

## London Advertiser.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 31.  
TO THE GOVERNMENT'S CREDIT.

Doesn't it strike the public that the appointment of such a body as the civil service commission was an act of courage on the part of the Liberal Government, and redounds to its credit?

It was not a partisan or a whitewashing commission. The chairman, Mr. Courtney, formerly deputy minister of finance, was not appointed to that office, nor to his first position in the civil service, by a Liberal Administration. He had never been associated with any party in this country. His selection for the chairmanship of the commission was an assurance that the Government looked for no favors.

It was under no compulsion to set such an investigation on foot, and could have been actuated only by the best of motives—a desire to repair defects in the machinery of public business.

The commission found what it believed to be a looseness of system, especially in the department of marine and fisheries. It alleged, among other things, extravagance in the purchase of supplies, and hinted that officials profited by this state of affairs. The commissioners were misinformed in at least two cases in which they professed to find official negligence or worse, but there may be truth in some of their accusations, and the head of the department, Mr. Brodeur, has promptly ordered a thorough inquiry.

The lack of organization in the past is candidly admitted, and the minister has recently caused the system of accounting to be overhauled by experts, and placed on a new basis.

A significant fact is that the department is officered almost entirely by appointees of the Conservative Government, who were retained and trusted by the present Administration. These are the men against whom the report of the commission is directed. For Mr. Brodeur himself the commissioners have kind words. The minister's industry for probity and industry has always stood high, and he is undoubtedly the victim of circumstances for which he had no responsibility.

The Laurier Administration is prepared to do any necessary housecleaning, and the appointment of the civil service commission was a pledge to the public of the Government's honesty and sincerity.

## UNCLE SAM'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Old world countries continue strengthening themselves at sea as if they were preparing for an inevitable struggle. This is doubtless one reason why Secretary Metcalf, of the United States navy department, is found urging on Congress an appropriation of upwards of \$75,000,000 for naval construction and repair. The fact is a few years brings about great changes in a fleet. Of the United States ships that took part in the war with Spain, one battleship is out of commission on the Pacific coast and three other battleships, two armored cruisers, one second-class battleship, and one second-class armored cruiser are out of commission or held in reserve in the Atlantic coast naval yards, all being rated as obsolete, as, indeed, are all the heavy vessels left on the Atlantic side. In addition a number of oldtime commerce destroyers and protected cruisers and smaller craft are lying in disuse on the Atlantic stations. The major force of the navy is now in Pacific waters. Ten of the battleships, comprising that fleet are new, while six, though finished since the Spanish war, will be obsolete in five years.

Of the amount asked for by Secretary Metcalf, \$38,000,000 is wanted for four battleships of the 20,000-ton class, and the remainder for scout cruisers, destroyers, submarines, minelaying ships, and colliers, the last item being for seven coal carriers, at \$1,000,000 each, which are considered most necessary.

The policy of the department comes in for some adverse criticism. The necessity for some appropriation for repairs is admitted on all sides, as that is part of the maintenance for efficiency. A few more submarines, it is also agreed, may be profitably added. But the critics contend that the battleships now in commission and building give the country reasonable security from foreign attack, for the present at least. As these vessels go out of date, they say it will be wise to authorize occasional additions, taking advantage of all the progress that is made in naval construction; but to rush out battleships at an ever-increasing rate, is not, they contend, good policy. They argue that when the new navy was begun, authorization of two battleships by a Congress was deemed sufficient and was ample;

that by such steps the navy grew, and that there is no excuse, now that a single ship costs as much as two did then, for increasing the authorization to four ships at each congressional session. The President and his colleagues, however, evidently consider that the nation's increased responsibilities make necessary a more vigorous naval policy than was deemed sufficient when the building of a modern navy was begun. In acquiring overseas territory Uncle Sam has given hostages to fortune.

## THE McNAUGHT BREAD BILL.

London is the bread-making center of Western Ontario; its bakeries send their products north, south, east and west by every express-train. This important local industry is affected by the McNaught bill, now before the Legislature. The measure is also of public interest, as there are few families that are not consumers more or less of factory-made bread.

The bill seeks to make compulsory throughout the Province two standard weights in bread—a 1½-pound and a 3-pound loaf. Two advantages are claimed for the 1½-pound loaf: 1. It can be sold with reasonable profit at the convenient price of 5 cents, when flour is at a normal figure. 2. It stops fermentation in 25 minutes after it enters the oven, as against 45 minutes for the 3-pound loaf, which is therefore liable to sourness. This standardization is not applied to fancy bread, which may be of any weight. Any loaf which contains 2 per cent of sugar and 2 per cent of shortening, or 2 per cent of milk, is classed as fancy.

The bill also makes compulsory the labeling of all bread. The label must state the name of the baker, the kind of bread, and the weight of the loaf. Every baker must keep correct scales, and weigh any loaf offered for sale in the presence of the customer, when requested to do so. Penalties are prescribed for the use of adulterants or deleterious material.

Another important feature of the bill deals with the inspection of bakeries. Every factory will be inspected daily for the enforcement of cleanliness and sanitation, and of the rules regarding the weight and quality of bread. It is claimed that the present methods of inspection are unfair to the bakers. A loaf averages 66 per cent flour and 33 per cent water, and even when it leaves the oven overweight may be found short-weight hours afterwards, through evaporation in a hot store. The bill provides for inspection at the point of manufacture. At present there is no regular or efficient inspection under municipal ordinances. Local officials at irregular intervals raid bakery wagons or weigh bread in retail stores, but it is not often possible to prove that loaves found to be under-weight left the bakery in that condition.

The new law may be capable of amendment, but will afford greater protection to the public than at present, if the official inspection is honest and thorough.

Good-bye, March; and good riddance.

A gerrymander would be as near as Mr. Whitney could get to being a second John A.

The Ontario Opposition wants to see Mr. Judd's bill. But it may rest assured that the Government got full worth for its money?

The Irish home rulers got a vote of moral sympathy from the British House of Commons yesterday, but fine words butter no parsnips.

It would have been wiser if the New York police had followed the example of Old London, where agitators can talk their heads off in Hyde Park.

The Conservative press professes to be enthusiastic over the report of the civil service commission. What does it think of the commission's statement that a protective tariff is immoral?

## THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

[Harper's Weekly.]  
Walter Damrosch tells of a matron in Chicago, who, in company with her young nephew, was attending a musical entertainment. The selections were apparently entirely unfamiliar to the youth, but when the "Wedding March" of Mendelssohn was begun he began to evince more interest. "That sounds familiar," he said. "I'm not strong on these classical pieces, but that's a good one. What is it?" "That," gravely explained the matron, "is the Maiden's Prayer."

## ANTICIPATION.

[Cik.]  
"You look pale and thin. What's got you?"  
"Work." From morning till night, and only a one-hour rest."  
"How long have you been at it?"  
"I begin tomorrow."

## MR. BRODEUR NOT TO BLAME.

[Hamilton Herald, Independent.]  
Despite the rumors that Hon. Mr. Brodeur will leave the Government and accept a position on the bench because of the commission's strictures on the administration of the marine and fisheries department, Mr. Brodeur announces that he has no intention of resigning, but will remain and go to work and clean out and reorganize his department. This announcement ought to be welcomed. No reason has been shown why Mr. Brodeur should resign. No personal wrong-doing has been attributed to him, and it would be most unfair to hold that he ought to be made the victim of a vicious system. If the marine department is worse than the other departments, Mr. Brodeur is not more to blame than other ministers; he has merely inherited a larger share than any other of his colleagues of the evil

fruits of the patronage system. If he had swept his department clean when he took office, he would have been the worst abused man in the country for many of the officials were appointed by Conservative Governments and are survivors of Conservative favoritism. Now that housecleaning has been forced upon the minister, it is probable that he will wield the broom with vigor and without fear of criticism.

## WOULDN'T GIVE THE TIP.

[Washington Star.]  
Officer—This is no place to sleep. Tramp—I know dat, officer, but you cops won't put a feller on to do good places.

## LET THE CLERGY DECIDE IT.

[Victoria Colonist.]  
"Swing open," says Rev. Dr. Johnston, of Montreal, "the gates of Canada, east and west, and allow the nations of the world to come in." In an address on the Asiatic problem. We may leave Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, to deal with this gentleman.

## MAN OF MYSTERY.

[Ottawa Journal.]  
Mr. Sifton, in fact, is fast becoming Canada's "Man of Mystery," something after the fashion of the late Lord Beaconsfield in England, whose next movements were riddles, the solving of which always kept lots of people busy who had nothing better to do with their time.

## WHAT A GROUCH!

[Belleville Intelligencer.]  
These be the melancholy days, sure enough, when the average housewife is forced to confess that "it will take another ton of coal to last out the spring."

## GIVE A MAN!

[James Thomson.]  
Give a man a horse he can ride.  
Give a man a boat he can sail.  
And his rank and his wealth, his strength and health.

On sea or shore shall fall.  
Give a man a pipe he can smoke.  
Give a man a book he can read.  
And his home is bright with a calm delight.

Though the room be poor indeed.  
Give a man a girl he can love.  
As I, O my Love, love thee;  
And his heart is great with the pulse of Fate.  
At home, on land, on sea.

## DODGING THE ISSUE.

[Toronto Globe.]  
Premier Whitney declared that a return of the dismissals and appointments, with reasons for the dismissals, during his term of office, could not be brought down in five weeks, which goes to show either poor management or a reluctance to give information. A similar return was promised last session, and never heard of afterwards.

## MOTTOES.

[Till-Bits.]  
Many well-known men have favorite mottoes which they endeavor to live up to, and, curiously enough, some of them are particularly applicable to their professions. "Speech is silver, silence is golden," is the maxim which Sir George Lewis, the famous solicitor, always bears in mind. "Tell the truth and shame the devil," is Mr. Labouchere's appropriate motto, while Sir John Fisher, first senior lord, adopts the significant words, "The frontiers of England are the frontiers of the enemy." John Burns is fond of the saying, "The world is my country, and to do good is my religion," while the premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, gives the text of St. Paul as his motto, "All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient."

## THE FLOWER GIRL.

[Lytton.]  
By the muddy crossing in the crowded streets,  
Stands a little maid with her basket full of posies,  
Proffering all who pass her choice of knitted sweets,  
Tempting Age with heart's ease, court- ing Youth with innocence and grace,  
Age disdain the heart's ease,  
Love rejects the roses;  
London life is busy—  
Who can stop for posies?

One man is too grave, another is too gay—  
This man has his hothouse, that man not a penny;  
Flowers are too common in the month of May,  
And the things most common least attract the many.

Ill on London crossings  
Pares the sale of posies;  
Age disdain the heart's ease,  
Youth rejects the roses.

## HANGING PICTURES DANGEROUS.

[Kansas City Journal.]  
"Railroad casualties receive such wide publicity," said an instructor, a busy day, "that there is a common belief on the part of the public that one is more liable to accidents while traveling than when being the simple life in the confines of his home."

"As a matter of fact, statistics show that accident insurance companies pay more losses to people who get injured in their own homes or on their premises than they do to people hurt in railway accidents. Insurance companies pay more money to people who get hurt hanging pictures or taking stoves apart than they do to the victims of head-on collisions. It sounds strange, but it's the truth."

## A USE FOR ALL.

[Literary Digest.]  
"You have three pairs of glasses, professor."  
"Yes, I use one to read with, one to see at a distance, and the third to find the other two."

## FIRST AID.

[Ladies' Home Journal.]  
A prominent physician was recently called to the telephone by a colored woman formerly in the service of his wife. In great agitation the woman advised the physician that her youngest child was in a bad way. "What seems to be the trouble?" asked the doctor.  
"Doc, she done swallowed a bottle of ink."  
"I'll be over there in a short while to see her," said the doctor. "While you done anything for her?"  
"I done give her three pieces of blotting paper," Doc said the colored woman, doubtfully.

## ONE GOOD DOG.

[London Mail.]  
Fox, a Brussels police dog, has just arrested, after an exciting chase, a burglar who was making off with valuables amounting to \$800.

## MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.

[New York Tribune.]  
No little relief will be felt by the public at the announcement of one of their number that "suffragettes" are not "frumps." Such minor questions as the tariff, immigration and the cause of financial panics may now be taken up in their regular order.

## DOMINION PLANS TO GIVE BIG FAIR

International Exposition to Demonstrate Resources of Canada May Occur in 1911.

Ottawa, March 30.—Canada's growing importance as a nation is to find expression in an international exposition in 1911, if the present plans are successfully carried out. Canada never has been the scene of an international exposition, the nearest approach to it being the Toronto Exposition, open two weeks every year, which, in many respects, equals some of the expositions of world-wide character held in the United States and Europe. But Canada has been a liberal contributor to the expositions of other countries. It was represented at the Paris exposition to the amount of \$150,000; had a building at the world's fair at Chicago which cost something more than \$75,000; was represented at the Pan-American in Buffalo; at the Louisiana Purchase in St. Louis; and at the more recent exposition in Belfast, Ireland, as well as numerous lesser expositions. Now the Dominion figures that it is her time to play hostess.

Application has been made to the Dominion Parliament for a grant of \$3,000,000 to start the project moving. In other countries most of the capital has been furnished by private individuals, and the Governments have guaranteed bond issues.

It is proposed to hold the exposition in Montreal, as the year 1911 will be the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of that city as a trading post. It is understood there will be no trouble obtaining the necessary capital if the Dominion Government sanctions the enterprise.

The project, which as yet is in more or less of a tentative state, is being quietly advocated to avoid arousing opposition from some of the communities which now run annual expositions of more or less drawing power.

One of the most enthusiastic promoters of the exposition plan is Commissioner O'Hara, who has represented the Canadian Government at all the recent international expositions, both at home and abroad. He knows the advertising value of enterprises of this kind to the countries undertaking them. He is confident also that the countries of Europe, particularly Great Britain, France and Germany, which are now striving to extend their trade relations with Canada, will be glad to exhibit their products. It goes without saying that the United States would be only too willing to make a fitting contribution.

The project, in its initial stages, calls for the expenditure of about \$10,000,000 on buildings alone, although the projectors protest they do not intend to emulate the extravagance of the American exposition in Canada, and to open the exposition about May, and close it the last of October.

It is planned not only to afford visitors an opportunity to learn something of the resources of Canada, but to take them through the great boundless west and give them an idea of the opportunity this region offers to capitalists and settlers. The great trunk lines nearly all have their headquarters in Montreal, and it is proposed to give them a special train in sympathy with the project.

In deciding upon the year 1911, promoters of the enterprise had in mind that similar expositions are projected for 1909, 1910, 1912 and 1914. In 1909 it is proposed to hold the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, Wash. In 1910 the Isthmian Canal Exposition in Tampa, Fla., is to be held. Japan will seek to gain the attention of the world in 1912 with a six months' exposition in Tokyo, while Baltimore, Md., is planning to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Star Spangled Banner and the centenary anniversary of the climax of the war of 1812, with an international exposition. Canada undoubtedly will be found doing her share towards making all of these successful.

## NOW TO MAKE BEST HOME REMEDY

A Fine Prescription To Relieve Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble

A large New York health publication tells its readers of a number of simple and safe prescriptions that can be made at home. The following, however, for the cure of rheumatism and kidney and bladder troubles, receives the greatest praise, viz., Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. These simple, harmless ingredients can be obtained at any good prescription pharmacy at little cost, and are mixed by shaking well in a bottle.

The dose for adults is a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime, drinking a full tumblerful of water after each dose. It is further stated that this prescription is a positive remedy for kidney trouble and lame back, weak bladder and urinary difficulties, especially of the elderly people, and one of the best things to be used in rheumatic afflictions, relieving the aches and pains and reducing swelling.

A well-known local druggist states that this mixture acts directly upon the eliminative tissues of the kidneys; cleanses these spongylike organs and gives them power to sift and strain the poisonous waste matter and uric acid from the blood which is the cause of rheumatism.

Cut this out and hand to some sufferer, which would certainly be an act of humanity

Order your New Hat in time for Easter.

**J. H. CHAPMAN & CO**

New Idea Dress Patterns, 10c each. All the new styles.

## Prices That Say "Come to the Lace and Trimming Counter Tomorrow"

A special sale at the Lace and Trimming Counter tomorrow—first choice is best choice, so come early.

|                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>LACES</b></p> <p>500 yards Nottingham Valenciennes Lace and Insertion, from ½-inch to 2 inches wide. To clear on Wednesday at</p> <p><b>Half Price</b></p> | <p><b>RUFFLING</b></p> <p>Black Pleated Chiffon Ruffling, 4 and 9 inches wide. Regular price 12c and 20c yard. On sale Wednesday,</p> <p><b>5c Yard</b></p> | <p><b>TRIMMINGS</b></p> <p>20 boxes assorted lines of Dress Trimmings, up-to-date goods. Worth 25c to \$1.00 yard. On sale Wednesday,</p> <p><b>10 and 25c Yd.</b></p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Wednesday Half Price Sale of Hand Bags**

For just one day you may take your choice of any Hand Bag in stock for exactly half-price. One of the handsomest showings we ever made. Every bag is worth its regular price; all new; none are shop-worn. See them at the front counter tomorrow.

50 only solid leather Hand Bags, black, were \$1.00 at..... 50c  
50 only solid leather Hand Bags, black and white, \$1.50 at..... 75c  
100 only solid leather Hand Bags, black only, were \$2.00 at..... \$1.00  
25 only Hand Bags in velvet, crocodile, alligator, pig skin, bear skin; colors are in green, gray, brown and burgundy; were \$3.50, Wednesday choice ..... \$1.75  
35 only fitted seal and walrus Hand Bags, in black and brown, were \$4.00, at ..... \$2.00  
20 only black seal Hand Bags, were \$5.00 and \$6.00, at \$2.50 and \$3  
1 only sash velvet crocodile Hand Bag, fitted with fan, purse, case, smelling salts, etc., was \$10, at ..... \$5.00

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

## FINDS A CURE FOR DOPE FIENDS CANUCK MAY GO TO THE CABINET CLUB BET STOPS LONDON TRAFFIC

Gotham Doctor After Demonstrating Will Publish the Remedy.

Dr. Macnamara's Name Mentioned in Connection With Downing Street Shuffle.

Fence Erected on a Wager Remains in Street Seven Months.

New York, March 30.—Dr. C. C. Langsdorf, who has been studying the treatment of morphia cases for several years, today started a demonstration in Bellevue hospital of what he claims to be a cure for the habit.

Dr. Langsdorf this morning was provided with three cases of an apparently hopeless type of morphia fiends. Dr. Hastings, visiting physician, and Dr. Kearns, house physician, were present when they were treated. The three patients, all white men, are under thirty years of age. One, who was about to be released from the ward after the customary treatment, was found to have been eating "yenheesh" all during his treatment to keep up an appearance of strength and buoyancy.

"Yenheesh," which is the scrapings of bowls of opium pipes, was found on the man's person in a tobacco bag. It is used only by the "down and out" fiend who has reached the stage where he no longer can buy morphia and a needle.

Dope Before the Dose.

Dr. Langsdorf, explaining that he desired the patients to have their full accustomed measure of the drug so there could be no condition of collapse from the lack of it while his potion was at work, gave to each patient seven grains of morphia. The men then took a dose of the "cure" provided by Dr. Langsdorf and were put under watch for the night. Tomorrow morning they will get their usual portion of morphia, just as if they were not under treatment for a cure of the habit.

"It will require seventy-two hours to effect a cure," said Dr. Langsdorf. "At the end of that time the three men under treatment will find themselves in the same physical conditions they were in before they took the first dose of morphia. The formula I have prescribed for them awakens and gives back life to the secretive and executive powers that have been partially paralyzed by the use of the drug. While this is the first public demonstration, it is not the first experiment. I have cured many friends and only one of many has fallen by the wayside after having been cured."

"I have nothing to gain personally by the development of this cure. I am giving it freely to humanity, and before I left Bellevue today I gave the prescription to the physicians who witnessed the demonstration and the beginning of the treatment. At the end of the seventy-two hours I will give it to the press and any victim of the drug may use it and cure himself."

Habit Among Physicians.

"There is a great number of morphia fiends who at present are hopelessly in the grasp of the vice. Twenty per cent of my own profession use the drug. They do not believe they will become victims of morphia and take a little of it to induce sleep. Finally they fall into the use of it as do the doctors."

Dr. Langsdorf, when asked if the appetite for the drug is entirely destroyed after the use of his "cure," said he merely put the victim back on his feet.

A HEAVYWEIGHT CONTEST.

San Francisco, March 30.—Jim Flynn and Al Kaufmann, heavyweights, were matched yesterday for fight twenty rounds in this city April 30th.

London, March 30.—It is now recognized that important changes in the British Cabinet are imminent. Some one of the younger members of the ministry will be raised to cabinet rank. It is considered probable, however, that the result of the election in Peckham, where the Unionist candidate secured a tremendous majority, will deter Mr. Asquith, who is now leader of the Government, from making any appointments that would necessitate any new member of the cabinet standing for re-election in an unsafe constituency. This is the case with Winston Churchill, who would have to seek re-election in Manchester if he were promoted to cabinet rank, and it is suggested that Dr. Macnamara will get the post that otherwise would undoubtedly be offered to Mr. Churchill. Dr. Macnamara's seat in North Camberwell is considered safe, having given a Liberal majority of 2,817 in the general election two years ago.

The Peckham election has so fired with enthusiasm the Unionists that a reversal of the verdict of the general election, which gave the Liberal party the largest majority in British annals, is predicted within the next two years.

The impression is widespread among those who view the political situation in this country with partisan prejudice that the Government party in the House of Commons is slowly going to pieces.

No person has ever pretended to regard this party as anything else than a coalition, made up of Nonconformists, Radicals, Socialists, Laborites and Nationalists, in addition to those who may be regarded as the genuine, old-fashioned, dyed-in-the-wool Liberals. This aggregation was brought about by freely promising legislation of an advanced and almost revolutionary character because of its inability to please all of its supporters. The Liberal Government has already suffered some defections, and is likely to suffer more.

Nationalists.

The Pall Mall Gazette published a cartoon recently entitled "Terra Indivisa," in which it took note of recent losses of strength sustained by the Government, and intimated that the next loss may be through the withdrawal from its aggregation of the Irish Nationalists. The cartoon shows a crumbling rock, a portion of the rock, showing the profile of John Redmond, the Irish Parliamentary leader, shows signs of falling off. Mr. Whiteley, the chief Liberal Whip, warns Asquith that "it," the Nationalist contingent, is "breaking away."

Off in the east the sun of tariff reform is rising, the intimation of the cartoonist evidently being that presently the Liberal will be driven out of power to make way for men who have subscribed to the Birmingham doctrine of protection.

PLAN VON DER AHE BENEFIT.

St. Louis, March 30.—Adversity has overtaken and almost overwhelmed Christ Von der Ahe, one of the most notable and picturesque personalities identified with professional baseball. To provide him with means to engage in business President R. L. Hedges, president of the Browns, and M. Stanley Robinson, president of the Cardinals, have designated as Von der Ahe day, Thursday, April 9, and have generously donated the proceeds to their unfortunate predecessor.

