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Mr. Carnegie in Canada.

Mr. Carnegie's utterances command attention throughout the English-speaking world for several reasons: his vast wealth, his virile personality, his original views on international politics, his gift of trenchant expression, and his dual citizenship, which makes him a unique bond between the mother country and the republic.

He has bulked larger in the public eye since adopting the role of professional philanthropist. There is no precedent for his deliberate dispersion of one of the largest fortunes ever accumulated in private hands. Mr. Carnegie's native ability, and aptitude for business, would have made him a rich man in a land of opportunity under any circumstances; but his wealth would not have reached its colossal proportions had he not been aided by class legislation, which enabled him to collect inordinate profits from the users of iron and steel. His benefactions are a species of restitution to the public, though he may not view it in that light. Whatever his motives, he is making good use of his money, and setting an example to other multimillionaires, whose ruling passion is to augment fortunes already "swollen beyond healthy limits," in the words of President Roosevelt.

In his address to the Canadian Club, Toronto, last week, Mr. Carnegie descended on his favorite themes—universal peace, and the unity of the English-speaking race. His statement that the British Empire and the American republic derived no glory from the Boer and the Spanish wars, respectively, and would not have resorted to arms had they known what they know today, is calculated to give British and American patriots an uncomfortable feeling. Were not these wars glorified by the pulpits, press and forum of both nations? Mr. Carnegie is on less embarrassing ground when he predicts that English-speaking men will never stand face to face in battle again. To this sentiment Canadians say amen; and they hear with pleasure from the laird of Skibo that "never since the revolution has America felt so tenderly toward the old home."

Mr. Carnegie regarded the English-speaking race as a whole. When Europe was further consolidated, Great Britain would be dwarfed. She would become an alien in Europe and would come to look to her children across the Atlantic. "With outstretched arms America and Canada will welcome their mother and as the sun once shone upon a united English-speaking people, so it will do again." Through what political mutations Canada must pass in order that this reunion may be brought about, Mr. Carnegie's hearers are left to infer from this passage of his speech:

"I saw in my dreams Canada playing the part of Scotland, annexing her southern neighbor as Scotland did England, and then bossing her for her own good, as Scotland now does England, both in church and state—Scottish premiers, and both archbishops, Canterbury and York, typical Scots. I saw Canada then take by the hand the revered motherland and take with the other the hand of her big, hitherto somewhat strenuous brother, place the one in the other and unite them again, making out of the three lands—still sovereign states and so remaining—one grand nation as they were before. The capital removed to the center of population midway between the Pacific coast and Britain, which Lord Rosebery has said he would be quite willing to give to the native land, secure reunion, would thus bring it very near Washington or Ottawa as the center of population, and there's Pittsburgh and Toronto near by, but that is a detail. I bespeak the destiny as alone worthy of my native land, the mother surrounded by her devoted children—the giant child, her first born, and Canada the younger, but still more devoted daughter, vying in their efforts to lessen in some part the unpayable debt which all English-speaking men must ever owe to the sequestered isle, the old home of our race, our motherland, God bless her!"

Canada annexing and bossing the United States, and each remaining a sovereign state involves a seeming contradiction into which it is not necessary to inquire. The fusion of Great Britain, Canada and the United States in one grand nation—where do Australia and South Africa come in?—may be a utopian ideal, but it is a noble one. The duty that lies close at hand is to foster the spirit of unity, and toward this Mr. Carnegie is making a splendid contribution.

Lord Minto and India's Defense.

There is always a prospective storm center in the east, and there will be till Russia gets a port that is not too bad for a portion of the year. By the Japanese war, Russia has been deprived of Port Arthur, and she has

been driven out of the southern territory of China and Korea, which it was her intention to permanently gobble up, as she acquired the great plains of Central Asia, on which, almost everywhere, her flag now floats. As usual, Russia is sending emissaries into Persia, which is far from being a strongly defended nation, and it may only be a measurably short time till we hear of disturbance on the western borders of Persia that can only be put down by the aid of Russian troops. That will be the signal for Russia to make her next great advance. Will she be permitted? Only one power can estop her. That power is Great Britain. The temptation to Russia is most alluring, and the danger to British interests in India and the east is considered by many students of eastern affairs to be correspondingly great. Great Britain could not meet the situation by effective sea power alone, and this fact probably accounts for Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief of India, asking for and obtaining largely increased powers for a reorganization of the defenses of India. Lord Curzon, differed from Lord Kitchener on questions of military policy, and argued that Kitchener's plans threatened the supremacy of the civil power. The military chieftain was upheld by the Imperial authorities, hence Curzon's resignation. There is no likelihood, however, that his successor, Lord Minto, will place any difficulties in Kitchener's path. He has always very much favored independent powers being given in military matters to commanders-in-chief. It was current report in Ottawa, when Lord Minto was governor-general, that he entertained the view that the generals at the head of our military forces should, in military matters, practically be irresponsible to the civil head. He did not get his way, fortunately. But in India he succeeded to a state of affairs in this regard that must have been to his liking, and there is every reason for the belief that in the carrying out of schemes for the defense of India, and for the provision of means generally to combat Russian aggression, whether in Persia or in Afghanistan, Lord Kitchener will have no warmer ally than Lord Minto.

At the same time, the subordination of the military to the civil power is a principle that lies at the foundation of the British constitution and British political philosophy. Lord Curzon, who ought to know India as thoroughly as the western mind can know it, declares that a fundamental error has been made. He maintains that the government of India is essentially a civil problem, not a military one, and that any derogation of the office of viceroy, which symbolizes British authority to the native imagination, is an undermining of British prestige fraught with the utmost danger. There is every reason to think that the British Government is in sympathy with Lord Curzon's views, which are, indeed, good. Liberal doctrine, but the Indian Secretary, Mr. John Morley, in the spirit of his well-known book on "Compromise," hesitates to radically disturb what has been done by his predecessors, and will probably work back to the old state of affairs by careful degrees.

The French will engage in riots tomorrow, and elections on May 6. Isn't this putting the cart before the horse?

The volume of Canadian capital pouring into Cuba and Mexico is a token of Canadian wealth and enterprise; but why should Canadian capital go abroad for investment?

The C. P. R. has issued a bulletin reporting that seedling is nearly completed throughout the Canadian West, and that at nearly all points there is an increased acreage of between 5 and 40 per cent.

Another British lord has notified hundreds of tenants to get off his land, which he will convert into a shooting preserve. This case ought to strengthen the Government's hands in reforming the land laws.

The Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, have made a hit in New York. The Queen's Own is a fine regiment, ready to do its duty, but it is to be hoped that as between Canada and the United States in future, troops will never be employed, except to show purposes.

Speaking at Ottawa Saturday, Mr. Carnegie described Sir Wilfrid Laurier as one of the five greatest men in the world. In his book, "Triumph of Democracy," he declared that no colony could produce a great man. Mr. Carnegie has learned something in his brief visit to Canada. Come again, Andy.

Consulting Physician's Duty.
[Life.]
Tommy—Papa, what is a consulting physician?
Papa—He is a doctor who is called in at the last moment to share the blame.

It Might Have Been Worse.
[New York Sun.]
The crumb of comfort for humanity that is to be found in the San Francisco horror is the fact that the earthquake convulsion began at dawn and not several hours later when the business of living would have been well under

way. One shrinks from the effort to imagine what the consequences would have been then, with the commercial and industrial district thronged in office, shop, mill and street with men, women and children at work and happy to be working.

Stones as Postoffices.

[London Daily Mail.]

While excavating for the new railway buildings at Capetown recently some workmen found a number of the curious old "postoffice stones." In years gone by it was the regular practice with the commanders of the English and Dutch East India Companies' fleets to leave a package of letters under large stones on the shore to be taken to Europe by the next home-going fleet.

These stones all bear rudely carved "look hereunder for letters." Then follow the names of the commander and of the ship, with the dates of arrival and departure.

Women in the Trades.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

The directory also shows that woman has made greater strides in New York than anywhere else. Those who think women should stay at home and sweep the dishes and wash the floor will have their feelings stirred by what is to follow. For Anna Kaplan, Augusta Leary, Minnie Hain, are glaziers; Helen Briggs and Florence Truman are electricians; Regina Dolla deals in coal; another woman owns a paper box factory; there are five women undertakers; there are more than a dozen women photographers; there are scores upon scores of women lawyers; there are five women engineers (civil and mechanical); several women are architects, and good ones. Among the other trades and professions invaded by women in this city are the following: Cabinetmakers, shoemakers, trunkmakers, stove repairers, stevedores, truck "men," painters, ship chandlers, rag dealers, nickel platers, pawnbrokers, astrologers, regalia makers, real estate dealers, pot and pearl ash dealers, manufacturers of ivory toilet articles, jewelry dealers, hats and caps, paper hangers, foreign exchange brokers, printers, and so on down the list. There is hardly a business, trade or profession but what has been taken over by the hands of women. Saloon keepers is it necessary to say there are hundreds of them?

As Kipling and Stevenson Saw It.

[New York Post.]

Kipling found San Francisco sprawled shamefully over the steep hills; Stevenson merely noted the steep hills, and contrasted them with the usual juxtaposition of splendor and distress. Streets ran "under the same name between monumental warehouses, the dens and taverns of thieves, and the swart and shrubby of the poor." The "sharp inequalities of the ground, and the sea bordering on so many sides, greatly exaggerates these contrasts." Stevenson describes a street that "the old San Franciscoers would be familiar. It 'took its rise among blowing sands, somewhere in view of the Lone Mountain Cemetery; ran for a term across that rather windy Olympus of Nob Hill, or past the just sketched its front; passed almost immediately after through a stage of little houses, the eye of the observer this diagnostic peculiarity, that the huge brass plates upon the small and highly colored doors bore only the first name of ladies—Nora, or Lily, or Florence—traversed Chinatown, where it was doubtless undisturbed with opium cellars, and its blocks pierced, after the multitude of rabbit warrens, with a hundred doors and passages and galleries; enjoyed a glimpse of fifth publicity, among dives and warehouses towards the city front and the region of the water rats."

The Retort Courteous.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Miss Blizzy—"I notice you're cleaning house, Mrs. Newcomer, and I was afraid you might be tempted to throw your rubbish out on the back lot. I just wanted to say that we don't do that sort of thing here."

Mrs. Newcomer—"I burned all our rubbish in the furnace this morning. Miss Blizzy, including an old book on 'Etiquette,' which I might have saved for you."

If a Girl.

[Atholton Globe.]

If a girl will not assist her mother with the house-cleaning she should at least have the decency not to appear on the street in her best clothes while her mother is at home beating carpet and washing windows.

Dolls' Mothers' Meeting.

[Dundee Advertiser.]

Bit by bit the advertisers are making havoc of children's play. The latest educational theory is that girls should be taught "the art and science of motherhood" by means of their dolls. The dolls are to be brought to school—they are to be properly bathed and clothed, and object lessons are to be given to the children as to various hygienic habits by which the health of the dolls should be thoroughly safeguarded. The preparation of the food for the dolls is also to be taught, though it is not said who is to eat the food after the various experiments in preparation. Perhaps the neophyte in motherhood is to be punished for her failures by having to eat them. The lessons are graded according to the presumed ages of the dolls, and at the proper period the imaginary teeth will be expected. Now, the question is whether the future generation of mothers will allow their daughters to have dolls, or will their own recollections be so appalling that they will forbid them altogether.

Vain Wishes.

[From Life.]

Shakespeare was putting the finishing touches on "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Dropping his pen he sighed: "If there were only two or three centuries later!"

"And why, William?" asked Francis Bacon.

"We could write in a pair for a

wooden Indian and a bale of hay, and put this on a musical extravaganza and reuse on our fortunes within three months."

Lunch Postponed.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Teacher—William, I hope you have a good excuse for being absent from school yesterday.

William—Yes, um. You see I went home for my lunch, and it took me so long to get there that the lunch was all cleared away, so I had to wait till supper time, and that made it too late to come back.

The End Was Desisted For.

[Chicago Record.]

"There has never been any doubt in my mind," he said, "that I am destined for some extraordinary end."

Then he stepped on a banana peel and skinned his nose on the end of a wheel barrow handle.

Saskatchewan's Glorious Climate.

[Saskatoon (Sask.) Phoenix.]

While stories of snowstorms in Montreal and South Dakota are circulated in the press, the weather in this Saskatchewan valley continues to be of the most beautiful character. Good Friday was a charming day, and today is another of the same. The indications are for an Easter Sunday of the premier class.

It is a remarkable fact that although the Saskatchewan valley is situated considerably north of the 49th parallel, the climate is much more moderate and actually warmer and more pleasant, less subject to the extremes of heat and cold, than parts of Canada farther east, or than the northwestern states of the union. The possession of such a climate, along with the excellent quality of the soil, makes Saskatchewan valley a land of promise. Seeding and farm work are in full swing this week, and building operations are proceeding in Saskatchewan with activity.

Same Purpose.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

"Johnnie, you shouldn't have eaten those preserved fruits. They were placed on the table merely to fill up."

"Well, ma, that's just what I used them for."

Yellow Politics.

[Hamilton Times.]

Now the Mail is championing the cause of German tariff discrimination against Canada, because Canada gave a preference to Great Britain. That's yellow dog politics.

BALLOONS AND THE NORTH POLE

[From the New York World, April 26.]

Full of hope for his project and cheered by a personal message from a busy President, Walter Wellman sailed from New York yesterday to make final preparations for his North Pole expedition by balloon. If his plans carry he will, after some airship tests in July, make his crucial ascent from Spitzbergen in August. On a like mission Solomon August Andree started from Dane Island for his fatal cruise in the air July 11, 1907.

When Andree made his attempt there had been for more than 30 years talk of reaching the pole by balloon. The scientists Sivel and Silbermann, of the University of Paris, pronounced it feasible in 1879 and 1874. Six years before Andree's start Gustave Hermite, the French astronomer, obtained subscriptions of \$12,000 for an expedition with a balloon which would carry five men, dogs, sledges, supplies, instruments, etc., or about \$5,000 pounds in all. Nothing came of this proposal.

Andree was backed by the King of Norway in his venture. The year before he started Prof. Hazen of the United States Weather Bureau, promised to find the pole on a capital of \$200,000. He proposed to use four balloons with propellers worked by bicycles. "Steering airships," he said, "is now easy."

While the Wellman expedition will be the second of its kind to make an actual start, details of its equipment will give it the novelty of an original departure. There will be the wireless telegraph attachment, the latest application of airship motors and motor sledges in place of dogs for journeying on the ice in case of necessity.

From Spitzbergen to the Pole is about 600 miles in a straight line. Mr. Wellman hopes to reach the desired point in from two to seven days. Reaching the pole he will make a return trip, carrying a return ticket with "We are carrying a return ticket with us," he says, "and we hope to use it." This hope and Mr. Roosevelt's wishes for the expedition's complete success the watching world will echo.

POEMS THAT LIVE

[Elizabeth C. Clephane.]

There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold;
But one was out on the hills away,
Far off from the gates of gold.
Away on the mountains wild and bare,
Away from the tender Shepherd's care.

"Lord, thou hast here thy ninety and nine,
Are they not enough for thee?"
But the Shepherd made answer: "This of mine
Has wandered away from me;
And although the road be rough and steep,
I go to the desert to find my sheep."

But none of the ransomed ever knew
How deep were the waters crossed,
How far the journey to the desert, where
Lord passed through.

He found the sheep that was lost
Out in the desert he heard its cry,
Sick, and helpless, and ready to die.

"Lord, what are these blood-drops all the way,
That mark out the mountain's track?"
"They were shed for one who had gone astray."

There rose a cry to the pines of heaven,
"Rejoice! I have found my sheep!"
And the angels echoed around the throne,
"Rejoice! for the Lord brings back his own."

But all through the mountains, thunder-riven,
And up from the rocky steep,
There rose a cry to the pines of heaven,
"Rejoice! I have found my sheep!"

So the Cape Cod man kept silent until
La Providence called him a few minutes later.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO**A Bargain Feast****Too Good To Miss.****One Quarter Off One Pattern China Dinner and Teaware.**

Haviland Limoges China, in dainty pattern, resembling the violet, handsome gilt decoration, shapes in both dinner and tea pieces, are exceptionally pretty and pleasing. Owing to our limited room, we'll clear this ware at 25 per cent discount. Sale starts tomorrow morning. There may be some pieces you want more than others. Come early and get first choice.

Alter-dinner coffee cups and saucers, breakfast coffee cups and saucers, tea cups and saucers, bouillon cups and saucers, mustache cups and saucers, teapots, sugars and creams, cake plates, bread trays, fruit nappies, salads, ramakins, celery trays, spoon trays, marmalade and biscuit jars, bakers, pudding dishes, B and B plates, tea plates, breakfast plates, soup plates, oyster coups, dinner plates, chop dishes, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 inch platters, oval and round cornered dishes, gravy boats, covered sauce turens, etc., etc.

Good Coat News.

Ladies' Tailor-Made and Tight-Fitting Coats, double breasted, notch collars and revers, perfectly made in 24 to 26 inch length, sizes 32 to 38 only, choice of two styles, \$8.50 and \$9.00 values. Tomorrow.....\$6.25

Petticoats

Big saving in the price of a Silk Petticoat.

Ladies' Imported Soft Taffeta Petticoats, good styles, lured and tucked flounce, in colors of reseda, navy, brown and black, positively \$8.50 value. Tuesday only.....\$4.85

Kimonos \$1

Washable Cambric Dresden patterns, trimmed with pale blue. Specials.....\$1 00

Men's \$2.25 Hats for \$1.50

Young Men's Soft Felt Hats, this season's styles, in black, brown and pearl gray, not more than two dozen. Regular \$2.25. Tomorrow.....\$1.50

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, natural and fancies, worth \$1.00 suit. Tomorrow.....75c

Men's Soft Front Cambric Shirts, all the new patterns in the famous Giant shirt.....69c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.**A NEW RECORD WITH WIRELESS**

Cape Cod and Poldhu, Cornwall, Talk Across the Atlantic.

New York, 28. — The World today

says: It is a question whether the officials of the French Line are prouder of the wireless telegraph record or the speed record which their new ship, La Provence, established on her maiden trip across the Atlantic. She arrived off Sandy Hook at 1:15 p.m. yesterday, having made the run from Havre in six days, nine hours and ten minutes. The old record was six days, nine hours and twenty minutes. It was held by La Lorraine. The wireless telegraph record was even more satisfactory than this. It having been the ambition of the Atlantic navigators to carry on communication with both shores of the ocean at the same time, but none of them could quite manage it. The fact remained for the new French ship.

The wireless telegraph operator aboard La Provence was in constant communication with Poldhu, on the coast of Cornwall, from the time the ship got clear of Havre. The ship was 1,800 miles from Poldhu and 1,700 miles from Cape Cod at 2 o'clock last Wednesday morning. The operator in Poldhu station at that moment was sending the latest news of the San Francisco disaster to La Provence, to be published in the ship's daily newspaper. The dots and dashes were snapping and crackling briskly and crackling again, but instead of earthquake news from San Francisco they were spelling out details about manholes covers being blown off the sewers in New York's garbage district. The operator of La Provence threw over his transmitting switch.

"What do you mean, Poldhu?" he asked, "by mixing up messages? Go ahead with your San Francisco stuff."

"I'm not Poldhu," came the reply. "I'm sending from Cape Cod in America. Who are you?"

"This is La Provence, the new French liner," the Provence man replied. Report us all well. Wait a minute till I finish with Poldhu."

So the Cape Cod man kept silent until La Provence called him a few minutes later.

FORM NEW G. T. P. BRANCH LINE CO.

Separate Company With Capital of Fifty Millions Seeking Incorporation.

Ottawa, April 28. — The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Commission bill authorizing the issue of debenture stock to the amount of \$25,000,000 for the equipment of the road was reported yesterday by the railway committee of the House of Commons. The Minister of Justice stated that as he understood this legislation, it would not interfere with the Government mortgage, as the issue provided for ranks after the Government lien. Clause six was discussed at considerable length. It authorized the Grand Trunk Pacific Company to guarantee bonds, debentures, and other securities issued by the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company. Mr. Lancaster raised the point that there was no such company as this Branch Lines Company yet in existence. Upon the suggestion of the Minister of Railways an amendment was added making the clause effective only after approval of the Governor-in-Council.

The next bill taken up was that for the incorporation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company, with power to build some 22 named connections with the new transcontinental line and such other branches as the Governor-in-Council may approve. The capital of this company, which is constructed of the same people as have undertaken the G. T. P. itself, is fixed in the bill at \$50,000,000. In answer to a question why a separate company was needed to build the branch lines, Mr. Chrysler, K.C., explained that in view of the securities already issued to provide for the construction of the G. T. P. main line, the money to construct the proposed branches to the Nova Scotia seaboard, to St. John, N. B., to Montreal, Ottawa, North Bay, Brandon, Yorkton, Regina, Prince Albert, Battleford, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Dawson City, to Hudson Bay and to connect with the city of Toronto, could not be secured without the organization of a separate company.

The bill will be further considered next week.

The first lattice bridge ever erected in England is at London, and is likely to be taken down soon. It was taken to England from America for exhibition at the international exhibition in London in 1851.

REVENGE AT ODESSA

Chief of Police and an Assistant Assassinated in the Street.

Odessa, April 30.—The chief of police, who played such a prominent role in the October massacres here, and a policeman were assassinated by revolutionists here on Saturday in broad daylight.

The plot was wide-reaching, and contemplated also the assassination of Assistant Chief of Police Poltychenko and several other policemen. A young girl named Jerebizova threw a bomb at Poltychenko on the way to the hospital to visit one of the wounded policemen. Her aim was poor and Poltychenko was unhurt. The girl was seriously wounded by Poltychenko's orderly.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, "OCEAN LIMITED," 1906.

Anticipating the usual rush of summer travel, the Intercolonial Railway has arranged to have the splendid through express, the "Ocean Limited," placed on the route between Montreal, St. John and Halifax on or about June 28 or 29, to continue until September. This announcement will be hailed with delight by the traveling public, for it has been generally conceded during the last two seasons that the "Ocean Limited" represents the highest ideal of luxuriance, convenience and comfort in railway travel. It is expected the "Ocean Limited" will run on or about the same time as last year, leaving Montreal at 19:30 and departing from Halifax at 8. The train will be as last season, made up of through vestibuled cars of the very latest design, and especial care will be taken to maintain the high standard of excellence with regard to the sleeping and dining car service, for which this splendid train has hitherto been noted.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.**EPSS'S**

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.