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LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

THE POWER PROBLEM.

The statement is made that Niagara
power may be delivered in London in
eighteen months after the several
municipalities close contracts with the
hydro-electric commission.

The city of London, like each of the
cities and towns in the power group,
must furnish an estimate of the
amount of power it requires. No copy
of the contract framed by the commis-
sion has been made public, but it is
understood that each municipality will
be pledged to pay for three-quarters
of the amount of power it asks for, if
the consumption falls below that mark.
This provision is necessary to protect
the commission, which in turn buys
the power from the Ontario Power
Company at the Falls.

The local authorities will be obliged
to make a canvass of power-users in
order to arrive at an estimate of the
local demand. The purchase of power
by the city on the peak load rule, and
the sale of it on a different basis,
make the quotation of rates to pros-
pective customers a highly technical
problem, which must be carefully
worked out, and by experts. It is de-
sirable that the city should secure as
many contracts as possible with local
power-users, so as to cover its own li-
ability to the hydro-electric commis-
sion.

The plans for the local distribution
of power have still to be determined. If
the plant and business of the London
Electric Company were acquired the
city would have almost a monopoly of
the sale of electrical energy, and would
run little risk of not finding a demand
sufficient to meet the obligations. The
duplication of poles and wires, which
already disfigure the streets, would
also be avoided. The businesslike
course will be to make an appraisement
of the London Electric Com-
pany's plant, if the company is will-
ing to sell out. The price in such a
case should, of course, be fixed by the
value of the property to the city.

EUROPEAN PEACE.

A speech by the British Secretary
for Foreign Affairs is always a matter
of public interest, even when, as at
present, no disturbing signs appear on
the international horizon. Hence the
address recently delivered by the pres-
ent occupant of that office, Sir Edward
Grey, before his constituents at Ber-
wick, has attracted considerable at-
tention. The part of Sir Edward's speech
which is regarded as of most signifi-
cance and as an assurance of European
peace is his emphatic declaration that
the agreements recently entered into
with other powers are intended to
strengthen the friendly relations be-
tween the signatories and are not in
any way directed against any other
nation. There is nothing, he says, of
an exclusive character in those agree-
ments. That the British Foreign Of-
fice is ready to entertain proposals for
agreements of a similar character on
subjects in which Britain and any
other power may be directly concerned
is proven by the convention which has
been signed with Russia. That con-
vention is more than the literal pro-
visions of the agreements; it shows
an inward intention on the part of both
powers that the attitude of each to-
ward the other should be changed. In
other words, instead of traveling along
the path of political friction, Britain
and Russia will hereafter work to-
gether in the path of leading to friend-
ship and peace.

Significant too, is Sir Edward's prac-
tical admission that the agreement with
Russia is tantamount to a renunciation
on the part of Great Britain of a for-
ward policy in Asia. At the same time
he does not consider that Britain is
making any sacrifice in abandoning
projects for the expansion of India
northward and eastward. In Sir Ed-
ward's opinion, the safeguarding of the
Indian frontier has been secured by the
Persian part of the convention with
Russia, and that, too, without
Britain foregoing any commercial pro-
spects she may have had in the Shah's
domains. The convention, moreover,
has no doubt prevented either Britain
or Russia interfering in Persian inter-
nal affairs now when a state of revolu-
tion exists.

Sir Edward is not inclined to quar-
rel with the proposal to enlarge the
German navy. One thing is certain,
that if Emperor William had not done
much to promote good feeling and
amicable relations between his country
and Great Britain he could not have
remained so long in England as he re-
cently did and left it with such a cor-
dial message to the English people.

Out of the treaty with France and the
resultant entente, says Sir Edward,
has grown a spirit of friendship be-
tween the two peoples such as has not
existed for centuries. At the same
time, further proof that the powers

having direct interests in the Mediter-
ranean do not contemplate a policy of
aggression at the expense of each other
is given by the agreements which
Britain and France have severally made
with Spain.

As regards the situation in South-
eastern Europe Sir Edward sees no
cause for anxiety. The Sultan Ab-
dul Hamid has in the past relied on
Germany to support him against co-
ercion by other powers, but Britain and
the powers associated with her can be
relied on to do nothing to provoke Ger-
many and bring about European war.
Sir Edward is convinced that under
no circumstances should any nation
run the risk of destroying the existing
content of Europe with regard to Tur-
key. The Turkish question lies at the
back of the Macedonian question, and
might become a menace to European
peace were concerted action on the part
of all the great powers to end.

FARM LABORERS FOR ONTARIO.
During the past four years, the Sal-
vation Army has succeeded in bring-
ing to Canada a good class of farm
laborers and domestic servants.

Notwithstanding the protest made in
some sections of the country, that there
is a surplus of labor, the army offi-
cials find there is still a great de-
mand for agricultural laborers, and
they have decided to charter several
ocean liners to supply the need. The
call for farm laborers comes from all
parts of the Dominion, and now that
the Ontario Government has decided
not to continue supplying farm help,
and as it is likely that immigration to
Canada will not commence until late
in April, the demand for settlers com-
ing out under the army auspices will
probably be active in this province.
The first chartered ship will be the
Kensington, sailing from Liverpool,
Feb. 29, for British Columbia points,
followed by the Southward, on March 5,
for Ontario points; the Ionian, from
Glasgow, and the Kensington, from
Liverpool, on March 26.

Farmers who have not made appli-
cation for help for the coming season,
are asked to write for particulars to
Lieut.-Col. Howell, 20 Albert street,
Toronto, Ont. The class of immigrants
supplied by the army has given good
satisfaction throughout the country,
and the experience they have had in
the past years in this direction, will
eventually qualify them for selecting
suitable farm help this season.

Our local contemporary, of course,
sees no politics in the election of the
chairman of the school board.

A New York man on the Thaw jury
panel said he had never heard of the
case. This is one instance where ig-
norance was bliss.

"Winnipeg's high-pressure water
system has given great satisfaction,"
says the Toronto Globe. And a high-
pressure system is the only water
scheme that will give satisfaction in
London.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier hinted yesterday
at a cessation of Japanese immigra-
tion. This would be a hard blow to
the Opposition, which has been trying
to find some party capital in the yel-
low peril.

The English protectionists who have
acquired the London Times and nearly
every other newspaper in London have
a long purse. The money evi-
dently comes from men who hope to
profit by a protective tariff. Has Mr.
Chamberlain a Red Parlor?

The provincial treasury reaped
over \$300,000 from succession duties
last year. Which gives our local
contemporary another opportunity to
claim credit for the late Ross Gov-
ernment, which adopted this tax on
dead men's estates.—Free Press.
Our neighbor's reference is unfor-
tunate, seeing that the present Pro-
vincial Treasurer assailed this tax
year after year when he was financial
critic of the Opposition. Moreover, the
tax was not adopted by the Ross Gov-
ernment, but continued by it.

If the Liberal adherents of this year
were animated by the partisanship of
some Conservative councils in years
gone by, they would grab every post of
honor. Numbering eight out of twelve
members of the board, they can do
what they please. If they have agreed
to sink partyism, and place a Con-
servative at the head of the finance
committee they cannot be accused of a
denial of fair play. It has been al-
ways the custom to arrange for the
election of committees and chairman,
to prevent confusion at the inaugural
meeting of the council and facilitate
business. If Mayor Stevely has used
his influence to bring about a fair
arrangement, why should he be at-
tacked? The Free Press is making a
sinister attempt to import politics in-
to the council's affairs.

TRIUMPHS OF CANADIAN AUTHORS.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

The Canadian Magazine compiles an in-
teresting list of contributions by Canadian
writers to the Christmas numbers of so-
called American magazines. The list is
quite an imposing one. "In the Christmas
number Mr. Arthur Stanger takes first
place with verse contributions to Every-
body's, McClure's, Success and Smart Set,
and a contribution also of fiction to
Everybody's. Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts
contributes a short story to Appleton's,
Mrs. Isabel Eccles Mackay a poem to
Scribner's, Mr. Owen E. McGillivuddy a
poem to Outing, Mr. W. R. Givens an ar-
ticle to The World Today, Mr. Bliss Car-
man a poem in the Smart Set, Miss Agnes

Deane-Cameron an article to the Atlantic
Monthly, Miss Agnes C. Laut an article
to Appleton's, Mr. Louis A. Holman an
article to Appleton's, and Mr. Archibald
Sullivan a poem to Appleton's. Doubtless
other names could be found if one had
time to make a careful survey of the whole
field, but the foregoing should be enough
to attract attention. Mr. Harvey O'Higgins
recently won a prize of \$1,000 in a short
story competition conducted by Collier's.
Miss Marjorie L. Pichthal has just
taken a prize of \$200 in the New York
Circle's competition. She has also placed
a short story with the Atlantic Monthly,
and a poem with Scribner's. Mr. Norman
Duncan has been sent to the East for Har-
per's. One of Mrs. Verna Sheard's stories
and a poem have been accepted by the New
England Magazine, and another story by a
popular English magazine.

NO OPENING.

[Fliegende Blätter.]

Guest—Why does Huber never say any-
thing?
Host—Because his wife always de-
clares that two people should not speak
at once.

HOW SAD IT IS.

[S. E. Kiser.]

She used to kiss me when we met,
But I was only ten.
And she had not begun to let
Her birthdays pass unnoticed yet,
Her waist was slender then.

I used to hear young men declare
They deeply envied me;
Age had not tinged her auburn hair,
And curious strangers turned to stare,
She was so good to me.

I saw her passing yesterday,
And oh, my heart was wrung;
Ah, spiteful rouge to thus betray!
How sad it is that women may
Not be forever young.

WOMAN'S SLAVE.

[Queen.]

Men may be "spoiled" as well as chil-
dren, and if too much be done for them
by their wives or daughters, or even
female servants, they will lose their re-
spect for the sex. But, treated properly,
man will always be a "byndall" would
slave, and the more she demands of him
affection, respect, courtesy, consideration
or politeness, the more she will get them
from him.

LORD KELVIN'S FAITH.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Darwin professed himself as inclining
more and more to agnosticism. Spencer
was well known for his anti-theological
opinions, and Huxley and Lyall would
have hesitated to declare for the Thirty-
nine Articles. But Lord Kelvin, like New-
ton and Faraday, and Gabriel Stokes of
a later day, was, as an eminent fellow-
countryman always declared, "a humble
Christian worshipper." He has dealt with
geologic time and plutonic forces; but
none of these fascinating and awful prob-
lems has ever shaken his faith in God.

DEADLY WORK.

[Baltimore Times.]

Musical Manager—New, candidly, talk-
ing of the performance of Wagnerian
opera, what do you think of our com-
pany's execution?
Candid Critic—It is not execution, my
friend, it is assassination.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

[Judge.]

Phil. O. Sopher—Don't worry, old man.
Chickens always come home to roost, you
know.
Discouraged Friend—Yes, after they
have laid their eggs in some other fel-
low's barn.

BROTHER MACDONALD!

[Toronto Star.]

Preaching Sunday night in the police
court Monday morning! This is a world
of change.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

It may be taken for granted that what-
ever unnecessary fettering restrictions
are placed in the new law, the penalty
will in the long run be paid by the policy-
holder, either in increased profits or in-
creased premium charges.

CANADIAN INSURANCE COM- PANIES THREATENED.

[Montreal Witness.]

Restrictions would have the effect of
lowering the interest yield on securities,
and thus lessen the profits to policy-
holders in United States companies, and
the effect would be much more serious in
Canada, where the bonds available to the
Canadian companies would not exceed
probably one-half of one per cent of
the amount available to the United States
companies under similar restrictions.
How can our Canadian companies com-
pete with their American rivals, particu-
larly in foreign markets, if they are re-
stricted by being required to invest in
securities yielding but low rates of in-
terest, while the others are left practi-
cally a free hand to choose those bonds
which they consider best, both as regards
security and profitability? Such a dif-
ference of opportunity would go far to
put them out of business.

WHAT HE WANTED.

[Edgar A. Guest.]

He stood within a crowded store,
His eyes were blazing fire;
"I've planned it, I won't take much more
To fairly rouse his ire."

What do you seek?" a maiden asked;
"What are you looking for?"
Can I get anything for you?
That we keep in our store?"

"I guess you can," he loudly said—
His words cut like a knife;
I've been looking for an hour, to find
Just where you keep my wife."

LONDON'S GOOD WORK.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

Londoners voted for a consumptive
sanatorium on Monday. The good work
is spreading.

MAKING MONEY FAST.

[Toronto Globe.]

The C. P. R. has had a record of
\$75,254,000 gross earnings last year, as
compared with \$30,043,000 in 1900. Every
year during the interval has been marked
by a material increase, and the great
system is typical of the growing Do-

A COMMON BOND.

[Judge.]

Bishop (kindly)—And all these lovely
young ladies whom I have just met in
the guild room have common bond?
Curate (modestly)—Yes; they all hope
to marry me.

A POOR CORNER.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

When a girl puts a man off by saying
she will keep a little place in a corner
of her heart for him, he may be sure
the little corner for which she doesn't
expect to have much use.

FOSTER UNFAIR SAYS MR. BRODEUR

The Former's Criticism As To
Expense Funds Uncalled For—
House in Supply.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—A discussion on
irrigation in the west and considera-
tion of the accounts of the Department
of Marine and Fisheries occupied the
bulk of the time of the House today.
Three and a half hours were spent
over an appropriation of \$120,000 by
the department presided over by Mr.
Brodeur, the Opposition making a
concerted attack on the Minister of
Marine and Fisheries on the ground
of extravagance, particularly in re-
gard to his expenses connected with
the colonial conference. Mr. Brodeur
warmly resented the charges, and con-
victed Mr. Foster of misrepresentation.
In a discussion on the irrigation bill,
Mr. Bergeron urged upon the Govern-
ment the desirability of undertaking
the work of irrigation, instead of leav-
ing it to private enterprise. In reply
to a question Sir Wilfrid Laurier
stated that the Government had no
information as to a fresh influx of
Japanese to British Columbia.

Mr. W. S. Fielding announced that
his motion concerning the French
treaty will come up for discussion on
Tuesday next.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, answering Mr.
Macdonnell (Toronto), said that on
July 27 an order in council was passed
authorizing the renewal of the con-
tract with the Union Steamship Com-
pany of New Zealand, which does busi-
ness between Vancouver and Australia.
The contract had been forwarded
for signature.

How George E. Foster, basing his
question on a newspaper report, dated
London, England, asked if Mr. Sifton
had any authority to pledge Canada
to one-half or any portion of the cost
of the proposed all-rail route.

Sir Wilfrid answered that he did not
understand that Mr. Sifton had under-
taken to pledge Canada. All that Mr.
Sifton had done was to express his
opinion that the people of Canada
could be willing to aid the project
liberally.

Mr. Borden asked if the Govern-
ment had any reports as to a new in-
flux of Japanese into British Columbia,
which was indicated in the press dis-
patches.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied in the
negative, and to a further question by
the Opposition leader, said there was
no influx at present. He understood
that there was a possibility of an in-
flux.

Mr. Monk wanted to know if Mr.
Sifton had a letter from Sir Wilfrid
Laurier for any member of the Brit-
ish Parliament.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Does my hon-
orable friend mean a letter of intro-
duction?

Mr. Monk—Yes.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I have no hesi-
tation in saying that I gave him a
letter of introduction. (The House
smiled.)

House in Committee.

The House went into committee of
the whole and discussed Mr. Oliver's
bill respecting surveys of public lands
and a bill embodying proposed amend-
ments to the immigration act.

Mr. McCarthy (Calgary) asked
whether the Government intended
to introduce legislation with a view of
locating sites for reservoirs.
Mr. Oliver replied that legislation
was not necessary for that purpose.
There had been reservations of land
with a view to their use as reservoirs,
and the Government had still authority
to make such reservations.

Irigation Work.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that there
was still room for the exertion of pri-
vate enterprise and the application of
individual energy, and while the sub-
ject of irrigation was one that might
fairly be considered as worthy to be
dealt with by the Government, it was
also a matter that could be as effec-
tively dealt with by private enter-
prise. Irrigation in the West on a
large scale was still a matter of ex-
periment, and until the work being
carried on by the various companies
had been demonstrated to be a com-
mercial success it would be safe to
wait before undertaking the vast ex-
penditure that would be involved.

Mr. Borden thought Mr. Bergeron's
suggestion was worthy of the careful
consideration of the Government and
Parliament. The irrigation system in
the United States had been a vast suc-
cess, and the policy of the Government
as exemplified in the Robbins deal was
not one to be commended.
Mr. McCarthy (Calgary) pressed for
a statement from the Minister of the
interior as to the results of the in-
vestigations which had been made by
the Government experts in the west.
Mr. Oliver pointed out that the in-
formation desired could be obtained
by a motion for a return. The Gov-
ernment were taking means to arrive
at a conclusion as to what was neces-
sary and practicable, and they they
would act according to the information
so derived and as the circumstances
required.

Hon. John Haggart—Have the Gov-
ernment decided to undertake irriga-
tion work?
Mr. Oliver—So far the Government
have not decided upon undertaking ir-
rigation work as a Government respon-
sibility.

Mr. Haggart—That is what we want
to know.
Mr. Oliver—Then why did you not
say so?

Replying to Mr. Borden, Mr. Oliver
said that since 1852 there had been no
change in principle in respect to the
irrigation policy. He was prepared to
give the House all the information in
the possession of the department.

Out of Order.

On the House going into supply,
Messrs. Taylor and Bennett started
somehow breezy discussion in respect
to an item of \$108,200 for salaries for
the department of marine and fisher-
ies, Mr. Bennett being particularly in-

Reduced prices
now in force in
Ladies' Tailoring
Department—let
us take your or-
der for a spring
suit.

CHAPMAN'S

OPEN TOMORROW NIGHT UNTIL TEN O'CLOCK.

Our Great Winter Sale Begins Men's and Youths' CLOTHING



Our biggest and most important sale of Men's, Young Men's and
Boys' Clothing is now in full swing, and we anticipate a quick and
thorough clearance, because the men of London require the clothes and
will consider themselves in luck to be able to buy at such favorable
prices. It includes

Finest and Most Modern Overcoats and Suits in the Best Models and Fabric Designs at Savings Close to 30%.

Choice is offered of our entire line of Overcoats and more than
four hundred Suits—each one bearing the famous trade-mark label of
the celebrated makers, Progress Brand, or C. N. and R. The original
price-tickets remain, and customers can see just what was the price of
every garment. The reductions are as follows:

Overcoats for Men

\$6 50 and \$7 50 Overcoats reduced to	\$4 95
\$7 95 and \$8 50 Overcoats reduced to	\$5 95
\$9 00 and \$10 00 Overcoats reduced to	\$6 95
\$12 00 and \$13 50 Overcoats reduced to	\$9 95
\$15 00 Overcoats reduced to	\$10 95
\$18 00 Overcoats reduced to	\$12 95
\$20 00 Overcoats reduced to	\$13 95
\$22 00 Overcoats reduced to	\$14 95
\$25 00 Overcoats reduced to	\$15 95

FUR COATS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Suits for Men

\$5 00 Men's Suits reduced to	\$3 95
\$6 50 Men's Suits reduced to	\$4 95
\$8 00 and \$8 50 Men's Suits reduced to	\$5 95
\$8 50 and \$9 00 Men's Suits reduced to	\$6 95
\$10 00 and \$12 00 Men's Suits reduced to	\$7 95
\$12 50 Men's Suits reduced to	\$8 95
\$13 50 Men's Suits reduced to	\$9 95
\$15 00 Men's Suits reduced to	\$10 95
\$16 50 Men's Suits reduced to	\$12 95
\$18 00 Men's Suits reduced to	\$13 95
\$20 00 Men's Suits reduced to	\$14 95

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

WANT SIGNED AGREEMENT

Washington Not Satisfied With Verbal
Promises of Jap Government.

Tokio, Jan. 9.—There is reliable in-
formation that Ambassador O'Brien
has demanded of Japan an agreement
in writing restricting the emigration
of Japanese to the United States to
a certain number per annum and that
he has submitted a draft of such
agreement. The Japanese Government
is very unwilling to put any promise
of this kind in writing, as being be-
neath her dignity.

FIVE FIREMEN INJURED

Detroit's Fire Fighters Have Stru-
ous Time With Big Blaze.

Detroit, Jan. 10.—Five firemen were
injured, none of them seriously, at a
fire which caused about \$100,000 dam-
age today in the Forester and Cheney
Knitting Mills, at the corner of Por-
ter and Third streets. The fire broke
out in the four-story plant from an
unknown cause. Fireman James
Donnelly was swept off a ladder at the
third floor by a stream from a hose
and badly bruised. Four other
firemen had a narrow escape from be-
ing burned to death, and in addition
to suffering slight burns, inhaled quan-
tities of smoke.

SCHMITZ STILL IN JAIL

Imprisoned 'Frisco Ex-Mayor Must
Furnish \$400,000 Bond Bail.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—Former
Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz and Abra-
ham Ruef, who received a decision
yesterday in their favor from the dis-
trict court of appeals, are today both
in the county jail in custody of the
new sheriff. They will appear in
court this morning, when an effort
will be made to have their bonds re-
duced. Schmitz is held on 5 indict-
ments with bonds to the amount of
\$40,000. Ruef is held on 122 indict-
ments, his bonds amounting to \$1,
170,000. If their request for a reduc-
tion is not complied with in the lower
court, both will take the matter direct
to the supreme court. The cases of
Patrick Calhoun, Thornwell Mullaly,
William M. Abbott, Tierney L. Ford,
Ruef, Schmitz and former supervisor
F. P. Nicholas, come up for trial on
bribery charges at the same time.

COAL BOOM ENDS

Greatest Production on Record Up to
the End of Last Year.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—The great
boom in the anthracite coal trade,
which continued practically up to the
close of the year, has resulted in
the greatest year's production on re-
cord, has been halted. The continued
mildness of the weather so far this
winter is primarily the cause of the
suspension of activity in the trade,
while the curtailment of product and
the shutting down of industries have
been contributing factors. Dealers
generally throughout the country are
well stocked with anthracite, and the
new year opened with a dearth of or-
ders so far as the producing compa-
nies are concerned.

While there is yet no serious con-
sideration given to the matter of cur-
tailing the output, this will follow very
quickly unless a decided improvement
sets in in the trade, as