a few well-chosen words, introduced the speaker of the evening.

What a Press Man Saw in Great Britain was the title of the address.

The speaker thanked the president and members of the club for the kind invitation extended to him to speak to them and said he was going to speak frankly.

He first referred to the many sights and incidents he had seen in the old land. In speaking of the convention of newspaper men in London, Eng., he said every detail was well attended to.

In the matter of managing a great convention, England can put it all over us.

Speaking of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Macdonald said "there is no one like Rosebery, for he voices the views of the Empire, and one wishes he had the staying power. He has not done what he should have done for his country."

The speaker then touched upon the benefits derived from meeting editors from the dominions over the seas; then of the stately homes of England, of the men at work and at play, and of the great army review at Aldershot, and then said:

"What I have said I tried to set forth, only in outline, what we saw in our various experiences in Britain. But what did these things signify? Did they suggest strength and prosperity and progress? Or were there serious reflections as the delegates went from grave to grave, and from city to country? What was the general impression?"

Let it be said quite frankly that no one impression reflects adequately such a variety of experiences. Certainly I, for one, had no serious apprehension, either for the commercial standing or for the national security of Britain.

Neither in London nor in the provinces, neither in talking with the statesmen nor in sifting up public opinion among the people, could I find reason for alarm. A crisis? Yes, this is a time of crisis. What time is not critical in such a country or such an empire? But alertness, not alarm, is the proper temper alike for the leaders and for the crowd.

In matters industrial what we saw in the various centres impressed us—I speak for all the overseas delegates—with the amazing vitality and vigor of the British manufacturer beats us all. He can hold his own against the world. He makes a success under conditions and on margins that would discourage the average Canadian or American. He may be too conservative in his methods. He may be slow, too, in the commercial "uptake." But once he strikes his gait he leads the way.

In Canada, the markets he holds his own against Germany and America, and again and again we saw the goods being shipped to countries in the face of apparently prohibitive tariffs. (Cheers.)

Now, that does not mean that Britain has no industrial problems. Her problems are serious. She is only beginning to appreciate the change that has been wrought by industrial education and training of her people.

Great Britain is behind, far behind, Germany. But Canada lags behind Britain. The manufacturing classes in Germany are not only more scientifically trained than in Britain, but their working forces are better marshalled and utilized.

There is less industrial waste, because there is less personal liberty. The Englishman's right to liberty means the privilege of being a parasite either of the genteel or the vulgar type.

But Britain is learning. The representatives of her great industries are now abroad studying conditions and needs. Her manufacturers are making goods to suit purchasers. If people prefer an American-shaped shoe to a British style, that shape is introduced, and the British-made shoe undercuts all competitors.

Just as soon as he shakes himself out of his old-time security, the Englishman will catch the new industrial life and work it out with his old-time pluck and resource and staying power.

form almost impossible. Whole generations of children are bred and born in gin-soaked poverty and hereditary disease. To say that it is not so is to belie both personal observation and certified statistics. To shut one's eyes to the facts, to say "Peace, peace, when there is no peace," as some of the British newspapers affect to do, is to play the foolish ostrich part. To allow the open shame and festering sores of those diseased social conditions to continue would be to mortgage the virility and worth of the nation. The time was when Britain could maintain her supremacy at home and abroad in spite of the inhuman life of her "submerged tenth." That time is past. Democracy has broken down the old walls and safeguards. The tenement is now in touch with the castle. The gravest national perils are involved in the problem of the city slum.

But the city slum is not the only serious aspect of the situation. Almost more depressing is the condition in the country. No one can see great areas of good land in England and Scotland almost uninhabited without serious reflections as to its significance alike for trade, for social reform and for national defence. The basis of Britain's prosperity is the land and the uses made of the land. That is true for Canada also, and will be felt more acutely when our population crowds this country as Britain is crowded. With a comparatively small area, and with enormous districts of that available area held idle or devoted, not to work, but to pleasure, the land problem in Britain is vexed almost to the point of revolution. It involves all other problems. Social reform, industrial reform, every other reform, will lag and fail until a solution is found for the land problem. It is no use spinning fine theories about vested rights. Entailed and idle land from which the people have been driven is a menace to the State. It is injustice, run mad that nearly one-half of all the land of Scotland is owned by twelve men. It is worse than injustice, it is a national crime that in the south as well as in the north grouse and pheasants and deer hold the lands from which were driven the people who bred British leaders in education, in industry, and in war.

Think for one moment, gentlemen, what this depletion of rural population means for a country's trade. The great industries of this city, of all cities, thrive mainly on the people who live and work on the land. Compare the land-working population of Britain with that of other countries. The latest statistics show that of all the people reported as "employed in occupations" in the United States there are 23 per cent. in the United States, 32 per cent. in Belgium, 35 per cent. in Germany, 39 per cent. in France, 44 per cent. What is the percentage in Britain? It is just 10.4 per cent. Is it any wonder British manufacturers are handicapped because they lack home markets? And they never can have their rightful possible home markets until the land of Britain is delivered from the heavy incumbrance of the land problem.

And this movement of the people from the country to the city not only accentuates the problem of unemployment and lowers the standard of living, but it makes still more acute the land question as applied to city conditions. This is the crux of the question now before the British public. Its solution will be one of the first steps in social and industrial reform.

But the forced growth of the cities at the expense of the country has its reflex influence on the standard of national character. For a hundred years the cities of Britain have been saved from decay, their professions have been permitted, and their industries have been maintained by the constant influx of good brains, and blood, and nerve, and muscle from the homes and schools of the country districts. Three generations of city degeneration and they are in the slums and new brain, and blood, and nerve, and muscle come up to carry on the burden of the city. It is a hungry devourer of human life. The country breeds and grows the fresh recruits. But what will happen to the city, to its universities, and industries, and professions, if the breeding places of rural England are torn down and the best stock of the British race, the energetic and resourceful, are sent overseas to Canada or to Australia, or to South Africa? If the glen school is closed and the "lad of pairs" from the country parish is no longer the pride of Scotland, will the glory abide that made Scotland great? And who will take the places of the men from the downs of Devon, and of the moors of Yorkshire, and of the glens of Scotland, who did all of battle come? Will the enervated sons of the slums stand as of old stood the Buffs and the Black Watch? Or, as Kipling has it:

"Will your rabbits war with your foes— Will your red deer horn them for hire?"

No, gentlemen, it will not do for us as Canadians to be ignorant of the forces and movements making either for strength or for weakness in the Mother Country. And it will not do for us to be careless or neglectful of the same tendencies of life in our own country. We have in our Canadian cities the germs of the slum conditions of Britain. Worse than slum conditions is the slum spirit. Canada must profit by the experiences of older countries. Clean city life and robust and prosperous life in the country are as needful for our social, industrial and national salvation as for the redemption of Britain. Unless the nations of the Empire are warned the sufferings of the motherland will have been in vain.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the speaker by Mr. Adam Brown, who did so in very appropriate words. Mr. J. H. Smith seconded.

Real Thing. "And this," said the hostess, who was showing some relics, "is the trunk one of my ancestors brought over on the Mayflower."

"In other words," rejoined the guest, "it is the trunk of your family tree."

The militia authorities are now considering the matter of a well-defined policy in regard to armories. General Lake speaks of it in his report, which states:

"To begin with, there is always a certain amount of soreness felt by rural corps at the large sums of money spent on armories for city corps, when they themselves can get no accommodation. Some inequality is, no doubt, unavoidable, but, even between rural corps themselves, grave contrasts exist. Sometimes, in a single regiment, one squadron or company will have a good armory, with caretaker provided, which it

scarcely uses, while another will have no accommodation of any sort, and its commander has to pay out of his own pocket far more than the Government allowance for care of arms. This is especially the case in the west, where suitable buildings are scarce, and rents and labor high. If arms, saddlery, uniforms and equipment are to be kept in good condition, it is necessary to provide suitable accommodation, which, in the end, conduces to economy."

Last night the Thirteenth Regiment had another record attendance at parade, there being 438 men in line. The practice was sharp and good, and the men are in fine form for the inspection which takes place next week. The parade state was as follows: Lieut.-Col. Moore, Major-General Sir Percy N. Lake, K. C., N. G. C. B.; Col. W. G. Watkins, D. O.; Lieut.-Col. Griffin, surgeon; Capt. Lester, quartermaster; Capt. Forrester, chaplain; staff sergeants 10, A 25, B 48, C 43, D 50, E 49, F 28, G 32, H 57, K 39, brass band 38, bearers 15, signallers 5, making a total of 438.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 16, 1909. No. 50.—The Regiment will parade on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 7.45 p.m., in review order for inspection by the Inspector-General.

No. 51.—With reference to the above mentioned order, the commanding officer particularly desires every member of the regiment to be present at this parade, as the muster roll will be called, and every absentee will lose his pay for the regiment.

No. 52.—No recruits will be accepted from this date until further orders. No. 53.—Orderly officer for the week commencing Oct. 17, 1909, Lieut. F. S. Morrison; next for duty, Lieut. H. Armstrong.

Regimental orderly sergeant for week commencing Oct. 17, Cor. Serg. D. Lamb; next for duty, Col. Serg. Sinnott.

TIMES PATTERNS.



CLOTHES FOR TEDDY BEAR. No. 5982—Dame fashion has decreed that Teddy Bear must have an outfit as well as Miss Dolly. The two cunning little suits here pictured are not at all difficult to make and will prove fascinating work for nimble little fingers. The Rough Rider suit is made of khaki and will require 1/4 yard of 36-inch material for the 15-inch size. The overalls are of denim and will need 1/4 of a yard. The patterns are cut in 3 sizes: 12, 15 and 18 inches.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps. Pattern here illustrated will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.

Address "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton. It will take several days before you can get pattern.

MILITARY MATTERS BRIGHT, BRIEF, BREEZY GOSSIP OF INTEREST TO THE SOLDIERS

During the past few weeks the 13th and 91st Regiments have been working hard to be in good shape for the inspections, which take place next week. All the parades have been well attended, and the drills so well done that the officers are quite pleased with the result. The next inspection will take place on Wednesday night, and the 13th on Friday night.

At the manoeuvres on Thanksgiving Day the A. M. C. will be represented, and a couple of ambulances will also be in the neighborhood of the sham fight.

The board of officers elected to examine the candidates for tactical fitness for command, M. O. 256, are: President, Major-General Sir Percy N. Lake, K. C., N. G. C. B.; Col. W. G. Watkins, D. O.; Lieut.-Col. Griffin, surgeon; Capt. Lester, quartermaster; Capt. Forrester, chaplain; staff sergeants 10, A 25, B 48, C 43, D 50, E 49, F 28, G 32, H 57, K 39, brass band 38, bearers 15, signallers 5, making a total of 438.

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The leaps and bounds by which airships and flying machines are coming to the front is evidenced by the enthusiasm of the aviators gathered together at Rheims, where over forty aeroplanes have been assembled for the races, which have now become an annual event in France.

On this side of the Channel we have Mr. F. S. Cody declaring he has a machine that can take a journey of a hundred miles without descending, and he has already shown that his machine will accommodate a passenger as well as himself. But the most startling news is in possession of a fleet of sixteen Dreadnoughts of the air, all of which can be used for war purposes. Guns have likewise been made for these war machines that can throw 1.9-inch shells at the rate of sixty shots per minute. Unless the airships are very large it will not be possible to carry a big supply of ammunition for these guns, and a rate of fire which releases nearly a hundred pounds of dead weight from an airship's car in one minute should seriously affect the management of the vessel, unless this difficulty has been met.

Those who talk about this fire being fatal to a battleship are speaking without the facts, however, for all the men in a modern battleship would fight behind the armor of casemate, a turret or conning tower, if attacked by an airship; and off these structures 1.9-inch shells would glance like peas off a turtle's back, whatever harm was done to superfluous deck fittings. In future battleships, if airships become really formidable, all fittings will be kept at a minimum on the upper deck, and a thin armor plate, instead of wooden planks, for the deck

Given Up to Die

No. 100 George st., Sorel, Quebec. "I suffered from womb disease for seven years, with dreadful pains over the front of the body, over the back and down the legs. I had indigestion and chronic constipation and the constipation was so bad that I went sometimes for ten to fifteen days without any action of the bowels. I was ill in bed for one whole year. At one time I was so low that everyone thought I was going to die, and the last Rites of the Church were administered to me. I was treated by six different doctors without any benefit.



MADAME JOSEPH LURETTE. "I had no faith in them at all, and I would not have taken them only my husband begged so hard for me to try them. As soon as I began to take 'Fruit-atives' I grew better, the bloating was relieved, the sleeplessness was cured, my stomach acted, and the bowels were moved, but above all the fearful womb pains were made easier. I have taken eighteen boxes in all and I am now perfectly well again."

(Signed) MADAM JOSEPH LURETTE. 50c box—6 for \$2.50—or trial box 25c—at dealers or from Fruit-atives Limited, Ottawa.

Itself would be sufficient protection against the light guns that airships are likely to carry for many years yet. From too recent experiments in Germany, at Juterbog and Darmstadt, it would appear that the gun is the only effective weapon against balloons. On both occasions the target was supplied by small captive balloons of the German dragon type, floating at an elevation of 400 or 500 metres. At Juterbog 4,800 rounds were fired by infantry and 2,700 rounds by machine guns, without bringing the balloons to earth, though 70 hits were subsequently counted. In the Darmstadt experiments two dummies were placed in the car. The infantry company fired 5,000 rounds, followed by 4,000 rounds from machine guns, without apparent result. Finally a light howitzer battery brought down the balloon in the second round, when 20 hits were found from rifle bullets, one of them through the leg of one of the dummies.

USED PIGEONS. They Carried Smuggled Cocaine Into Penitentiary at Pittsburg. Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 15.—Warden John Francis, of the Western Penitentiary here, has discovered that it is impossible to stop the smuggling of drugs by convicts, and he has decided to try all by accident. Connected with the big penitentiary is an immense flock of pigeons, and last Sunday the warden decided that he would have pigeon post. He sent a servant into the pigeon cote to capture the birds. When the cook was cleaning two of them, both of which happened to be homers, he came across two goose quills tied beneath the wings of the pigeons. Upon examination it was found that these quills contained cocaine.

After a rigid examination, the warden learned that one of the trustees around the prison had an accomplice on the outside. This accomplice would capture several of the pigeons when they flew into the street outside the big prison walls to feed. He would attach the goose quills containing the drugs beneath the wings of the captured pigeons, after which they would be released and would return to the prison dove cote. The trustee then would go to the cote, examine the pigeons and collect the drug, after which he would sell it to his fellow-convicts.

Warden Francis declares there is but one way he can stop the traffic in drugs—to kill every pigeon in the place. As the result of the sting of a wasp Mary Jane Charteris, 26, who lived at Rosehall Johnstone, Dumfriesshire, has died. She was going into church on Sunday when a wasp stung a finger of her left hand through the glove. She felt the pain during the service, and afterward became faint, and had to be assisted to a doctor's house. Blood-poisoning set in, and she expired after several days' serious illness.

He who has to manufacture his smiles finds that grudge within turn them into grins.

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink.

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell you of the simple, inexpensive remedy that she so successfully used. The remedy can be given to the patient without any publicity of your private affairs. She is anxious to help others so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who has a dear one who drinks to drop her a line today. She has nothing to sell, she asks for no money and accepts none, so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. Of course, she expects that you are yourself personally interested in curing one who drinks, and are not writing out of mere curiosity. Send your letter in confidence to her home. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 157 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y. Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name..... Address.....

THE GARNET JEWEL Gas Heating Stoves Are Made in Hamilton By The Burrow Stewart & Milne CO., Limited And no better Stoves are made anywhere in the world. There are 24 DIFFERENT STYLES and SIZES to suit all requirements. The Jewel Gas Water Heater for heating water in upright boiler, gives a supply of hot water in five minutes after it is lighted. We manufacture about 75 varieties of the celebrated HAMILTON JEWEL. Gas Cooking Ranges Showrooms Corner Cannon and Hughson Sts. Open every day and Saturday evening.

FINE AMERICAN SHOES Our select stock of fine American Shoes for women and men is now ready for your inspection, and also the HAGAR SHOES, the NICEST and BEST Shoes made in Canada—the "Gold Medal Shoes" at the Toronto Exhibition. Hagar Shoes for women from \$3.25 to \$5.00, for men, \$5, \$5.50 and \$6. You get full value for every dollar you invest in Hagar Shoes. Damp-Proof Shoes This store makes a specialty of damp-proof shoes in tan and black for women and men. Extra heavy Oak Leather Soles. These shoes were made specially for us—and made to give the wearer entire satisfaction. For Young Men Who Dress Well The dressy young men who want snappy, stylish, good shoes, should see our new lines. They are a bunch of style from toe to heel and very comfortable, and WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY. We are showing advance styles not to be had elsewhere. Come in, make yourself at home; that's what the store is for. Men's Shoes \$2.00 to \$7.50. Red Cross and Cushion Welts for Women We are having a big demand for Red Cross and Cushion Welt Sole Shoes for women. They are made of fine white kid, medium weight, Good-year welt, oak leather, flexible soles. We would like you to call and have a pair fitted on and learn what foot comfort really is. Price \$3.75, \$4.00 and \$4.25. BOYS' SPECIALS—We are showing a line of Boys' High grade Shoes for fall and winter, with three soles of oak tan leather and leather lined. The best shoe for boys ever handled by us, in sizes 1 to 5, \$4.00, and also a grand line, in sizes 11 to 13, at \$3.00. Boys' Shoes, \$1.75 to \$4.00; Youths, \$1 to \$3, \$1.45 to \$3.00. BABY SHOES—We have the best assortment ever shown in the city. J. D. CLIMIE 30 and 32 King West

We Cure Men DR. LINN SUCCESSORS BUFFALO MEDICAL CLINIC THE WORLD'S ACKNOWLEDGED SPECIALISTS In Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. No. 203 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

TWO WIVES Spent Two Days and Nights Looking For Husbands. Toronto Motorman Took Them in and Cared For Them.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—The story of how Mrs. Charles Chaplin and Mrs. Augusta Wray, of Belleville, lost their husbands in Toronto and finally found them, after two nights and days of earnest and uneasy search, is of more than ordinary interest, even in a great city where interesting things are occurring all the time. The story includes an incident of rare kindness on the part of Mr. and Mrs. George Garlich, 14 Belmont street, and ends very happily for all concerned.

Another Jockey Club. Manitoba Gets a Federal Charter—Capital of \$500,000. Ottawa, Oct. 15.—The following companies have been incorporated: The Vogel Company of Canada, Montreal, capital \$200,000; North American Explosives, Limited, Ottawa, \$500,000; L. McEwen & Company, Limited, Montreal, \$75,000; Manitoba Jockey Club, Limited, Winnipeg, \$500,000; Canada Securities Corporation, Limited, Montreal, \$500,000; Phoenix Dry Powder Extinguisher Company, Limited, Montreal, \$100,000; Floor Finishers, Limited, Ottawa, \$100,000; H. & A. Allan, Limited, Montreal, \$300,000.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT PILES See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it safely, in a single minute. It is made by Dr. EDWARD H. CHASE, BATES & CO., Toronto. DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.