London Advertiser

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The London Advertiser Printing Co., Limited.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 11.

A LESSON FROM THE NEW HAVEN.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a report flagellating the management of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad (commonly known as the New Haven), for its reckless extravaganee. In its effort to monopolize transportation in the New England States, the New Haven absorbed all competing roads, steam and electric. The commission recommends that it divest itself of its trolley lines. This is a rude shock to those who, from interested motives, have been parading the New Haven Railway as a triumph of electrification. Our local contemporary, for instance, has devoted columns of its space to the New Haven's electric activities, with pictorial accompaniments, to buttress its arguments for the Beck scheme of dealing with the London and Port Stanley Railway. It was an electrical engineer of the New Haven who furnished an absentee report on the L. and P. S. R., and the New Haven's experience with electricity was cited in support of the Beck plan!

In a recent public statement the New Haven Company pleaded that while its trolley lines were not dividend-payers themselves, they were a source of profit because they developed business for the parent system. Even if this assertion were true it would merely testify to the established fact that electric roads dependent on freight business for a large part on their revenue, were not a success, except as feeders for trunk lines. The London and Port Stanley, divorced from trunk lines, and in direct competition with them, would be almost isolated from freight traffic; yet the Gabey-Storer report estimates that 55 per cent. of its revenue would come from freight business.

But according to the interstate commerce commission, the New Haven's trolley lines have not only been unprofitable in themselves, but unprofitable as feeders to the parent line. They have been a weakness, not a strength. The exposure should be a warning to citizens of London against a certain line of "argument" by the supporters of electrification. The New Haven was "played up" with big headlines and illustrations galore. There is no reason to suppose that other literature on the subject coming from the same source is more trustworthy.

REVERTING TO DOWNING STREET.

We had supposed that the medieval theory of the control of British colonies from the Government office in Downing street, in old London, had been pretty well exploded. It was not an unnatural conception in the days when England first commenced to colonize, and when colonies were supposed to exist for the sole beefit of the mother country. But it proved disastrous. It lost England the thirteen provinces that formed the nucleus of the United States. Continued in her other British possessions it brought about dissatisfaction, rioting and rebellion. But the struggles of the early Canadian Reformers, aided by the wisdom of a new school of British statesmen, brought about a better condition of things. Slowly the old ideas seemed to die out. Finally Confederation gave them, we thought, a death blow. Sir John Macdonald secured for the first time the participation of Canada in the making of treaties in which we were especially concerned. Edward Blake obtained from the Imperial Government revised instructions which settled the status of the sovereign's representative, and required him to accept in its fullness the advice of the Canadian ministers. We thought it was settled that the Dominion, while "daughter in her mother's house," would at least be "mistress in her own."

But there have been indications of late of a tendency both in England and Canada to revert to Downing street rule. The proposition of the Borden Government for a naval policy of contribution to Britain, and the transfer of the control of our money and our ships to the lords of the admiralty across the ocean, has doubtless appeared on the surface to some to be a very innocent method of naval aid. But read in the history of our earlier conflicts, it has too much the appearance of the first steps in a retrogressive movement fraught with evil. And it is being opposed vigorously, not only for what it is, but for that to which it may lead.

There are other straws showing the direction of the current. Suggestions are being thrown out in speeches and in newspaper articles, each one perhaps trifling, but in their increasing aggregate ominous. Dr. Lawrence, formerly lecturer on international law in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, warns us that while we are allowed to take an active part in the making of our commercial treaties, yet we are not to forget that they are really made by the foreign office; and we are led to infer, if it is not directly stated, that our participation in commercial treaty making is more a matter of courtesy than of right, and that we must not expect too much.

Then another hint of retrogressive politics comes in a late issue of the Toronto Mail and Empire. Someone was describing the Duke of Connaught as being a man of tact. One would have thought that was complimentary. But our Conservative friend has a different opinion. It tells us that "it shows a misconception of the Governor-General's office if we attach much importance to his tact." Those who speak of tact as a thing of great moment in the incumbent grotesquely underestimate the office. "It is not so much tact that is required of a governor," adds the Mail and Empire, "as strength, sagacity, and unceasing care in the public interest." If this means anything at all, it means that a governor-general of Canada must take an active part in its management of its affairs. It is the old idea of our notorious Family Compact days; it is a reversion to Downing Street rule; it is the old Tory plan of colonial government.

That educated and well-informed people in Great Britain should fail at times to grasp the modern and only possible relationship between Britain and the overseas dominions is perhaps unavoidable. They may have no personal experience or knowledge to guide them in forming correct opinions on the subject. But when a Conservative Government and Conservative newspapers in Canada are turning their faces backward, it is serious. It is all the more imperative for those who love Canada, and who seek the best interests of the Dominion and the Empire, to vigorously oppose the very beginnings of evil, and thus save us from a renewal of the old struggle for responsible government.

THE WELSH CHURCH QUESTION.

A correspondent, signing himself Ecclesia, in a well-written letter takes objection to some comments made in these columns on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. He seems to find in the article an attack on the Church of England. Nothing could be farther from the intention of the article in question.

A number of eminent members of that church have been and are in favor of the Welsh Disestablishment, and have favored even a larger measure of disendowment than the minimum now being carried through. William Ewart Gladstone was a stalwart Churchman, and his grandson is the same, who is now a leading exponent of Welsh Disestablishment in Parliament. Mr. G. W. E. Russell is another famous advocate of the reform, a leader among the comparatively small but brilliant body of Liberal Churchmen. The able Bishop of Hereford, a border see reaching into Wales, is for the bill, on the grounds urged by this journal the other day. "Ecclesia" has therefore no reason for charging animosity towards the English Church. This would be to accuse many of the ablest Churchmen in England and Wales, who believe that their church will be the better as a result of the disestablishment in Wales.

As for the claim of an organic continuity in the church through the Tudor period, it does not seem necessary to thresh over with "Ecclesia" such threshed-out straw. The debate on this question has been going on from time immemorial, and has lately been pursued ad lib. in the British Parliament, without any definite conclusions. The debate belongs to the region of hair-splitting abstractions and historical-pedantry.

"Ecclesia" asks for "the exact figures as to the religious affiliations of the people of the little principality, to prove that 'the great mass of Welshmen are not adherents of the Anglican Church.'" He says, "figures I have seen do not bear out your statement." But here is what Mr. H. M. Vaughan, of Keble College, Oxford, the writer of the article on Wales in the Encyclopaedia Britannica (eleventh edition, 1911) says (Vol. 28, p. 261): "Since the beginning of the nineteenth century dissent has been strongly represented in Wales, the combined numbers of the various Nonconformist bodies far outstripping the adherents of the Church. Universally accepted statistics as to the various religious bodies it has been found impossible to obtain, but the Report (1910) of the Welsh Church Commission stated that, exclusive of Roman Catholics, there were 743,361 communicants or fully admitted members of some donomination, of whom 193,081 were Churchmen and 550,280 Nonconformists." The proportions are then almost 3 to 1. The Roman Catholics numbered 64,-$00. Thirty-one out of thirty-four Welsh members in Parliament are for the Government's bill and long have been. They want more disendowment, indeed, than the compromise measure grants them. Several of them are Churchmen themselves.

"Ecclesia's" contradiction of The Advertiser's statement that the state supports the Anglican Church is rather amusing. The voluntary contributions of the Welsh Established Church for the year 1910 were reported by the commission to be £296,400, those of the Nonconformist Churches £818,700, though the rich land-owners almost all belong to the Established Church. Where does the Established Church get its support from, if not largely from old Catholic, Tudor and state endowments?

Mr. Griffith Jones, writing in the Westminster Review, January, 1912, says:

"The total gross income from endowment of benefices, as found by the Welsh Commission's report, comes to £242,665. This does not include endowments for particular purposes, which are not touched by the bill. Out of the above figures £135,-000 annually represents tithe-rent charges in Wales. In the Middle Ages the church excomunicated those who did not pay. If this had no terror, the aid of the secular arm was implored, and by force of a certain writ the defaulter was cast into prison. Thus the voluntary subscription became a tax. If this be correct, there was no 'giving' of tithe, except by some early Saxons. Mr. Justice Phillimore, a strong Churchman, says, 'all subsequent tithe is a tax imposed by the state for the benefit, in the first instance, of the church.'"

By act of Parliament the Established Church in Wales has the use of old tithe-rents to the extent of £135,000 per annum; and to its other endowments prior to 1662 it has little or no more right than the Nonconformist Churches, which then broke away from the Anglican wing of the former national church. The Government proposes to divert these funds, partly state, partly private endowments, or rather only a portion of them, to national purposes of education, hospitals, etc. It is a strange thing to assert that the Welsh people generally do not by law contribute to a church that commands the allegiance of only one-fourth the population, but lives largely on compulsory tithes.

Our local contemporary will not reprint pictures of those New Haven electric locomotives.

It is growingly apparent that the Ontario Government doesn't like the "feel" of Mr. Proudfoot's foot.

The time is nearing when the western farmer will keep one eye on the crops, and the other on the thermometer.

It's a masculine jibe that woman doesn't know her own mind, but what about the stock market these days?

In both Great Britain and Canada, a man may prove he is a sound Liberal by remaining a Liberal after he gets rich.

Perhaps the Dominion Government is spending a record sum this year in a benevolent attempt to relieve the money shortage.

The Underwood bill will restore the duty on Canadian paper. Hurrah! This will save the Canadian paper makers from becoming disloyal.

JUST A LISTENER.

[Sketch.]

Irate Intruder—Look here, you've been in there half an hour and never said a word.

Man in the Telephone Booth—I am speaking to my wife, sir.

WHAT MOTHER DID.

[Dallas News.]

Percy Noodles says, speaking of automobiles, that when he asked the capitalist's daughter the other night how her father got his start, she replied that her impression was that her mother found him in neutral and cranked him up.

BACK-SLAP.

[Ladies' Home Journal.]

She finished a tirade at her friend, and ended with:

"There, I think I have made myself plain, have I not?"

"Made yourself plain, dear?" sweetly answered the once friend. "Oh, no, dear; you were born that way."

HIGH NOTES.

[Houston Post.]

Dr. Lloyd, of London, says Caruso's very bones are musical. Those 2,000 "bones" a night be received in the United States are musical also.

A RIOT.

[Yonkers Statesman.]

Willie—My father put down a disturbance last night.

Billie—Is that right?

Willie—Yes; he ate a Welsh rarebit.

WHY HE GROANED.

[New York Evening Post.]

A small pickaninny heaved a jug over the counter to the grocer.

"Mammy wants er dime's wuth er 'lasses," she announced.

Knowing the family ways, the grocer was inquisitive.

"Got yo' dime with you, Sally?" he asked.

"Yas, suh."

Thereupon the grocer went below to the molasses barrel in the cellar. It was a cold day, and the stream ran slowly from the spigot, but he whistled and stamped about for ten minutes to keep up his temperature as well as his courage. At last the jug was filled and his cold and lonely vigil ended. He returned and heaved the jug back over the counter.

"Lemme have yo' dime, Sally," he said.

Sally's eyes grew white and wide.

"Law's a mussy," she exclaimed, "if mammy ain't gone an' put dat dime in de bottom er dat jug."

SILENCED.

[Meggendorfer Blatter.]

"Do you know, Clara, we ought not to subscribe to the opera any more. We bind ourselves, and afterward we have to hear the same things over and over again."

"As if that were any reason! I have also bound myself and have to hear the same things over and over again from you."

STUNG AGAIN.

[Fliegende Blaetter.]

Landlady (to lodger)—Come into the kitchen, sir, and see the grand procession as it starts.

"I can see it well enough from my own room window."

"Of course, but I've let that."

"JIM THE PENMAN."

[London Chronicle.]

The real "Jim the Penman" was James Townsend Saward, a barrister of the Inner Temple, who was tried in 1857 for forging and uttering a bank check. This was only one of a series of frauds committed by the gang of which he was made chief owing to his extraordinary skill with the pen. Bills of exchange as well as checks were dealt with to such an extent that the conspiracy was beginning to affect the security of the entire mercantile community. Lawyers were repeatedly victims, a copy of their signature being obtained by one of the gang employing the victim to recover a debt from another. At last, by a combination of detective work and accident, they were all captured, and Saward was sentenced to transportation for life.

PUZZLED.

[Brooklyn Life.]

Bess—Something that Jack said last night didn't sound just right.

Tess—What was that?

Bess—I told him if he called me pet names I wouldn't speak, and he replied that he would call me dear at any price.

ON A PAYROLL.

[Washington Star.]

"How is our friend Grafton's position on that bill regarded?" asked one member of a legislature.

"Well," replied the other, "the general impression is that his position is a very lucrative one."

THE GREATEST WOMEN.

[Victoria Colonist.]

Mrs. Cora Sutton Castle, of Columbia University, in the United States, has compiled a list of the twenty most famous women in the world's history from her point of view. It is as follows:

Mary Queen of Scots.
Jeanne d'Arc.
Queen Victoria.
Queen Elizabeth.
Georges Land.
Mme. de Stael.
Catherine II. of Russia.
Maria Theresa.
Marie Antoinette.
Anne of Austria.
Anne of England.
Mme. de Devigne.
Mary I. of England.
George Eliot.
Christina of Sweden.
Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
Mme de Maurtinor.
Empress Josephine.
Cleopatra.
Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Mrs. Castle does not name these as the world's greatest women, but only as those who are most famous. We should be glad to receive lists from readers of those whom they consider as entitled to a place in such a list, limiting the number of names to twenty.

TRUE COURTESY.

[Le Rire.]

Lady (at piano)—They say you love good music.

Youth—Oh, that doesn't matter. Pray go on.

SPECIAL REQUEST.

[Punch.]

"Please, teacher, mother says can Albert David sit by 'isself this mornin', 'cos he's got a touch o' the measles?"

TRADE FORMULA.

[Fliegende Blaetter.]

Woman (to druggist)—Are you sure this rat poison is good?

"Certainly. It's cheap, palatable, and very nourishing."

MERELY AN 'OPENER' TO RESUME ATTACK ON ALD. RICHTER

Free Press Is Again Seeking a Chance to Open Its Mud Artillery.

Alderman Says He Won't Make Up His Mind Until Reports Are All In.

"There was no authority for the use of my name in saying that I might be in favor of electrification," was Ald. J. G. Richter comment today on the story printed yesterday that he, in view of the Warfield report on the electrification of the London and Port Stanley, would support that scheme. "The Free Press came as near as it possibly could to saying that I am in favor of the proposition. I believe the report was printed with the object of having me deny it, in order that I might be called an enemy of electrification, and have my name linked with what the Free Press calls the "interests" who are opposing the electrification.

Attitude Is Unchanged.

"My attitude now is what it has always been—neither in favor of, nor opposed to electrification. The stand I have always taken is that I will not commit myself until I have considered all the reports on the London and Port Stanley Railway. I have gone into this proposition with an open mind. I have not yet considered all reports, and until such time I do not intend to make up my mind.

Not Checking Figures.

"As to saying that I have checked up the expert's figures, and that I knew what his report contained, there is nothing in it. I have had several talks with Warfield, but these have always been on some specific point, and not on the genral scheme at all. If after going over the reports of installing and operation I come to the conclusion that electrification is in the best interests of London and of the road, then I will vote for it. If I find that it is I won't. But until such time as I have gone over these reports, I will not form any opinion, neither will I declare myself either in favor or in opposition to the scheme."

Demand Probe Into N. Y. C. Bond Deal

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, July 11. — Investigation by the interstate commerce commission into the plan of the New York Central Railroad to exchange its 4 per cent mortgage bonds for the $170,000,-000 or more 3½ per cent gold bonds now outstanding as Lake Shore collateral, was asked in a resolution prepared today by Senator Norris.

The Senate passed the resolution without debate.

HILL STREET WON.

Hill Street defeated First Methodist Church Thursday night at Queen's Park by the score of 3 to 2. It was a pitchers' battle between Percival and Riggins. The feature of the game was a home run by Bruce McLeod, of Hill Street, in the fourth inning, with a man on second base. Batteries: Hill Street—Percival and McLeod; First Methodist, Riggins and Wardrope. Umpire, Flint.

Women's Long White Gloves

White Lisle Gloves, elbow length, good fitting, sizes 6 to 7½. A special purchase and a big bargain at per pair..... **25c**

WOMEN'S LONG SILK GLOVES, 12-button length, all sizes in black, but only large sizes in white and tan. Clearing price, per pair ..... **65¢**

WOMEN'S LONG SILK GLOVES, 18-button length, reaching far above the elbow, in black, white and cream, sizes 7 and 7½ only. Sale price, per pair... **89¢**

Women's Lace Lisle Hosiery

BEST 50c VALUE, ALL SIZES, PAIR.. **44c**

Black Lace Lisle Hose, four different designs, wide garter top and reinforced feet. Sizes 8½ to 10. Sale price, pair ..... **44¢**

Women's Embroidered Lisle Hose, black only, with silk embroidery in white and colors. All sizes. Were 35c pair, now ..... **25¢**

Women's Lisle Vests, With Hand-Crocheted Yokes, Were 75c, Now 66c Each.

Beautiful silk finished Lisle Vests, with hand-crocheted yokes, made in Switzerland. The finest quality for summer wear. Were 75c. Reduced to. **66¢**

CHILDREN'S RIBBED COTTON VESTS, sleeveless, sizes 2 to 6 years. Sale price, each ..... **11¢**

WHITE CAMBRIC PETTICOATS with lawn flounce, trimmed with cotton torchon lace and insertion, or embroidery trimming. Special price... **98¢**

CHAPMAN'S

New Idea Patterns, Magazines and Sheets For August Are Here

ALTERATION SALE

This alteration period is a harvest time of bargains.

We want to sell and we make it worth your while to buy. Every day brings something new.

Paillette Silk, 69c Yard

35 TO 38 INCHES WIDE.

An extraordinary sale of Plain Colored Paillette Silk at 69c per yard. The identical qualities which we have been selling at $1.00 and $1.25. Choice of ten different shades, including brown, green, pink, sky blue, champagne, yellow, nile, gray, red and cream. This is a beautiful satin-finished silk, possessing soft draping qualities. At the sale price, 69c yard, a dress length of five yards will just cost $3.45. Come today or Saturday for this bargain.

Linens

DAMASK TABLE LINEN, every thread pure linen, Irish manufacture, beautiful quality. Choice of spot, passion flower and tulip patterns. Measures 68 inches wide. Regular price 75c. On sale, yd. **63¢**

FELT SILENCE CLOTH for table padding, unbleached felt, 63 inches wide. Sale price, per yard ..... **39¢**

BEDROOM TOWELS — Full bleached huck, very absorbent and good drying. Size 18x38 inches. Sale price, each ..... **15¢**

Cotton Voiles

Double width Cotton Voiles, firmly woven, even texture, used for summer dresses and waists. The colors are sky, shell pink, tan, navy, black and cream, 42 inches wide. Were 40c, reduced to, per yard. **29¢**

White Mercerized Vesting for waists, 13c yard.

32-Inch White Flannellette

White Saxony Flannelette, extra heavy quality, pure soft finish and close, even nap. Order plenty now as the price is for a short time only. The cloth is right in every way. 32 inches wide. Yard... **11¢**

Curtain Scrims, yd. 10c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 239, 241, 243 Dundas St.

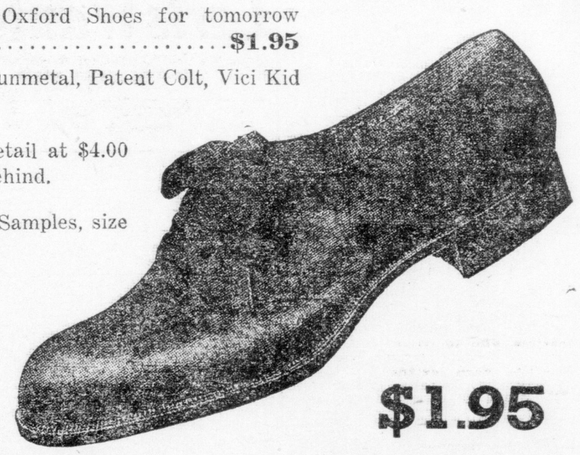
Sale of Men's Oxford Shoes

About 110 pairs of Men's Oxford Shoes for tomorrow only at **$1.95**

A choice of all leathers—Gunmetal, Patent Colt, Vici Kid and Tan Calf.

These are Shoes made to retail at $4.00 per pair that have been left behind.

Several pairs of Traveller's Samples, size 7, that are extra good value



PICK YOUR PAIR OUT OF OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

$1.95

Hubert Ashplant & Sons

IN THE POLICE COURT

Yesterday when Henry Watson appeared before Deputy Magistrate A. H. M. Graydon he explained his condition as being due to two teaspoonfuls of bromine. This morning his condition was such to indicate that Henry had swallowed a whole bottle. For the next 21 days Henry will be removed from the influences of bromine. High Constable Gumb arrested him as a "vag."

"John Weaver," called Staff-Sergt. Birrell, and John uncoiled his lanky length from the prisoner's dock. He coiled it down again after having been fined $10 or 21 days. Not having the coin, he will take the rest cure at Castle Carter.

Bylaw busters in the usual numbers appeared today. Seven who chose sidewalks for bicycle paths paid their $1 and costs each. Four more who broke the traffic bylaw paid the same. Harry Ashton and George Little were found guilty of the motor vehicle act—speeding and passing standing street cars. Both enriched the court treasury by $5 and costs each.

MR. GRAY BANQUETTED

Leaving on Western Trip for Mason & Risch, Limited.

A most enjoyable time was spent last evening at the Tecumseh House when the staff of Mason & Risch, Limited, London, and outside representatives of the London branch, held a farewell banquet to their local manager, Mr. C. L. Gray, who leaves today for the west on an extended trip in the interests of the firm, visiting all their western branches and also visiting his home in Seattle, Wash. Mr. N. H. Conley, general superintendent of Mason & Risch, Limited, Toronto, was in the chair, and commented on the excellent business that has been secured by Mr. Gray and the London staff, and also spoke on piano topics of interest to the members of the staff, which were much appreciated. Mr. Gray in reply congratulated Mason & Risch, Limited, on the splendid treatment received by himself and staff. He felt sure on leaving that business would even be better in his absence than if he were present. Mr. F. H. Fetherston also spoke on the Victrola business in London, which is steadily increasing, and which Mason & Risch, Limited, hold as a main factor to their Canadian business. Under Mr. Fetherston's supervision this end of the business has been well looked after in London, and he only hopes for as good business in the future as he has had in the past. Other members of the staff also spoke on subjects of interest, and altogether a right good time was spent. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Conley.

During Mr. Gray's absence the London branch of Mason & Risch, Limited, will be in charge of Mr. W. E. Arthur.

CANADIANS QUALIFY TO MEET AMERICANS

Defeated Belgians This Morning in Tennis Doubles.

Folkestone, Eng., July 11.—The Canadian team won the doubles from the Belgians, and thus qualified to enter the final round, where the United States and Canada will compete for the right to challenge the English team for the Davis cup.

Americans Won Also.

Nottingham, Eng., July 11. — The American team won the doubles by three sets to one from the German team, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 8—6.

The United States representatives consequently enter the final round, where they will meet the winners of the Canadian-Belgian series.

STRICKEN SUDDENLY.

[Canadian Press.]

Brockville, July 11.—The death occurred somewhat suddenly today of Hugo Ross, appraiser in the local customs since November last. He was 53 years old. Death was due to heart failure.