

## London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1833.]

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Friday, Sept. 30, 1898.

## Yesterday's Voting.

A plebiscite is not legislation. It is simply an expression of opinion.

The weather-and-roads conditions yesterday throughout the Dominion were all that could have been desired; so that no one can plead adverse conditions in these respects as a reason for not giving expression to his opinion.

To ascertain the mind of the people, as indicated by yesterday's vote all over Canada, we must look at figures comparatively.

The total vote cast—combining those for and those against prohibition—is very much below the total combined vote cast in the previous plebiscites of several years ago.

In the total vote in favor of prohibition, there has been a great falling off, in comparison with the previous provincial plebiscite. This decrease has occurred in every province.

An interesting point will be the total number of persons who voted on the subject of prohibition, on both sides combined, as compared with the total number of persons, on both sides combined, who voted in the last Dominion or the last Provincial election. It may require some days to get the full figures, and to reckon up the percentages of popular interest and of popular indifference. All that is certain, meantime, is that a much smaller percentage of the total vote turned out to exercise the privilege in the plebiscite, than usually turns out to vote in other cases.

The cities of Ontario and Quebec, with one exception, declined to make expressions in favor of prohibition. Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Windsor, Chatham, St. Thomas, Stratford, Victoria, St. Catharines, all said No, with majorities ranging from Montreal's negative 10,000, downward.

The cities of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick seem generally to have expressed themselves in favor of prohibition.

The Province of Quebec goes against prohibition by a majority of 40,000.

In all the other Provinces, the plebiscite expression and majority in favor of prohibition, as compared with the provincial plebiscites of several years since, are much diminished. For example, in the last Ontario plebiscite, the popular majority for was over 80,000; this year only 10,000, more or less. Nova Scotia, for, last plebiscite, 33,000 odd majority; this year, 17,000.

It was admitted on all hands, previous to yesterday's voting, that the attempt to frame, pass, and work a prohibitory law for the whole Dominion would be justifiable only at the request of a decisively overwhelming majority as expressed through the balances in the plebiscite. So far from there being any measureable unanimity that the most practicable method of dealing with the evil growing out of the use of intoxicating liquors is prohibition, opinion, throughout the Dominion as a whole, is not very unequally divided; while the second most important Province of the Dominion goes heavily against the idea. Take Ontario and Quebec Provinces together, there is an adverse majority of over 20,000.

There seems to be one main lesson, now that prohibition, at all events at any early date, is apparently a legislative and electoral impossibility, and that is, that all those who desire to diminish the evils of the liquor traffic should get together on the platform of the practicable. Nor, in view of the magnificent progress made in Ontario in the last 25 years, under license enactments—which can, if need be, be made more efficient—there any room for men and women of breadth of vision to be cast down.

The lessons of yesterday's plebiscite, while not of a character to please extremists on either side, are also not of a character to suggest presumption on the part of those engaged in the liquor traffic, nor of a character to suggest despondency to those who have the mental perspective to keep in view the significant advances made during the last quarter of a century.

## An Unfounded Criticism.

The Hamilton Spectator publishes an article copied from Saturday's Ottawa Journal, in which Hon. David Mills is criticised for "yielding to French influence" in recommending the commutation of Guillemin's sentence of death to one of imprisonment for life.

We are credibly informed that there is not a particle of foundation for the statements made in the Journal, that Guillemin's sentence was not commuted on account of his youth, and the Spectator's statement is as void of truth as the Journal's. The truth is that the feeling amongst the French-Canadians was very strongly against Guillemin. They were of the impression that he murdered his uncle, La Plante, and that the sentence ought to have been carried into execution against him. The evidence, we understand, presented difficulties that were not explained, and although there was a great deal of it that pointed to the guilt of Guillemin, there were some portions of it that seemed to point strongly in the other direction. We do not favor the notion that newspapers should indulge in criticism of the conduct of ministers in respect of the exercise of the clemency of the Crown, when these newspapers have neither evidence nor facts before them. Such criticism can have very little value, and is certainly not candid. To say that Mr. Mills' French-Canadian colleagues desired to screen Guillemin is, we believe, absolutely void of all foundation. We believe there is no case in the history of this country, nor in England, where the extreme penalty has been enforced against the view taken by the trial judge, and until the Spectator can show what the report of the trial judge is, it is not in a position to adversely criticise the conduct of the Minister of Justice.

## The Revolution in Boot and Shoe Manufacture.

The leading manufacturer of boots and shoes in the great shoemaking district of Northampton, England, is now on a second visit to Canada and the United States. His return to this continent reminds us that in the interval a revolution has been effected in the great foot-cover industry in the British Isles. A little over a dozen years ago, this enterprising manufacturer came to America. He had been told that the New England boot and shoe manufacturers were certain to capture not only the boot and shoe trade of the foreign and colonial markets, but of Great Britain itself, by virtue of their use of mechanical devices in production, and he was determined to see for himself. He visited Lynn and other great boot and shoe manufacturing centers, and closely investigated the wonderful machines that were then novelties to him and to other Englishmen; and he re-crossed the Atlantic, firmly convinced that what had been reported was true—that unless machinery of the modern type replaced ordinary hand-production, the British boot and shoe industry would be sent to the wall by the enterprising Yankee. He communicated this discovery to his men, but as is generally the case when machinery is introduced into an industry, hitherto largely carried on by hand, the operatives were decidedly skeptical, and, refusing to believe their employer, went on strike against the introduction of machinery. The strike lasted over six months, and cost the manufacturer a great sum. But so firmly was he convinced that the view he entertained was the correct one, that he resolutely held to his original determination in that unfortunate struggle. Other firms followed his example in a short time, and today everywhere throughout Great Britain the best known machinery is in use, and the at one time threatened capture of the British market by the enterprising United States manufacturers was averted all along the line.

The workers, in view of the after-effects, now wonder how they ever came to oppose a revolution so necessary to the maintenance of a great British industry in face of the keen competition of their shrewd and advantageously placed New England competitors. Everywhere throughout Great Britain today, the newest and most improved methods in the production of boots and shoes have been adopted. Indeed, the tables are turned, and the British manufacturer who, in earlier days, came to the United States to obtain the machines so cleverly invented by mechanical geniuses in the neighboring republic has himself turned inventor, and brings to this country a machine which he claims beats all the contrivances for speedy production that has yet been placed on the market. This machine, which is patented by the English manufacturer, who was the first to recognize that the boot and shoe industry of Britain had to be conducted largely by machinery, or would have to succumb to Yankee ingenuity, is made to perform a remarkable feat. By one operation, it makes the iron or copper pegs that are put into the soles of boots and shoes, and it drives them into their places as effectively as if done by hand, but with infinitely greater speed.

This adaptability to new conditions shows that the enterprising Englishman is not exactly the slow-going, behind-the-age, unduly conservative individual that he has been represented to be. At least, the English boot and shoe trade has been kept in the van, and now it has undertaken to lead the procession. As the British boot and shoe maker can often buy his leather on this side of the Atlantic consider-

ably cheaper than on the Canadian or United States boot and shoe manufacturer, he has another strong advantage in many countries of the world. And if he is only ready to make and market the descriptions of boots and shoes which the people desire, he can distance all competitors.

Canadians can learn from the experiences herein related the elements that make for success in the keen struggle to obtain and to hold fast markets either at home or abroad. Under the modern competitive system, where would the British boot and shoe trade be today if the opponents of production with the aid of machinery had succeeded in preventing the use of these labor-saving appliances throughout the United Kingdom? The use of the very best mechanical contrivances has alone saved to Great Britain her great boot and shoe industry.

Yesterday's result seems to be a case where both sides will claim a moral victory.

Mr. Whitney's language shows how completely he has come under the Tupper influence.

Some of the Democrat State Conventions are renouncing free silver. The split is fortunate for the Republican party, which might be defeated this fall if opposed by a united Democracy.

Starvation is ravaging Cuba. If the United States failed to feed its own soldiers properly, it can hardly afford adequate and immediate relief to a whole country. Uncle Sam's heart is big enough and ready enough, but the Government machinery seems to be woefully weak. However, the nation has learned a lesson, and will profit by it in the future.

## LIGHT AND SHADE.

## No Wonder.

"He does not love me any more," The maiden sang to shame him; And as the notes reached papa's ears He murmured "I don't blame him."

## A Poor Unfortunate.

His boss went dead an' his mule went lame; He lost six cows in a poker game; A hurricane came on a summer day, An' carried the house whar he lived away; Then a earthquake come when that wuz gone, An' swallowed the land that the house stood on! An' the tax collector, he come roun' An' charged him up fer the hole in the groun'! An' the city marshal, he come in view An' said he wanted his street tax, too!

Did he moan an' sigh? Did he set an' cry An' cuss the hurricane sweepin' by? Did he grieve that his old friends failed to call When the earthquake come and swallowed all? Never a word of blame he said With all them troubles on top of his head! Not him! He climbed to the top o' the hill, Whar standin' room wuz left him still, An' barin' his head, here's what he said: "I reckon it's time to git up an' git; But, Lord, I hain't had the measles yet!"

Frank L. Stanton, in the Atlanta Constitution.

## Christmas Sermion.

To be honest, to be kind; to earn a little, and to spend a little less; to make, on the whole, one family happier for his presence; to renounce, where that shall be necessary, and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, without capitulation; above all, on the same grim conditions to keep his hands with himself; here is a task for all that man has of fortitude and delicacy.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## A MODERN ROMANCE

Frenchman Who Was King of the Cannibals in Australia—His Queer Experiences.

[London Spectator.]

The chief, or rather the most popular and exciting event in the meeting of the British Association at Bristol this week has been the strange tale told by M. de Rougemont, who declares that he lived for 30 years among cannibal tribes in Australia, and was treated by them as a chief or king. The genuineness of his statement has been challenged, but we note that the experts at the British Association, including some Australians, appear to accept his narrative, and that what seemed his most "difficult" statement—i.e., the riding on a turtle, being being done by kicking the turtle in the eye—has been vouched for by an admiral. Admiral Moresby's letter in Wednesday's Daily Chronicle shows that turtle riding is a well recognized mode of water progression among the natives on the Australian station. We gather, indeed, from Admiral Moresby's statement that a misanthropic "sitting well back" on a turtle is far safer than when engaged in the horse-riding expeditions which he always insists on taking when he gets on shore.

M. de Rougemont's regular paper was read at the meeting of the geographical section on Monday, and described how he was shipwrecked in the year 1865, and how he wandered about the northern part of the Australian continent for many years, trying to make his way back to civilization. He once or twice met parties of white explorers, but being stark naked and smeared with black greasy clay, he was always taken for a savage and regarded with dread. At last he got tired of the hopeless search, and determined to live in solitude. His savage friends, however, suggested that instead he should be king among them. He accepted the offer, and for twenty years "ruled a king the pathless wilds" of Northern Australia. Then came the influenza and destroyed his wife and children. Thus left alone he determined to try to re-civilize himself, and this time succeeded. One of the incidents recorded by M. de Rougemont is very picturesque. In 1875 he found an old newspaper on a white man's trail, and much of the information this paper contained puzzled him greatly, and he

nearly worried himself into insanity over a statement that "the Deputies of Alsace and Lorraine had refused to vote in the German parliament, and had walked out." Turn it over how he might, "he could not understand how the representatives of two great departments in his own country could possibly be in the German Parliament, as of course he knew nothing of the war of 1870."

## WAITING FOR CROMER

Before Dealing With the Fashoda Affair.

The French Placed in a Difficult Position.

Execution of the Plotters Against China's Emperor.

The Powers' Ultimatum Laid Before the Porte.

English Press Comment on the Plebiscite Proceedings.

London, Sept. 30.—The London correspondent of the Birmingham Post learns that nothing will be done by the government in the matter of the French occupation of Fashoda until Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent in Egypt, who left here on Monday, arrives in Cairo, where the first stage of the negotiations will be carried on. The French ministers apparently desire to remove the arena of discussion as far as possible from Paris. In Paris it is considered necessary in diplomatic circles that the Egyptian question should be sifted to the bottom, and a modus vivendi established in order to reach an equitable and logical solution.

The Chronicle says it fears that while Englishmen and Frenchmen are speculating as to the outcome of the Fashoda affair there is little left to speculate about. The contingency of Major Marchand's arrival was anticipated and provided against weeks ago, and everything has since passed exactly as was arranged. There is nothing in British or Egyptian law to prevent Major Marchand from displaying the tricolor flag so long as he refrains from hostility, but the presence of the flag is as destitute of international meaning as would be the shot in Paris. The real significance of the situation is that the French placed themselves in a difficult position, from which Great Britain has every desire to assist in extricating.

The next move, in any event, will be taken by France, and short of the withdrawal of the French ambassador from London and a declaration of war, there is no alternative but to accept the situation. Great Britain will not allow armed reinforcements to reach Major Marchand, whose return will accordingly be a mere matter of time. When France has accepted the inevitable at Fashoda it is probable that Great Britain will assent to the neutralization of the Nile from its mouth to the lakes, thus extending the principle on which the international status of the Suez Canal was established.

THE POWERS' ULTIMATUM. Paris, Sept. 30.—It is reliably reported that the ultimatum of the powers to Turkey regarding the Island of Crete was presented to the sultan yesterday.

FATAL MISTAKE. Berlin, Sept. 30.—A railway collision between a goods and a passenger train occurred at Crossen, on the Oder. Four persons were killed and many severely injured. The accident was due to a mistake of pointsmen.

CONSPIRATORS BEHEADED.

London, Sept. 30.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says: Six reformists, namely: Kang Yuwei's brother, one censor and four head clerks of the cabinet, including a son of the governor of Hu Pui—were executed on Thursday for alleged conspiracy against the dowager empress. There is no execution here and everything is proceeding as usual.

EMPEROR'S DEATH EXPECTED.

The announcement of the emperor's death is expected soon, and the dowager empress is likely to appoint a figurehead as his successor, retaining the real power herself. One report says the empress has strong views regarding Russia, and she is likely to restore Li Hung Chang to power, he is not likely to countenance his Russian leanings.

PEKIN PALACE AFFAIRS.

Pekin, Sept. 27, via Shanghai, Sept. 29.—The developments of palace affairs confirms the belief that the empress has the greatest influence over the emperor, by the radical reforms which he had decreed, prepared by himself for the dowager empress; the successive edicts furnish a history of the trend of affairs. The emperor's chief adviser, Kang Yuwei, obtained the emperor's reforms, and in unbounded influence over him, and opposed him, and consulted the dowager empress as to the means for nullifying these reforms.

DOWNFALL DUE TO DRESS.

The current story is that the immediate cause of the emperor's downfall was that he appeared one day in European clothes. This offense, it appears, was aggravated by the arrival in China of the Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, which alarmed the palace officials as foreshadowing Japanese domination in the empire's councils. Thereupon, the dowager empress deposed her nephew before the Pekin powers were aware that she had left the summer palace. Kang Yuwei, foreseeing trouble, fled two days before the crisis. His followers were arrested today.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT ON THE PLEBISCITE.

London, Sept. 30.—The Morning Post says: "The prohibition movement in Canada, instituted by the Laurier Government, is more in the way of a redemption of an election pledge than anything else. The idea that any serious condition is involved in the matter may be left out of the account. We are not willing to credit members of the enlightened government with the belief that a made so crude and unstatesmanlike is a remedy for the recognized ills of temperance." The Daily Chronicle says that Sir

## OAK HALL.

Just a little early for fall garments—just a little late for the summer ones. "Between hay and grass," as it were. Still we, as caterers to your needs, are prepared for your every want—be it cool clothes for hot days, or hot clothes for cool days.



Men's Tweed Suits, \$5 to \$7.50.  
Blue and Black Worsted Suits, \$6.25.  
Fine Blue Serge Suits, \$5 to \$10.

## Whipcord Overcoats.

Whipcord is the thing. Its use is established on account of its beauty and phenomenal strength and long wearableness. It wears clean and always looks fresh. Oak Hall Whipcord Coats are of the latest fashion. You buy them for \$12. They are lined with the very best armer satin, mohair sleeve linings and silk stitched.



## OAK HALL,

154 Dundas Street, - - London.

ALFRED TAYLOR, MANAGER.

Wilfrid Laurier's promise of a poll in the Dominion on prohibition is an awkward one for the government. The vote will likely be in favor of prohibition, which result will give Sir Wilfrid an opportunity for the exercise of his statesmanship.

The St. James Gazette says: "Whatever way 'Our Lady of the Stivers' votes there is not any likelihood that England or Europe will follow her example, for the simple reason that the sensible, practicable, easy-going in this world will not consent to be governed by the fussy, excitable and feather-headed."

## FIFTY KILLED.

The Old Story—Turks and Armenians Fighting.

Constantinople, Sept. 30.—Advices just received from Van say fighting has occurred at Atlasgorb, between the Turks and a number of Armenians from Russia. About 50 Armenians were killed.

## LONDON DETECTIVES

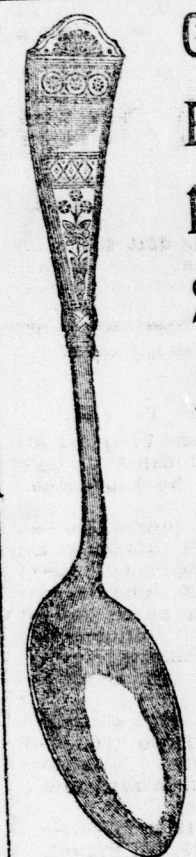
How They Are Trained in the Great Metropolis.

Begins His Career at the Foot—Is Under the Eye of Superiors.

It is an article of faith with most people connected with the criminal investigation department that detectives are born, not made. The process of selection followed by the authorities at Scotland Yard will not permit of any "duffers" finding their way into a body which has been recently described by a French magistrate as "the most effective force in Europe." An examination of the books at headquarters will show that the smartest men in the detective service at the present day have been evolved from the rawest material. In most cases they have been recruited from the working-classes throughout the country, from the towns and villages of England, Scotland, and Wales. Long ago had the place of sanctuary for crime and the great nursery of evil from all parts of the world, supplies only the smallest proportion of the men who are responsible for the maintenance of the law among Cockneys. Some of the greatest detectives of the age have been Irishmen, but only very few are accepted by the authorities nowadays. At one time a small percentage of recruits came from the Emerald Isle, but since the time of the Fenian and dynamite outrages there has not been a strong demand for candidates from that quarter. Of the men accepted in recent years it would seem that not 1 per cent. hails from the "Island of Saints." Apart from the slum in Hibernians, our London detective force may be regarded as a thoroughly cosmopolitan organization. Every detective begins his career at the lowest rung of the police ladder. When seeking employment in the London force, the young man from the country is promptly directed to the windmill Yard, where the work of winnowing the grain is begun. Physical fitness is an important qualification, and the candidate must be prepared to pass a very stiff manual examination. This may be one of the facts accounting for the large number of provincials who are accepted. After the doctor comes a test of the man's educational attainments. A writer in these columns has already pointed out that the clumsy criminal is fast becoming extinct, and, acting upon the principle of "diamond cut diamond," Scotland Yard must have men able to deal with the chloroform-pad, electric drills, and other resources of science unknown to the Bill Sikes of an earlier generation. It is for this reason that the standard of education is being gradually increased. Having been proved sound in mind and body, the candidates are sent to Wellington Barracks, where they are drilled every day for three weeks, or for such long period as may be deemed necessary.

This course finished, the novice is

HINTON & RUTBALL  
THE UNDERTAKERS.  
360 Richmond Street.  
Private residence, 48 Beecher  
Telephone—Store 440; House, 432. zxy



GENUINE  
ENGLISH  
RODGERS' A1  
SPOONS  
AND FORKS

Have stood the English test for 50 years. SUPERIOR to any SILVERWARE made in AMERICA.

Hobbs Hardware Company, London, - Ont

## EMPIRE

TYPEWRITERS  
NOTHING BETTER

anywhere at any price.

\$55 Guaranteed \$55

Send for booklet and copy of testimonials.

The Williams Mfg. Co., Limited.  
MONTREAL, P. Q.

attached to one of the police divisions of the metropolis, and another stage of training begins. His first duty is to attend the police courts daily, the object being to teach him the details of procedure, the manner of giving evidence, and the best way of conducting a case. The young constable is next entrusted to the care of an experienced officer, who pilots him around the vast streets of his division, shows him the chief resorts of crime, and gradually furnishes him with a fund of useful "tips." After a few days of this class of work he is supplied with uniform and truncheon. The days of apprenticeship are ended, and he goes forth to take a place among the rank and file of the metropolitan police.

There are three grades of unformed constables, and it is the ambition of most men in these to enter the detective force, promotion to which is accompanied by higher salary and improved social position. Even to the third-class policeman the chance of proving his quality soon comes, and in many cases advancement to the first class is very rapid. It is from the latter section that our detectives are chiefly recruited, but no man is accepted until he has succeeded in satisfying the divisional chief that he has some natural facility for the investigation of crime—London Telegraph.

Remember the Fly.