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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 27.

AMERICANS APPLAUD SIR WILFRID.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech to the Pilgrims has been widely and favorably noticed in the United States. Self-respecting Americans naturally resent or condemn the aspersions cast upon them by the anti-reciprocity writers particularly in Great Britain. They do not like to be stigmatized as a predatory nation anxious to thrust its talons into Canada and rend the British Empire asunder. They are delighted to watch the diplomatic Laurier drive his rapier into the annexation lobby. The Washington Times says: "It is good to read the sane address of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in London, in which the scoffs at the federal entertained—or, more likely, pretended to be entertained—by various imperial jingoes, that reciprocity will prove a step toward annexation." The Detroit Free Press is pleased rather to see in Laurier's speech the art of one pouring oil on troubled waters and soothing even the jingo's fury. "Laurier is the greatest diplomat in the British Empire, if not the greatest statesman," it says. "He has a peculiar faculty of meeting a situation where the strongest passions and the most violent antagonisms have been aroused, and with a deft and plausible statement of the real conditions, or his view of them, allays on an occasion when he has the attention of the empire all to himself, demonstrating to everybody's satisfaction that there is really nothing to quarrel about or to be alarmed about."

The Brooklyn Standard notes in Sir Wilfrid's speech, "the tact and grace of the Grand combined with the loyalty and steadfastness of the Anglo-Saxon." It adds triumphantly that "the speech will have a reassuring effect upon anxious Britons whose nervous system of late years has shown signs of derangement." From all the comment it is evident that Sir Wilfrid's staunch loyalty to the British Empire carries no offence to our neighbors. To them also the ideal approves itself, of the frontier line extending for thousands of miles without need of a single fortress, a single gun, or a single soldier on either side.

THE MORALS OF THE YOUNG.
It is unfortunate that Mrs. Thornley's strictures in the matter of morality should have been so generally misinterpreted as an attack upon the schools. In her address last month to the Ministerial Association of this city, Mrs. Thornley referred quite incidentally to the existence of immorality among school children, and in a question that no publicity should be given to the "immoral" school. She is, therefore, no responsible if her statements reached the public in a form conveying to many people the impression that there was something essentially vicious in the school system which is the pride of the people of Ontario. An error of Mrs. Thornley was corrected by prominent citizens who declared that she was dealing in calumny and could not substantiate her charges. Quite pardonably the school trustees and principals felt that on their defense. It seemed to them a comfortable relief to have away an error and clear the air. At the same time while denying the statements made by Mrs. Thornley or supposed to be made by her, the majority of the trustees voted against a proposal to hear her charges.

Mrs. Thornley, being placed on the defensive by the unequivocal denial issued by the trustees and principals, and by the severe condemnation of her course, made a fuller statement in the press in which she insisted that her attack was not upon the schools, but upon a certain class of teachers, and that she could verify what she had said. She then told the matter before the Ministerial Association and convinced that body that she had proof for a number of cases of immorality among school children. Her evidence was next submitted to an "other" official body of wider character, representing several organizations, which passed a resolution, though not unanimously, asking the mayor to appoint an investigating committee to hear evidence and report remedies. Mayor Beattie says that he has no power to act in this way, and that he believes the matter should be dropped where it is.

There is much difference of opinion on this point. There are those who honestly think that an investigation would do no good and might do harm, besides interfering with the reputation of the city. Others think that something should be done to deal with a grave situation. It is a sad truth that in

every community there is a proportion of children evil in thought and conduct. No one can believe that conditions are one whit worse in London than in other communities of the province. Letters have been pouring in to Toronto papers deploring the state of things in that city, while there, just as here, there are also many who say that conditions are better than formerly. At the April convention of the Ontario Education Association much attention was paid to the subject. Dr. White, the president of the trustees' section, declared that immorality among the young was more prevalent than it ought to be, and that time for education in this regard is not fully taken advantage of. It is evidence that the conditions which Mrs. Thornley has arraigned are pretty general or thought to be so.

There is no quick remedy for such abuses. Responsibility rests ultimately with the home. There is sharp difference of opinion whether immoral good will come from using the schools to impart instruction on sex hygiene. However, this is being done in some places. But people are much in the dark on the subject. How much work is being done or can be done towards promoting sex hygiene by school methods? What have been or are likely to be the results? Information is wanted. Let the department of education rise out of its torpor and give a lead to the local educational bodies. The question of morals among children has now reached a prominence which demands the attention of the department.

Perhaps the municipality might do well to appoint a morality officer to work in conjunction with the Children's Aid Society and other voluntary societies interested in this direction. A good man could co-ordinate these voluntary efforts, get the confidence of parents, co-operate with truant and child officers, and keep in touch with the educational bureau at Toronto.

A REPROACH TO EUROPE.
It would appear that the French Government knew what it was about when it planned this relief expedition to Foz and carried it out in the teeth of Spanish and German ill-will. Just when the German press was becoming most hostile to the Russian Government, the French Government most hostile in notifying the German foreign office of its readiness to support France. So Russia has got over the debacle of defeat and insurrections.

The cinematograph was afraid that the Foz expedition might, practically, put an end to the Triple Entente. But the amonities exchanged between Germany and Russia seem to have concerned rather the Bagdad valley than other matters. Russia has no intention that her ally should be overriden a second time in Morocco. In that direction the Triple Entente is still a reality. With Russia's assent, France may perhaps, if she chooses, manage a virtual occupation.

It is, however, a disgrace to European civilization that the rivalries of nations and the greed of capitalists should have helped to bring the Moorish Empire to its present condition. Here follows an extract from a message brought by a rebel leader to the correspondent of the London Times in Morocco.

"Lords of money, eventually, too, to be paid by the tribes, cartridges, rifles, cannon, equipment, everything to be provided by the Sultan. The sultan and the Maghzen in their wholehearted extortion, Europe supplied, at the cost of the tribes. And now, at the culminating point, a French army was on its way to assist him, carrying war and death in its path. What had the tribesmen done to deserve this? Driven to desperation by seeing their children die before them from starvation, by seeing their common enemies, and their enemies, driven off, in fact, by losing their all, they first protested in vain and at length had recourse to arms."

French capital was supplied to Ma-ha predecessor, and then to himself, for his expensive army and luxuries, while the customs were sequestered to pay the loans. Thus he was encouraged to ravage his subjects, to incite them to rebellion, and so by inevitable decline up to the neck in bonded indebtedness, forced to become a vassal of the French. When the first makes good with debt.

The Moorish tribes are in a hard plight, proud of a glorious history, naturally strong and courageous, but helpless as they well know before French aggression. France herself has a difficult problem in the restoration of order without too much weakening her common enemy. She will have to deal with a stubborn and patriotic population, and at the same time make Germany stand back. This is a heavy work for a country like France, burdened with a colossal debt, and with colonial difficulties elsewhere.

The opponents of reciprocity on both sides of the line are trusting in the trusts.

Ireland has lost 75,000 people in the past ten years. But the new land system is beginning to work a revolution, and the next census ought to tell a very different story.

Sir Edward Grey says Great Britain supports the Monroe doctrine. This is appropriate, one of Sir Edward's predecessors in the foreign office, Canning, helped to frame it.

The British census makes the population of England and Wales 35,525,265. It is a wonderful how many people manage to live in the country, considering that so few people own it.

The drowning season has returned as inevitably as warm weather. We all know that more of people in this country will perish in this way during the next three months, mainly because of their own fault. And most of them

will have read warnings time and again.

Nova Scotia is on the eve of an election. The record for forty years has been:

Lib.	Con.
1871	25
1874	25
1877	25
1880	25
1883	25
1886	25
1889	25
1892	25
1895	25
1898	25
1901	25
1904	25
1907	25
1910	25
1913	25
1916	25

Canada has had nearly 2,000,000 immigrants in the past ten years, of whom 750,000 have been British and 1,250,000 American. Children of the blood—Canadian blood is not to be diluted with the racial quality of the chosen by a too copious stream of immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. The racial type in the United States is changing rapidly because of the influx from Latin and Slavonic countries.

AFRAID OF GETTING FINGERS BURNED.
[Chicago Daily News.]
Old-time Republicans are handing "Canadian reciprocity" as if it were a hot potato.

RECIPROCITY IN SOME CHOICE BLOSSOMS.
[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]
It has been discovered that the British are not so anxious to annex us, and with that purpose in view offered us the reciprocity agreement.

FINE WAY TO HONOR THE KING.
[Woodstock Sentinel.]
And now it is proposed that the men of Woodstock should honor the King by wearing beads. A better way to honor the King would be by encouraging the development of as much common sense as possible.

SOMETHING TO EXPLAIN.
[Winning Free Press.]
We are told that the people of the United States are anxious to annex us, and with that purpose in view offered us the reciprocity agreement.

THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION SPEAKS IN GLOWING TERMS OF LATE W. F. STEWART.
Word has been received here of the death in Flint, Mich., of a former Londoner, Mr. William F. Stewart, who left this city some years ago, to go into the city building business in the city where his demise took place.

For several years he had been a prominent manufacturer of carriage and automobile bodies in Flint, being president of the W. F. Stewart Company and the Flint body company.

The Manufacturers' Association of Flint has issued the following black-bordered notice to the vehicle and accessory trade: "Although identified more particularly with the vehicle industry, still the entire community of Flint feels a loss in the death of W. F. Stewart, of which we now advise you."

"He was a most acquaintance was in business circles, and among his warmest friends were all those who had business relations with him, for his estimate of business ethics and integrity was of the highest type. His steady progress from boyhood as a farmer boy, through a progressive experience up to the forefront in the manufacture of vehicle woodwork, leaves behind a record of honorable achievement, a spirit of loyalty to justice and a simple to successors."

"We who knew him intimately grieve at the passing of a genial friend, a true, loyal and capable man, a man of warm sympathy, beautiful character and highest integrity."

"In making the announcement of his death, our hope and admiration for him prompts us to these acknowledgments of his splendid personality, and our deep sense of loss."

COL. MUNRO TOOK WORD OF TRAVEL.
Was Satisfied With Manager's Assurance as to Investments.

Toronto, May 26.—The most material bit of evidence brought out by the crown in the trial of Colonel Munro, of Embury, president of the Canadian Bank, on a charge of making false returns to the Government of the assets and liabilities of the bank, was that he had been told by a former director, Winchester, without a jury, in the country court today, was that of a letter written by Colonel Munro to a former general manager, W. R. Travers, in which he expressed some anxiety over a communication which had been received from a member of Parliament informing him of rumors as to certain unspecified wrongdoings in connection with the Canadian Bank. Colonel Munro had then been asked by a shareholder about a large amount of stock subscribed in trust for the bank, and he had well known Salisbury declaring a United Germany to be a remote improbability. Lord Granville's confidence that he was never so assured as on the day before the Franco-German war broke out, and all well-informed Englishmen persuaded that the one dangerous and formidable man in Europe was the Emperor Napoleon III., while in fact he was a hopeless invalid, clinging wearily to his throne and king helplessly at the mercy of his German enemy, and the government and peoples constantly obsessed by groundless nightmares and wholly unconscious of the real perils that threatened them. There are times when a nation seems to have a positive genius for the wrong boy. And yet the longer I live the deeper grows my conviction that the world's most disastrous and desperate error is the inevitable lot of human governments, faith is the supreme and surest virtue for nations and individuals. The one irreparable disaster is that a nation should lose faith in itself.

RASH MAN.
[Judge.]
Mrs. Henshaw: If I were to die would you marry again, John?
Mr. Henshaw: Well, not right away. I'd take a little rest first.

EXPERT OPINION.
[The Editor.]
The Angler is this: put the water for fishing.

The Native Oh, ay?
The Angler: Then it won't be a crime to land a fish?
The Native: No, it'd be a blooming nuisance!

PENDING DIVORCE.
[Exchange.]
A lady gets the custody of the amiable baby.
"I told my wife she might have it, I can't keep up a machine and pay alimony, too."

NO WONDER.
[Philadelphia Record.]
Mrs. Henshaw: My husband proposed to me thirteen years ago. I accepted him.
Mrs. Henshaw: I have often wondered what made him so superstitious.

WHY?
[Montreal Herald.]
How was it that no Conservatives at the meeting of the Conservative Club at Sir John Thompson committed the party to wanting just what Mr. Fielding has got?

SCHOOL TO OPEN AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
Pupils To Be Dismissed an Hour Earlier in Inspector Edwards' Section.

Inspector Edwards wishes to try the experiment of starting at 8 o'clock in the morning and closing at 3 in the afternoon in some of the grades. In Talbot street school, yesterday afternoon's meeting of the board of education he requested permission to test the scheme.

Inspector Edwards thought it would be advisable to have the hours for the summer from 8:30 to 11:30 in the morning and from 2 to 4:30 in the afternoon. He pointed out that this would seriously interfere with a number of pupils who take music lessons, and of boys who have paper routes. It was finally left with Inspector Edwards to decide what hours would be best.

A FORMER LONDONER DIED IN FLINT, MICH.
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SHOT BY BURGLAR.
Young Englishman Seriously Wounded Near New Westminster.

New Westminster, B. C., May 26.—A young Englishman named W. E. Probert is in a critical condition at the General Hospital here, with a bullet wound in the stomach. It is claimed that he was shot by a burglar while trying to capture a burglar who was robbing Whitney's store at Whonnach.

Probert was asleep, overheard and heard the burglar below, and immediately went downstairs, and came upon the burglar, who, on sighting him, fired the shot. The burglar, who was a black man, was taken to the hospital, but the police were unable to find him.

Whonnach is on the Fraser River, a few miles above this city.

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Month-End Sale
Following an order of events started early in the year, the last three days of each month have been given over to house-cleaning the stock in each department. Previous sales were most successful, and this announcement of May's month-end bargains should reach a great many people. MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of next week are the three sale days.

ENGLISH GALATEA PRINT—Heavy twill, fast color, blue and white. This is a strong and durable galateia print. Regular 12 1/2c and 15c quality. Month-End Sale price, a yard, 8c. GINGHAMS, in blue, mauve, pink, red, grey, navy, and black and white stripes. Some are very suitable for barbers' aprons. To clear at a yard, 8c. GINGHAMS, lawn and white, and blue and white, worth 10c yard. Sale price, 6 1/2c yard, or 16 yards for \$1.00. CRETONNE, in floral and art nouveau patterns. Regular 15c and 17c a yard. Sale price 11c. DRAPERY SATENS, in fancy printed designs, appropriate for summer cottages and boudoirs. 15c and 20c a yard. Sale price 11c. RIBBONS, pivot edge, baby ribbon, suitable for underwear trimming. 18 yards in a bolt; regular 50c a bolt. Sale price 25c. Colored Silk Ribbons, were 25c and 35c a yard, at a yard 15c. Remnants of Ribbon, per end 5c. MEN'S STIFF WHITE SHIRTS—Linen bosom, open back and front, and some open in the front only. Best dollar quality white shirts, in nearly all sizes, also a few stiff colored shirts in large sizes only; \$1.00, for 49c. MIRRORS—Round, oblong, hand mirrors, ring handle, 39c. Oblong Hat Brushes, each 25c. A table of Five-Cent Articles.

FLORAL MUSLINS
Just enough for one day's selling. Pretty Flowered Muslins, white grounds with blue spots and dainty flowers. In all colors, for summer wear—pink, blue, hello, etc. Regular 25c a yard, on sale Monday at 9 a.m. a yard 15c. WHITE LAWN—Fine Sheer Persian lawn for waists and dresses, 45 inches wide. Special, a yard 10c. WHITE MUSLINS, open stripes, 25 inches wide. A yard 8c. MEN'S BALBRIGGAN UNDER-SHIRTS, small sizes. At a garment 10c. MEN'S BELTS, leather, steel, steele buckles and rings. Were 25c. At 15c. HOUSEDRESSES LADIES' HOUSEDRESSES of good quality. Percale, in navy blue and white, mauve and white, grey and white stripes. Separate waist and skirt. Col. Separate waist and skirt. Clean and clean looking; sizes 14 to 38. Month End Sale Price \$1.00. LONG KIMONOS, made of White percale, trimmed with Paley borders. These are slightly soiled, but very desirable. Worth up to \$1.75. On sale Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Clothes 80c. PETTICOATS, permanent black satin, deep blue, and white, with two full Special Month End Sale Price 80c. COQUE RUFFS, rich colored and black, with white, with white ends. Very desirable. \$1.00 evening wear. Worth up to \$7.00. Month End Sale Price 50c. A table of Five-Cent Articles.

J. H. Chapman Co.
126, 128, 128 1/2 DUNDAS STREET, London, Ont.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION
Continued From Page One.
Hon had cut short the work of the animal men, and the fire was already in the manager's before their work was completed. Sixty of the 105 animals were left to die by fire.

Almost before the firemen had their hose connected to the high pressure taps along the street the great Dreamland fire, with its glare of many thousand electric bulbs, fell into the lake, and the fire swept on beyond the bounds of Dreamland to the horde of little booths and concessions which lined the narrow streets beyond. The Dreamland pier, jutting far out into the ocean, with its broad burden of stands and booths, was swept clean to its solid foundations.

Considering the extent and rapid spread of the blaze, it was little short of miraculous that none of the summer inhabitants of the burned district lost their lives. The only casualties reported by the police were three persons, overcome by the smoke, one a fireman and the other two nurses in the little incubator hospital. All three were rescued with great difficulty.

Had the fire started two hours earlier, when the crowd of sightseers thronged the concessions, the disaster would have been an appalling one. Dreamland closed up shortly after midnight and the streets were nearly deserted by 2 o'clock. About two hundred employees were still in Dreamland, but all escaped without difficulty.

SHRINERS IN CRASH
Continued From Page One.
The fire was visible all over Brooklyn and Lower New York, and before 2 o'clock the rapid transit cars were bringing a throng of sightseers while the boulevards were crowded with automobiles bound Conyward. The streets of the island are not wide and the incoming crowd interfered seriously with the work of the firemen and hampered the police reserves.

The fire, coming at this time, on the eve of the first great summer holiday, Memorial Day, next Tuesday, assumes greater financial importance than management than at almost any other time during the season. Practically all of the concessions opened their doors last Saturday, just a week ago, and beginning today they counted on practically four days of large crowds.

The cause of the fire will probably never be definitely known. The firemen had no information, except that the fire started in the "Hell Gate" section of the island, where workmen were repairing the crossing over the water. They were smoothing the crosswalks with tar balls when the scaffolding against the weather. It is supposed, of course, that the fire somehow had its origin from the hot tar.

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