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LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

ONTARIO'S GREAT NEED.

The reluctance of the education department of Ontario to face new conditions arising out of the growth and increasing complication of mechanical industry in this country, has been a contagious example to municipal bodies concerned with education. Outside of Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, little has been done to readjust the system to modern needs. Our city industries have shot ahead, and the city population is half as much again as in 1886, but almost no provision is made for the vocational training of boys and girls going into the handicrafts. If between the ages of 14 and 18 they won't be pushed into the Prussian school, then they can just "lump it," loaf or do odd jobs, fiddle about for two or three years till something turns up; it is no concern of the community, whose truancy officers see to it that they stick at school till 14 years of age, and "after that the deluge."

In Germany, on the other hand, the state refuses to let go of the boys and girls till they are 18. Even those who quit their regular schooling and go to work at an earlier age must put in some time every day at study that will improve their minds and their prospects in their chosen calling. This prolongation of schooling mainly vocational but in some measure also cultural and civic not only improves the handicrafts, but gives a larger outlook and greater dignity to the artisans and provides them a good discipline.

The crying shame in our province is the waste of time and opportunities that is going on in the cities and towns. Even a large number of those boys and girls who continue at school between 14 and 18, unless they intend qualifying as teachers or going to the university, might in some degree be better occupied in a technical school than spending time on a dozen "cultural" subjects, of which the majority of the pupils grasp only the boundary. If half the time spent on a dozen of these subjects were concentrated upon two or three, such as English, history, and economics, even the cultural results would be better. The rest of the time could be devoted to practical courses. For a professional career, of course, the present system is admirably adapted.

The farmer's son is also coming to need more than formerly some technical training beyond what he can get at home. The farm of today is not the simple affair of 25 years ago. The up-to-date farmer is getting engines and dynamos that would not have been thought of by his father. Similarly the farm of tomorrow is going to show a great development upon the farm of today. The farmer's son needs a school where he can be prepared to meet the new conditions as yet unrealized at home. In the new age of machinery and of scientific cultivation, the old-fashioned farmer will be simply ridden over rough-shod by the rush. The farmer's son, not much less than the son of the city artisan, needs the technical training.

Any one who has visited the new American schools knows the need of Ontario and her danger of being left behind in the immediate future. If something is not done quickly, Ontario must wake up, and London must wake up.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

Italy's aggression in the present conflict is looked upon in many quarters as a slap at the Hague tribunal. The rules of the game of international relations have been recklessly shattered, according to widespread opinion, and it is regarded as a necessity that Italy should specifically present a defense of her policy. The ultimatum sent to Turkey has been likened to the "Throw up your hands" of the highwayman. A pronounced intention of figuratively going through the pockets of the victim is the tone of the document.

The programme of Italy has for its end the occupation of Tripoli before the other powers can intervene, for once a landing "foot little chance of dispossession may be hoped for.

The Young Turk party has had a thorny path to travel since it de-throned Abdul Hamid. The policy of the new Government to "Ottomanize" the various races in the Balkan peninsula has brought among the provinces and nearby nations revolt, de-

clarations of independence, or annexation by other powers. From within there has been a terrific turmoil of reactionary sentiment. That the taking of Tripoli by the Italians would mean the overthrow of the Young Turks is feared, but it is possible that rather than be hanged for having been held up, Turkey will do the unexpected, as Turkey has a habit of doing, and fight the highwayman.

THE NAVAL DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Bourassa's organ of Saturday's date asserts that Mr. Monk has demitted of Mr. Borden a plebiscite on the question of the navy, and that eighteen Conservative members have joined with him, including eleven English-Canadians. "If he refuses the plebiscite," says Le Devoir, "he will not antagonize the Conservative deputies from Quebec alone."

Some of Mr. Borden's Ontario friends in the press contend, with good reason, that a plebiscite is an impracticable way of dealing with the problem. The Ottawa Journal, for instance, admits that any single proposition might be defeated by the combined vote of electors who are opposed to it, but who differ among themselves as to the policy to be pursued. If half a dozen questions were placed on the ballot paper one would triumph, but it might poll only a minority of the votes. The Journal adds:

"If Mr. Borden at any time meant a plebiscite, he was calling for a departure from the British practice of responsible government; and we doubt very much whether such a departure, always questionable, could in the present case do anything except plunge Canada into a worse turmoil than anything yet on record on the naval issue. If, as is quite likely, the result of a plebiscite should be either to block Canadian action altogether, or to give more than half the people a right to say that less than half are imposing something on the majority which the majority do not want, there would be the Dickens to pay."

This is true enough, but Mr. Borden's language in the House of Commons and more recently on the hustings, justified his Quebec supporters in telling Quebec electors that he had assented to a plebiscite. On Nov. 24, 1910, in moving an amendment in reply to the speech from the throne, he used these words:

"We desire to express our regret that Your Excellency's gracious speech gives no indication whatever of any intention on the part of Your Excellency's advisers to consult the people on the naval policy of Canada."

Again in his speech in this city on Aug. 15 last, Mr. Borden said: "The question of Canada's permanent co-operation in imperial naval defence involves far-reaching considerations. The Government's proposals were clearly a political makeshift, and not a serious attempt to deal with a difficult question. Responsibility for empire defence clearly involves some voice in empire policy. Canada's permanent and effective co-operation in naval defence can only be accomplished by proposals which take account of this consideration, and any such proposals should be submitted to the people for their approval."

This speech was hailed with joy by the French-Conservative organ, Le Devoir, and was echoed and re-echoed all over the province of Quebec. Conservative and Nationalist candidates, with scarcely an exception, assumed that Mr. Borden had yielded to the demand for a referendum, and many thousands of voters were no doubt won by the cry. Mr. Borden's refusal of a referendum would be interpreted by them as a breach of faith. Mr. Borden's path is beset by difficulties, but they are difficulties of his own making. He should have adhered to his original resolve to lift the question above party politics by supporting the Laurier Government's naval policy. It is the only policy worthy of a great country, and the only one that he will eventually accept by the Canadian people. Mr. Borden will have to come round to it, no matter how much he tacks and cuts in the meantime.

The naval law for Australia is exactly the same as the naval law for Canada. We don't hear one party in Australia accusing the other of "separatism" designs. That is a cry used only by a certain Canadian school, and raised only against Canadian Liberals.

The Laurier Government is closing up only those contracts for which the money has been voted by Parliament, and for which tenders have been received. The Government is not making appointments to office as did Sir Charles Tupper in 1896 after his defeat. Those who say the Government's action is without precedent ought to produce a precedent to show that it is unconstitutional.

La Patrie, of Montreal, which strongly supported Mr. Borden, says that if he decides to give only two insignificant portfolios to the province of Quebec and put aside influential members to take unpopular meridities, they can take it that the Conservative-Nationalist delegation from Quebec, which is free and united, will rise as one man on the opening of Parliament to demand of the new ministry an account of its conduct. Mr. Borden tried to catch the Nationalist vote and he caught a Tartar.

The Montreal Gazette points out that Quebec province has never been "solid" for Laurier. In the election of 1908 there were 54 Liberals and 11 Conservatives elected. The total vote polled for the Liberal candidates was 158,000, and average of less than 2,000

each. The total vote polled for the Conservative candidates was 120,000, an average of 11,700 votes per man. Our representative system often works out in this way. For instance, the Liberals would be entitled to over 30 seats in Ontario in the late election, on the basis of the popular vote. But the Gazette will admit that the legend of a "solid Quebec" has been exploited by its party friends in Ontario in every election.

"The defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is due to an uprising of Protestantism as much as to reciprocity. The result in Ontario ought to indicate to Mr. R. L. Borden his line of conduct and the influence of Quebec in federal affairs ought to rapidly diminish—Orange Sentinel. "English workmen will no longer enlist in the navy and England is obliged to turn her eyes towards the colonies. If today, to find a crew for two little vessels it is necessary to offer a premium for each sailor engaged, what will be necessary when we have ten, fifteen or twenty ships? It is today we must reject the (Laurier navy) law,"—Henri Bourassa.

These two paragraphs throw light on the motives and canvass of the Laurier Government's enemies in Ontario and Quebec. Bourassa and the Orange Sentinel! There were strange bedfellows in the late election.

AS TO ADVERSITY.

[Toronto Star.] Sweet are the uses of adversity. The man who proclaims himself a Liberal today is a real Liberal. He is a Liberal because of his principles and his love of democratic ideals, not for any profit that he may gain through his party associations. There were some who voted against their party, or refrained from voting because they were afraid of the political effects of reciprocity every body's vote is a help to the cause of reciprocity. The next time the people of this Dominion vote it will be again upon a single issue. The party that has sown the wind will reap the whirlwind.

BLOW BELOW THE BELT.

[Hamilton Herald, Independent.] Surely the Stratford Herald will not second thought feel ashamed of having intimated that Sir Wilfrid has consented to continue in public life for a space and lead the Opposition in order that he may grab that \$7,000 annual salary due to the Opposition leader. This insult is a blow below the belt. It is the first hint that we have noticed in any Canadian journal that Sir Wilfrid is influenced by mercenary motives.

MAYBE.

[Puck.] Sunday School Teacher—Why did Jack command the sun to stand still? Little Emma (late from the seashore)—Oh, I suppose he wanted a bigger tan than anyone else!

HOPELESS.

[Exchange.] First Motorist—I have driven a car for two years and I've never yet run down anybody. Second Motorist (disgustedly)—Why don't you quit trying and hire a chauffeur?

NOT ALWAYS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.] "They say that a girl who acts three times as a bridesmaid will be a bride." "It isn't so, unless the best man always happens to be a person who doesn't interest her."

A "LOYAL" WHINE.

[Winnipeg Telegram, Conservative.] We had to face the indifference of Great Britain, a nation which seems to have ceased to have any mind of its own, or, if it has, to know it.

TRY THIS ONE.

[Boston Globe.] AND THESE WORDS WERE CALLED OVER HIS MANTLE: "I am an old man, and have had many troubles, but most of them never happened."

WHY HE SULKED.

[Chicago Record-Herald.] "Come on out and help us lick these Trojans," said Ulysses. "What's the use sulking in your tent and prolonging the agony?" "None," replied Achilles. "I'm going to wait a while longer. Perhaps somebody will invent moving pictures and argue to let me have a share of the royalties."

YET HE MAY "COME BACK."

[Schenectady Union-Star.] When Laurier assumed power fifteen years ago the sentiment of Canadian nationality was practically undreamed of. Laurier developed, fostered and strengthened this sentiment and brought the Dominion to her present proud position. It is the irony of fate that the sentiment created by Laurier should have been the weapon invoked by his opponents to encompass his downfall.

PRESERVING IT, THEN.

[Guelph Herald, Conservative.] We have to have reciprocity has been put away in cold storage.

WHERE THE PREMIERS COME FROM.

[Toronto Star.] The Calgary Alberta points out that with the coming of Borden, Canada will have had eight premiers, and of these three from Nova Scotia, MacDonald and Mackenzie were of Ontario. Abbott of Quebec, Thompson of Nova Scotia, Bowell of Ontario, Tupper of Nova Scotia, Laurier of Quebec, and Borden of Nova Scotia. The eight have come from the three Provinces and the other six Provinces have not yet furnished a premier.

BEAUTY BY BREVITY.

[Collier's Weekly.] Robert Louis Stevenson was a close student of style, and has left more than one interesting discussion of the technique of writing. In a letter to R. A. M. Stevenson, dated October, 1888, he says: "There is but one art—to omit. Oh, if I knew how to omit, I would ask no other knowledge. A man who knew how to omit would make an 'illad' of a daily paper." To men engaged in editorial writing (which in America is the art of making ideas effective before a vast audience), and to young men and women in college who are planning to enter journalism, we recommend that the above few words of Stevenson's be committed to memory and put into practice.

BOURASSA'S LATEST FORAY.

[Kingston Standard, Conservative.] Bourassa has broken out again—this time in an attack upon Freeman. Freeman can stand it if Bourassa can.

THEY VOTED FOR RECIPROCITY.

[Stimulus Reformer.] The only farmers in Canada appear to live in Norfolk.

SOWING THE WIND.

[Victoria Daily Times.] No rainbow colors of illusion will

HOME BANK OF CANADA

66 A Dollar in the bank is worth two 99 in the pocket.

A deposit of One Dollar opens a savings account with the Home Bank. The account may be added to by deposits of further large or small amounts, and Full Compound Interest will be paid at highest Bank Rate.

London Office

394 Richmond Street.

BRANCHES ALSO AT

St. Thomas, Ilderton, Thorndale,

Melbourne, in 1903

decide the political of the political forces of Canada when next they aim at the target of their evil situation. The education in the ethics of high tariffs and the impingement of those on the helpless victims of corporation greed has already proved effective. The next time the people of this Dominion vote it will be again upon a single issue. The party that has sown the wind will reap the whirlwind.

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SEND TODAY FOR A COPY OF OUR FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE—Its offerings are of interest to both men and women.

Your Fall Underwear

Time devoted to reading these items will be profitable.

At 25c LADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS—Fleece-finished cotton, correct fall weight, white or gray color. Shaped vests, long sleeves and open front; ankle-length drawers to match. 25c each garment.

At 37½c LADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS—Heavy ribbed cotton, fleece finished, Long-sleeved vests and ankle-length drawers; correct fall weight. At 75c for the suit.

At 50c EXTRA LARGE WOMEN'S Fleece Vests and Drawers to match, white or gray. Be sure and ask for O. S. sizes. 50c each garment.

At 75c WATSON'S UNDERWEAR, heavy ribbed wool, unshrinkable, good weight for winter wear. Vests have high necks and long sleeves. Ankle-length drawers to match, white or gray.

At \$1 FINE SOFT WOOL UNDERWEAR—Women's Vests and Drawers, in white or gray. A range of the best makes.

LADIES' KID GLOVES—We guarantee them, pair 79c

BLACK SATEN PETTICOATS, deep flounce, at 39c

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS WITH LONG SLEEVES—A splendid garment for early fall wear, made of ribbed cotton, form fitting, snug and comfortable, white only, 25c

All-Wool Blankets

Cool October nights suggest Blankets for warmth and comfort.

Buy this Scotch Blanket at \$3.50 a pair if you want sterling quality. Weight full 5 pounds to the pair, finished in single blankets. Strictly pure wool, very soft and warm; a Chapman special.

CHAPMAN'S 126, 128 and 128½ Dundas St., London

AUTO OWNER FACES

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

Hamilton Jury Brings in a True Bill Against W. G. Waters.

[Canadian Press.] Hamilton, Oct. 2.—The grand jury at the fall sittings opening here before Justice Britton, brought in a true bill against W. G. Waters, one of Hamilton's most prominent insurance agents on the charge of manslaughter.

The accusation arose out of the death of William Boyce, about six weeks ago as a result of being struck by the automobile of the Hamilton man. Three charges were entered against Waters by the crown—manslaughter, furious driving and causing bodily injury to Boyce. The grand jury at first found a true bill against the accused on the last two charges, and none on the first, but being sent back by the judge, soon brought a true bill on the serious charge. The trial, however, will not come up until the January assizes. Bail of \$5,000 was renewed.

PURDOM LOVE WON IN

THE CROSS COUNTRY RUN

Youthful Athlete Made Splendid Time in Collegiate Race.

The London Collegiate Institute 'cross-country run was held Monday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock, both juniors and seniors competing. The total distance of the run is about five miles, the course leading along Dundas street to the Asylum sidewalk, thence to Oxford street and the Collegiate Institute. There were about six or eight entries in both senior and junior events last evening, and Purdom Love, son of the late Francis Love, P. M., came first for the seniors, making the course in 37 minutes and 30 seconds. Glynn Neale was second, his time being 40:30.

In the junior competition, Tom Brodson was first in 39:30, and Harold Steele finished second in 43 minutes. The 'cross-country run is an annual affair, and is regarded as a preliminary event to the L. C. I. field sports, which will be held on Friday afternoon next.

MR. JUSTICE BRODEUR

DONS THE ERMINE

Proclaimed a Member of Bench of Supreme Court.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Oct. 2.—The appearance of a new judge and the delivery of judgment in an interesting case marked the opening of the supreme court's fall term here today. Mr. Justice L. E. Brodeur made his first appearance in the scarlet and ermine and heard read in court the proclamation which put him on the bench.

Judgment was given which will enable Mr. W. D. Lessor to publish his history of William Lyon Mackenzie, unless an appeal is taken to the privy council.

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