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LONDON THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

ANOTHER CHICAGO DRAMA.

The stage is being set at Chicago for another political drama. Many in the audience—which is the whole American people—look on it as a farce comedy. That there will be a touch of melodrama may be safely inferred from the personality of the star actor. But the managers of Mr. Taft have reason to fear that it will be a tragedy for their candidate. No one confidently predicts Mr. Taft's re-election. There is an amazing significance in the general assumption that the battle is between Wilson and Roosevelt. The people of the United States do not seem yet to realize that they are in the midst of one of the greatest social and political convulsions in the history of the Republic. Nothing since the Civil War can compare with it in importance.

The Republican party, the party of Lincoln, the offspring of the anti-slavery movement, and the heir of its proud traditions, which has ruled the United States for half a century with an interruption of only four years, is in danger of imminent destruction, unless popular opinion is grossly deceived. And this revolution, unlike that which gave birth to the Republican party, is not a long-drawn process, but has come with the suddenness of an explosion. A year ago it was undreamed of unless it lurked in the mind of one man. Even two months ago the organization of a new party by Theodore Roosevelt was not contemplated by the public.

Students of politics will ask if this phenomenon is built on nothing more substantial than the egoism of a single person. Roosevelt, of course, vehemently denies this, and contends that it is the product of long-developing forces suddenly finding political expression. He claims to be the prophet of the majority who have been trampled and exploited by the minority. His sincerity would be less open to question if he showed a disposition to attack the abuses of the tariff, which have been the root of much of the evil. But millions of his countrymen are dazzled by his superhuman energy, and self-confidence, and are not in the frame of mind to critically examine his political theories.

A BRITISH VIEW OF THE SASKATCHEWAN ELECTION.

The London Daily News and Leader is much impressed by the Saskatchewan elections and moralizes as follows:

"Against the steady, caseless economic strain of the hungry markets from which the Canadian farmer is artificially debarred, neither the empty parade of a pretence which offers him less than nothing, nor the jingoism of a political creed with which he has nothing in common, can prevail in the long run. But their failure seems more imminent and more generally anticipated than at the moment of the general election anyone would have ventured to imagine."

The preference mentioned by the Daily News is the one offered by the British tariff "reformers." It would be useless to the Canadian farmers unless it raised the price of their products in the British market, a calamity for the British working classes which the tariff reformers assure them will not happen; and even if it happened, the British market could not take care of one-quarter of the wheat that will be produced in Canada within five years. Great Britain buys 200,000,000 bushels annually from all the countries of the world. Canada last year produced 205,000,000 bushels, and this year will produce between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels. Great Britain will continue to import freely from Australia, and India, and even under a preferential system would still draw to some extent upon Russia, Argentina, and foreign countries. In no circumstances could Canada hope to sell even 100,000,000 bushels annually to Great Britain.

The Daily News is, therefore, perfectly accurate in saying that a British preference would be ineffectual against "the steady ceaseless economic strain of the hungry markets from which the Canadian farmer is artificially debarred." And it is equally accurate in saying that the prospects of the adoption of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, and of the success of the Canadian Liberal party, are brighter than at the moment of the Canadian general election anyone would have ventured to imagine. For that is what the Daily News means in the last sentence of the paragraph quoted.

A NEW METHOD OF TEACHING.

The talk of the hour in educational circles is apt to be "the Montessori method." Dr. Maria Montessori, of Rome, has been well known in Europe for some years. Now her fame has filtered over amongst us.

Her method of teaching follows lines already suggested by a French educationalist, Edward Seguin. Its keynote is liberty, the spontaneous development of the child. It requires close observation, and an intimate

knowledge of experimental psychology. Its main deviation from Froebel's method is that while Froebel encouraged concerted action, Dr. Montessori endeavors to secure individual action. Her special work has been the education of neglected and even "idiot" children up to the standards required of normal public school pupils. She got them to pass the usual primary examinations. Of course she found it necessary to teach more than the regulation five hours a day. She had to get a more complete hold of the children, planting her school in the home itself, and training from 8 in the morning till 7 in the evening—the whole day. The home thus becomes the school, and any evil influences are warded off. There is a recognition here that environment is mightier than tendencies in the blood. Eugenics is put on the defensive by Dr. Montessori's success.

The "Children's House" was the transformation by day of great barracks in which the working poor live by night. Father and mother being at work in the day, the children ran wild. But Dr. Montessori comes and evolves an order out of chaos, builds a children's commonwealth, and the parents are welcome at any hour of the day to watch, admire, and meditate upon the life there. The children have their meals, like all else, under the teacher's care. There is a wonderful atmosphere surrounding a good, clean, mannerly meal. The finest spirit of brotherhood is there.

Probably not many teachers would be capable of the patience and inspiration that have made Dr. Montessori's method successful. It may be that she is herself the chief part of her system. Many able teachers could not work in her way. But the next thing we may expect to happen is the introduction of her system or apparatus at least by departments of education, and its enforcement upon all teachers alike, big and little, in the elementary schools, from an examination, inspectorial, central bureau of the Pyne-Seath type.

If the Roosevelt party is a one-man affair it will not long survive the one man.

The automobile tragedy near Forest is another reminder that John Barleycorn is a deadly chauffeur.

If the reciprocity agreement stays on the United States statute book another four years it will be inscribed on Canada's statute book also.

The Prince of Wales has left Paris for home, having acquired a correct French accent in order to pacify Mr. Henri Bourassa.

Lord Charles Beresford says the chief need of the British navy is men, not ships. In that case a gift of ships will be an embarrassment.

The Social Order of Moose hold a convention in this city next week. This must not be confused with the Bull Moose convention in Chicago.

No credence need be given the stories that Mr. Asquith or Mr. Churchill will come to Canada to discuss the naval situation. They will not consent to be used as pawns by any party in this country.

Mr. Monk denies the story that he may resign from the cabinet on the naval issue. The rumor was absurd on its face. Has not Mr. Monk declared in the House that he was chained, bolted, and padlocked to his portfolio?

The London Mail fears that any gift of Dreadnoughts by the Canadian people may be used to reduce the outlay on British shipbuilding. Any gift of Dreadnoughts by the Canadian people would be the wrong policy and would retard the building of a Canadian navy; but if the ships are given it is to be hoped they will reduce the British naval budget and enable the British Government to spend more money on social reform. The London Mail and its kind have no sympathy with the poor of England.

A CHOICE OF TWO METHODS.

[Life.]
First Suffragette—If we want to get the young girls interested in our cause we must have something to attract them.
Second Suffragette—Which would it better be—refreshments or men?

DIFFERENT.

[Judge.]
Book Agent—Here's a book, A Million Ways to Make a Thousand.
The Man—I bought one before.
Book Agent—No, sir; that one was A Thousand Ways to Make a Million.

PROOF POSITIVE.

[Judge.]
Crawford—Do you think he's henpecked?
Crabshaw—He never mentioned it, but I've noticed that the portraits over his mantelpiece are those of his wife's folks.

THE OLD MAID.

[New York Times.]
What liar at once and slave invented the idea and name of "sour old maids"? They are among the most charming, the most sympathetic and the wittiest of women. Watching or reading of so many domestic brawlings and battlings some folks may cynically assert that perhaps these attaching unattached are also among the wisest.

THE BATTLE IN ENGLAND.

[Toronto Star Weekly.]
This then is the real battle in England—the redistribution of property. Over here in Canada, where we play politics for small points, it is hard to understand the big stakes and the big moves in the life-and-death game across the water. The Asquith Government is trying to help the people. If it moves slowly it is because it has to move that way or not at all. If it bends to class pressure it is because bending is better than breaking. It would not mend matters to have a Liberal Government out and a Unionist Government in. All it has been able to do so far is to render first aid to the injured. The battle is a long way from being won. Victory will be in sight only when manhood franchise has been achieved. There are some in England who

would even welcome war as a diversion from the pendulous reforms in not to be doubted. In time of war the people of a nation will stand together and domestic grievances be forgot. But the Asquith Government is handling the present situation as there will be no war unless Germany makes it.

A BORN CANDIDATE.

[Brooklyn Life.]
Willis—"I suppose you think that baby of yours will become President some day."
Gillis—"Maybe not President, but he will be in the race after the nomination all right. He keeps the whole place in an uproar, uses indecorable language, and can go without sleep for a week."

ETHEL'S CLIMAX.

[Harpers, Bazar.]
Little Ethel had been brought up with a firm hand and was always taught to report misdeeds promptly. One afternoon she came sobbing penitently to her mother.
"Mother, I—I broke a brick in the fireplace."
"What? It might be worse. But how on earth did you do it, Ethel?"
"I pounded it with your watch."

CLEVER.

[Satire.]
First College Youth—How did you make Miss Passy think you were the finest fellow on earth?
Second College Youth—I sent her 20 beautiful roses on her thirtieth birthday.

INSULTING TO CANADIANS.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]
Mr. Bourassa, in a word, is seeking to realize his ambition of being a power at Ottawa. He is a threat to the British connection. In this he is following the example of the opponents of reciprocity who in the Dominion general election campaign last year made use of representations that unless they had their way and the policy of wider markets was defeated, it would be the worse for British connection. If we are to have this continual settling forth, in various ways, of the doctrine that Canada's national development is still in the soft stage, what is the end going to be? Every self-respecting Canadian should regard it as the first duty which he owes his country to do his part in making the politicians realize that such appeals are an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of Canadians.

NO RETURNS WANTED.

[The Star.]
"E says to me, 'Why don't you let 'im?' 'It 'im?' I says, 'Wot's he 'im?' 'He 'im?' 'Ed 'im? He back again.'"

ITALY'S PREDICAMENT.

[Detroit Free Press.]
Italy is in a very embarrassing position so far as her war with Turkey is concerned. She set out to conquer Tripoli after having received the formal consent of the other Christian powers of Europe. She began with great noise and bluster and with apparent brilliancy, but she has signally failed to show herself equal to the job. She has caught a tartar and cannot let him go.

A BLIND SQUIRREL HUNTER.

[Hazel Green Herald.]
John Taylor, (totally blind), of Pineville, was the first hunter in Bell County to procure a hunter's license. Taylor is an ardent hunter and probably kills more squirrels than any one hunter in the county. He is always accompanied by his wife, who, when the game is found, he holds the gun, his wife takes sight, he pulls the trigger, and he rarely misses the squirrel he shoots at.

CHILDREN.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Sometimes our welcome has no tongue. We tolerate them while they are young. And do not always share their play.

We play our games and they play theirs.
And when a dozen years have flown They have, we find, their own affairs And all their interests are their own.

They are, we reason, in our debt. And wistfully we look for pay. They give us what we ask—and yet We feel we're rather in the way.

Our love, now fond, would manifest Itself in every act and word; But we are wont to veil it, lest We seem a little bit absurd.

More fond we grow and doteous; We only live for them, we say. They too would live—but not for us. So runs this pleasant world away.

ACTION AND BUNKUM.

[Toronto Star.]
The London Daily Express, we are informed, makes great play with Hon. G. E. Foster's telling message to England from Canada, delivered at a great gathering of peers of the realm in parliament at the Constitutional Club, when he asked:

"Why give the children's bread to strangers?"
One is tempted to ask whether imperial trade is likely to be advanced by action, or by bunkum rhetoric. About fifteen years ago, after a flow of bunkum rhetoric, quiet business-like man named William Fielding came to the House of Commons and announced that British manufacturers could be admitted into Canada at the rate of the regular duties.

Two years later the British Fielding was increased to two-thirds. At once the question of preferential trade for the benefit of British manufacturers had been done. British trade, with Canada, which had declined from \$43,000,000 to \$39,400,000 under the last six years of bunkum rhetoric, rose to \$49,400,000 under the new tariff. There is the result of action.

Now as a result of the election of Sept. 21, 1911, Fielding place once more to Lunkum rhetoric. What in the name of truth and common sense, does Mr. Foster mean by "giving the children's bread to strangers?" Great Britain refused to tax her children's bread. Mr. Foster wants it taxed for our benefit, as he imagines—probably still more for the benefit of wealthy English landowners.

Apparently, in Mr. Foster's opinion, the children to be considered are not the poor little waifs of London, but the wealthy, thriving colonies and the British landowning peers. We are the children. We are placed by Mr. Foster in the position of the big boys of the family howling for favors, howling for taxation on the bread of the little children of England. This is his conception of imperialism. It is about time that some real imperialist should arise and rescue the movement from the gross, selfish materialism into which it is being led by men who lack the first requisites of statesmanship.

ANDREW LANG ON JOHN KNOX

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

To begin where I left off yesterday, let me add that in his History of Scotland Mr. Lang does not strike me as being fair to John Knox and the preachers of the Reformation. When he gets a chance he brings down his hammer on the hard head of Knox. He dwells with delight on the saying of a correspondent of Cecil that Knox grew more "bitter" in his sermons after he married his young wife, Marjory Bowes, of Berwick. Mr. Lang also tells with wicked glee the story of Knox as a sultor for the hand of the fair Marjory. It seems that Mrs. Bowes, the elderly mother, a woman of fifty or thereabouts, a lady given up to fits of the religious blues, called in the celebrated divine when he was stationed in Berwick, to consult him about her spiritual welfare. But while the estimable mother blew off her religious vapors in solemn conversation with the great preacher, Mr. Lang declares that the man of God was more interested in the beauty of the daughter than in the melancholy of the mother. Anyway, he married the young girl when he himself was verging on fifty. And, says Mr. Lang maliciously, "The older Knox grew, the younger did he like his wives to be."

This is scarcely the comment that we should expect from a scientific historian, who carefully eliminates his own personal likes and dislikes from the printed page. But, as I have said, wherever Mr. Lang can get in a crack at Knox or his stormy associates, he eagerly seizes the occasion. He even goes so far as to accuse Knox of cowardice, asserting that, while upon occasion he could be brave enough, at other times he kept in a safe place himself, although advising others to step into the breach. I cannot imagine that this charge can be proved against the old Scottish lion. I am sure that Mr. Lang has not given the reformers credit enough for their honesty of purpose and consistency in policy in their dealing with the other party.

Mr. Lang is at his best in his biography of Prince Charles Edward. He has steered the middle course of impartiality here, where in all of his writings it must have been most difficult. Mr. Lang, like so many of his countrymen in so many generations, honored Prince Charlie, because he was the object of so much love and devotion from brave men and women, rather than because of the prince's own claim to love. Consider the love of the Highlanders for their young prince, when it is remembered that after the disaster of Culloden, when a price was put upon his head, a price greater than the English Government has ever placed on the head of any enemy of the crown, the young Chevalier wandered through the Highlands for five months and three days, and was never betrayed by his own.

In his early career, down to the time when he escaped to France, Prince Charles Edward was most attractive in manner and person, the very embodiment of chivalry and grace. Mr. Lang shows that the prince was a brave man. "He had," he says, "spirit, personal courage, and when he chose, an accomplished address, and distinguished manner." When he was a youth in Italy the prince practiced walking in his bare feet in order that he might be able to endure long military marches, and we find that, later on, when he was striking for a throne, he surprised his loyal clansmen by being able to walk farther and drink more whiskey than the Highlanders themselves. In his campaign in Scotland and England, Prince Charles was all dash and optimism and generosity; he carried himself like a true prince, but in his after career, when he settled down to the life of a sot and a royal beggar, his character lost all its chivalric brightness, its greatness, and glory. And his is where Mr. Lang's bravery is shown. Jacobite as he was, he told the stern truth about the miserable later years of Bonnie Prince Charlie. It was a hard task for a Scot, but he did it in the interests of truth; he even wrote a book, "Pickle, the Spy," in which he tried to prove that the Chevalier and Pickle were one and the same person. Devotion to truth could carry a lover of the House of Stuart into no sadder duty than this. Thanks to Andrew Lang, however, we know Queen Mary and Prince Charlie in a more intimate and human way than our grandfathers before us or any previous generation.

Joanhoe.

CLAIMS \$1,890

Toronto Jockey Has Entered Action Against Hugh Penny.

[Canadian Press.]
Toronto, Aug. 1.—Claiming \$1,890 for his services as a jockey, William Bell, aged 19, of Toronto, and his mother, have entered action against Hugh Penny, of Port Erie. The details of the claim as set out in the writ issued at Osgoode Hall by O'Brien & Tundy are for \$1,890, amount of money under an arrangement of Sept. 28, 1910. This is claimed as an award for 17 winning races at \$15 each, and 71 seconds and 91 thirds at \$5 each.

The plaintiffs allege that Penny made an agreement with William Bell and his mother that she was to have \$25 a month for her boy's services and a bonus of \$15 for each first and \$5 for each second and third.

CHAPMAN'S 5 o'clock Closing During AUGUST

239 DUNDAS STREET STORE

A Good Corset Will Improve the Best of Figures

Our Corset stock includes the best Canadian and American makes on the market.

"Madam Lyra" Corset, in beautiful silk damask coutil, particularly rich in effect, a perfect-fitting corset, appropriate for slight or medium figures, giving long, graceful lines. All sizes at, a pair \$5.75
"Madam Lyra" make, in fine French coutil, medium low bust, long hip, handsome trimming, cut for perfect ease and long wear. All sizes, pair \$3.50

American Lady Corset

This style is for medium or stout figures, adding to graceful lines. Graduated front steels, reinforced belt, finest materials. All sizes, pair \$3.00

Long Silk Gloves

A fresh lot of these scarce goods just in. White or black, 12-button length. Indispensable with summer gowns. Sizes 6 to 7½, double tips. At a pair \$1.00

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98c Lace Curtains

A Price to Clear the Lot
40 pairs White Lace Curtains, in handsome bedroom and parlor designs, on strong net, 50 to 54 inches wide, 3 yards and 3½ yards long. These are our best \$1.25 and \$1.35 qualities. To sell Friday at, a pair 98c

9 only Orinoka Tapestry Couch Covers, Oriental patterns, in greens, browns and blue tones. 58x60 inches in size. This is a heavy weight cover originally priced at \$3.75. On Friday, each \$2.50

New Raincoats Are Here

A first shipment of most desirable styles in Ladies' Waterproof Coats just in. The various styles are shown in box or semi-fitting backs, with regular or set-in sleeve. The colors are gray, blue, fawn, green and black. Priced at \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.50

Special Skirt Price

4 dozen White Indianhead Skirts, splendidly tailored, with high or normal waistline, 6-gored cut, sizes 22 to 27 inch lengths. 34 to 40 inches \$1.25

WORKING UNDER GUARD ON DULUTH DOCKS

Manager Declares That Freight Handlers Were Made a Fair Offer.

[Canadian Press.]
Duluth, Minn., Aug. 1.—A break in the ranks of the strikers at the Northern Pacific freight docks was reported today, when it was said that several of the old men had gone back to work. This was denied among the strikers.

Three hundred men imported from Chicago and the Twin Cities are working on the docks, guarded by "special policemen."
Chief Troyer, of the Duluth police department, is out with a statement that the imported guards on the docks have no police authority and intimates that they may be dismissed.
"I think the company has been fair to the men," said Superintendent Brown, of the Northern Pacific. "We offered them a raise of 2½ cents an hour and gave them lots of time to go back. Freight will move from now on."

PICNICKED AT PORT

Fifteen Hundred People Came on Special From Dereham.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Port Stanley, Aug. 1.—Dereham Township Sunday school convention ran an excursion yesterday, bringing about 1,500 people, representative of the district surrounding Dereham Centre, Bethesda, Mount Elgin, Verchyle, and Culloden. No definite program was followed, but the picnickers spent a delightful day by the lakeside.

And Mrs. John Neary are holidaying at Port.

The Misses White, of London, are spending a few weeks here.

Messrs. Bean and Jenkins, of Woodstock, and Messrs. Moffat and Phillips, of Ingersoll, are staying at Alexandra cottage.

Miss A. Leivener, of Rodney, was a caller at Stuart Glen recently.

Mrs. M. McLeish, of London, is staying at Erie View.

Mrs. John Fulton, after spending the month of July, and Mrs. John Graham and son Stuart, who have spent a couple of weeks at Mrs. Stuart's cottage, have returned to St. Thomas.

The Young Men's Club of the Hill Street Methodist Church, London, had a weiner roast on the beach last evening.

The Misses Daisy Griffith and Pauline Freun, of Detroit, Mrs. Sam Yates and family, and Mrs. Taylor and family, are summering at Alexandra.

The Misses Daisy and Gertrude Nutkins, of London, are spending their vacation here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watson are spending the summer at Rambler cottage, where Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rowed, of London, are visiting.

Miss M. Allison, of Windsor, is spending a few days at Will-o'-the-Wisp.

Miss Rena Wood is the guest of Miss Jones at Will-o'-the-Wisp, and Miss Gwen Wood has been visiting Miss M. Davidson at Michigan cottage.

Mr. A. McGuigan is spending the day with Mr. Jones.

Mrs. Welsh and daughters, Kathleen and Anna, are spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. Nichols.

Mrs. Wm. Kennedy and daughter Melpha are spending a couple of weeks at the home of Mrs. John Oliver.

The Misses Williams, Pierce and McCutcheon, Styles and Mrs. Burns, of Bradford, and Miss Ellis, of Petrolia, are spending a few weeks at Chestnut Villa.

BAR BOY SCOUTS

German Authorities May Not Let Scotch Patrols Land.

[Canadian Press.]
Leith, Scotland, Aug. 1.—A party of 50 Boy Scouts on the steamer Coblenz sailed from this port for Hamburg today for a trip to Germany.

Telegrams received from Hamburg state that the authorities there will refuse to allow the Boy Scouts to land, apparently regarding them as part of a military organization.

GENERAL MOURNING FOR LATE EMPEROR

All Through Japan Striking Tributes Are Being Paid the Mikado.

[Canadian Press.]
Tokio, Aug. 1.—The special bureau under the direction of Prince Fushimi, which has taken charge of the imperial funeral, met today to arrange the preliminaries.

The mayor and citizens of Tokio are making extraordinary efforts to secure the selection of Tokio or its vicinity as the place of interment. It is believed, however, that it will take place on the site of Maruyama Palace at Kio, which was built by Hideoyoshi, in the sixteenth century.

The railway board today ordered the construction of a special funeral car for the conveyance of the late emperor's body.

Business has been resumed practically in all branches. The banks have reopened their doors, and international exchange is going on as usual. Entertainment, amusements and sports of all kinds have, however, been suspended for a period of five days. The people in general express great appreciation of the imperial consideration in permitting the prompt resumption of business.

Signs of mourning for Mutsuhito, the late emperor of Japan, are displayed throughout Korea. Leading Koreans express unreservedly their genuine appreciation of the humane consideration and high motives of the late ruler.

RUSHING ROAD WORK NEAR TEMISKAMING

Mr. G. F. Whitson Tells the Northern People of Five-Million-Dollar Plans.

[Canadian Press.]
Matheson, Ont., Aug. 1.—J. F. Whitson, who is in charge of the construction of Government roads under the five-million-dollar appropriation of last session, joined the Liberal excursion here today at the direction of his chief, Hon. W. H. Hearst. Mr. Whitson outlined to the members and their friends the extent of the development work being conducted in Temiskaming this season.

Over four hundred men are engaged between here and Cochrane on roadmaking. The continual drizzle of the past week has hampered work, as the clearance cannot be burned. Mr. Whitson today established five camps in this section, and he plans to get roads to the settlement within the next three months, for the crops are excellent this season. Most of the country about here has been burned over, and consequently gets more sun and is drier. More road gangs will be put on at Englehart. Then Mr. Whitson will go east along the Transcontinental as far as the Quebec boundary. He has been west on the N. T. R. as far as Hearst.

Messrs. Rowell and Roebuck delivered addresses in the Matheson schoolhouse this morning. This afternoon the excursionists visited Monteith and its experimental farm and also Ingoquois Falls. From Cochrane the party was taken west on the Transcontinental to the Metagamit.

DOUBLE DROWNING

Tried to Change Seats While Rowing in Skiff.

[Canadian Press.]
Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 1.—While out rowing last evening in a skiff on the St. Lawrence, a couple of P. Horton changed seats and in doing so overturned the boat. Both men were drowned. Louis Brosseau, the third man in the boat, tried to drag the two men out, but he was unable to do so, and he was also drowned. He was struggling so that he had to let him go in order to save himself.

Both Messrs. Horton and Horton were old countrymen. Horton's wife and three children sailed from Liverpool for Canada yesterday, and Massey's wife

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1912

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Round Trip Summer Tourist Tickets Now on Sale

and family were to have come out in September. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

BIG GOLF TOURNEY OPENS AT BUFFALO