

50th Year, No. 20863

Tomorrow's Weather—A Little Colder.

LONDON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1913.

TWELVE PAGES.

Sun Rises Tomorrow, 6:36; Sets, 6:20.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GOVT. STILL STUBBORN REFUSING TO ADJOURN TO PASS SOME SUPPLY

**Opposition Willing to
Help by Dropping
Bill for While.**

**BORDEN INSISTS
ON NAVY VOTE**
**Liberals Declare They Can
and Will Conduct De-
bate Indefinitely.**

[Special to The Advertiser.]
 Ottawa, March 11.—This morning a further evidence of determination to continue was given when Dr. Pugsley asked for the adjournment of the naval debate for a time, that supply and other matters of importance could be dealt with and the debate resumed. Premier Borden intimated that the vote would have to be taken of the naval bill before anything else. The reply from the Liberal side was that they would and could conduct the debate indefinitely, and would refuse to grant a fraction of the supply to carry on the administration when the fiscal year closed. There will be a caucus of the Liberals soon to consider the new position precipitated by the Churchill letter.

At half-past one this morning Dr. Pugsley took the leadership of the Opposition, Dr. Bland retiring, and asked for the adjournment of the committee. He said that the action of the Government in keeping Parliament continually sitting in committee upon this bill was hindering public business. There were many other important bills before Parliament with which progress was being made, and with over two thousand items in the estimates on only one occasion had the House been asked to vote supply, and then supply had been pressed, or only the naval bill, the money which Parliament voted was the people's money, and speaking for himself he was not prepared to vote supply without some consideration. The Opposition was not to be driven like dumb cattle into voting the people's money without knowing what was to be done with it. He closed by appealing to the Prime Minister to allow the committee to rise that other business might be taken.

Borden Obstinately.
 Premier Borden said the position of the Opposition was a most extraordinary one. It was entering upon its eighth day's consideration of the second clause of the naval bill. That clause was the first paragraph of the resolution which had been presented to Parliament on Dec. 5, and was also the first clause in the amendment which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had presented to Parliament on Dec. 12. It was, therefore, common to the resolutions of both sides. The Government naturally thought it would develop little discussion. Instead of accepting what was practically the Opposition's position, the Opposition had obstinately declined to allow a vote to be taken on it.

Dr. Pugsley—"The Prime Minister forgets that on Monday evening, a week ago, he declared the House should sit until progress was made and the clause was passed."

Premier Borden said he saw no reason why the clause, which was common to both resolutions, should not have been adopted long ago. He intimated that the way to advance supply and general measures was for the Opposition to allow a vote to be taken on clause two of the naval bill. Dr. Pugsley had practically said the Opposition would grant no supply. He asked Dr. Pugsley if he was serious in stating that the Opposition would refuse to grant any supply.

Conservative Obstruction.
 Dr. Pugsley said that on previous occasions when a bill concerning a fraction of all supply had been allowed to pass, the House had been in consideration of supply for weeks, and though the Conservatives had seriously obstructed in 1911, the House had never been asked to sit on continuously. This time the case was different. Parliament had been in session for almost four months, and the Government had made an offer to advance supply as far as the clause was concerned, and he spoke for himself only. He was not prepared to say that a fraction of all supply should be given.

Premier Borden said that in the session of 1911 there had been very little discussion of supply when the Conservatives consented to the passage of one-sixth of all votes, and afterwards of one-fourth of all votes. He again affirmed that to make progress with general legislation and supply the Opposition should allow a vote on the naval bill to be taken. He saw no reason why this should not be done on a clause common to both resolutions on which the House had previously voted in the affirmative.

Dr. Pugsley denied that section two of the bill was the same as the first clause of Sir Wilfrid's December resolution. That resolution provided that the money voted would be spent on the construction of a Canadian navy.

Mr. German declared that if the Government would drop discussion of the naval bill for a time the Opposition would be inclined to be reasonable in the matter of granting supply. However, if the Government persisted they would find the Liberals able to continue the debate until Parliament had to be dissolved and an appeal taken to the country.

Mr. Nesbitt strongly affirmed that the Opposition was not to be driven by coercion in the form of continuous sittings. Dr. Clarke told the minister that although the Government had been silent in the House it had been talking outside, and had given the Opposition much new material to discuss. At the close of the reading of the Churchill letter by the Prime Minister, the view of the Opposition was set out by Mr. Purritt. "That water indicates that the first lord of"

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

Our Modest Commissioner



Although Mr. Henderson's picture has recently been printed, the occasion is again opportune. He has just been discovered as the most modest man on earth. Compared to him Oliver Goldsmith was a brazen press agent. In his valedictory address to the city he is leaving Mr. Henderson tries to give the citizens of London a warm roset. He admits that until he came here no one had any initiative and that inertia overspread everything. Mr. Henderson, in his most patronizing manner, assures London that it now has a bright future. He leaves on the first of the month to become manager of a new industry someone secured for Hamilton. It is denied that the city will offer the sum of \$20,000 to this mighty captain of industry to insure the city's further progress.

W.C.T.U. BUILDING DEDICATED TODAY

**Dedicatory Address Delivered
By Mrs. Heaman—Speaks
of Past.**

SPEAKS ON TEMPERANCE

**Dominion Vice-President Tells What
Organization Hopes to
Accomplish.**

The new W. C. T. U. buildings, 422 Park avenue, were formally opened this morning at a dedicatory service in which Rev. H. H. Bingham, Rev. H. A. Graham, Mrs. William Heaman, Mrs. May R. Thornley, and others took part. This was also the first of the meetings of the Week of Prayer, being observed by the Union throughout Canada, and devotional services will be held continuously this afternoon and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Mrs. Hubert Ashplant, president for London W. C. T. U., occupied the chair this morning.

Dedicatory Address.
 Mrs. Heaman made the dedicatory address, and spoke of the limitations under which the organization had labored during the past eight years because of lack of space in which to carry on their work. The purpose of the new hall was for temperance work, social service and moral reform in the district, with the hope that it be a rendezvous for women and children, and a place in which the principles of temperance might be instilled into the hearts of the young people of London. The White Ribbon Tidings, the official organ of the W. C. T. U., will also be published on the new premises.

Temperance Movement.
 A strong address in favor of temperance work was delivered by Rev. H. H. Bingham, who urged his hearers to follow the example of Nebemiah in praying for work, planning work, and accomplishing work. Mr. Bingham referred to the wonderful work of prayer conducted each year by the W. C. T. U., stating that no work for God can be carried on successfully without prayer. The greatest work was not always carried on where the greatest noise was. Mr. Bingham stated.

Modest Evangelism.
 "I believe that the evangelization of the world will come about by noiseless, modest evangelism. It will not be done altogether by legislation, by great dramatic display, but by quiet soul-conquering together and waiting before God." Mr. Bingham also urged the need of personal service, and of having a method in working toward an end. It was wise to plan work, he said. The work of the Union should be threefold—not only to bring about reformation and legislation, but to bring about in the hearts of men and women, regeneration. "Your organization is in the right and the right ultimately means victory," said Mr. Bingham.

Mrs. May R. Thornley, Dominion Vice-president, also made a stirring address at the morning meeting on behalf of the temperance movement, and what the W. C. T. U. hoped to accomplish in Canada.
 Mrs. Flora Y. Millar, Mrs. (Rev.) H. H. Bingham, and Mrs. Gordon Wright, Dominion president, are among the speakers for this afternoon's session.

DR. ROCHE BETTER.
 Rochester, Minn., March 11.—Dr. Roche was sleeping soundly at midnight. The night physician at St. Mary's Hospital said the minister had recovered his strength sufficiently to be operated upon.

MR. HENDERSON ADMITS HE PUT LONDON ON MAP

**Says Citizens Had No
Initiative Until He
Struck Town.**

SEVERAL PICNICS SECURED BY HIM

**Writes a "Swan Song" on Eve
of His Departure to New
Hamilton Firm.**

Claiming that until his arrival in the city one year ago the "citizens had taken no initiative, and inertia was the leading feature," Mr. J. Grant Henderson, publicity commissioner, today issued a statement before his retirement from the position on April 1. Mr. Henderson appends a list of eight industries which have been secured through his efforts. These are the C. N. W. Shoe Company, Richards-Wilcox Company, Carton Company, Rossier Brush Company, Portable Granary Mfg. Company, Ekshart Vinegar Company, Dennis Structural Steel Company, Wrigley Gum Company.

Whether Mr. Henderson secured these industries or not will be best known to the men who are interested in the business. Several Large Picnics. But the striking part of Mr. Henderson's report is his candid admission that he put London on the map industrially. The department has also succeeded in bringing several large picnics to the city. Several conventions have been secured for the ensuing year, and there are prospects. The city is to be swarmed with Americans looking for suitable sites in the spring. Mr. Henderson will no doubt subscribe to a local paper and read all about it in the office of the industry which he succeeded in becoming manager of AT HAMILTON. Since his coming to the city, Mr. Henderson has been noted for his modesty. He never wanted the papers to say anything about him, and things were ripe. He discussed the power situation, which was keeping the industries out of London in whispers. He would say something later on. Privately he admitted that it was the big factor, but he didn't want to invite the "big stick."

Astonishing Results, Truly.
 Mr. Henderson admits with the same modest attitude he has always maintained. For instance, he writes: "A year ago London and its citizens had taken no initiative, and inertia was the leading feature. Today all this is changed, the people are awakening to their city's advantages, and realizing that the quiet, hard-concentrated work of the industrial department has been producing astonishing results. The exploitation of London's advantages has been a task of no mean proportions, for at first we had little to show, and the year has been a period of constant investigation and locating."

The Power Problem.
 "The cost of power has been higher than some other municipalities," the report goes on, "but with the electrification of the London and Port Stanley, all that will be materially modified." So Mr. Henderson knows that this was the object in Mr. Borden's mind to get more hydro used. Mr. Henderson has been bothered about this power proposition. He decided to give those who were bothering him a body blow.

The public is informed that hundreds of inquiries have been answered. It is to be hoped that "the good work of this department, which has started the ball rolling in this excellent fashion, will be carried on." Mr. Henderson no doubt blushed as he "looked forward to a very bright and prosperous year for the city if the citizens will stand together and shake off the inertia and determine that London is worth working for." He regrets that the industrial bylaws did not carry, as it showed a lack of unity of purpose, but this may be easily overcome by a thorough understanding and united effort in the future."

A Succession of Platitudes.
 And these are a sample of the platitudes with which the report is crowded. Mr. Henderson has awakened London, secured eight industries, and now "Dr." Henderson prescribes what is needed on the eve of leaving this fair city to manage a new industry that someone succeeded in locating for Hamilton.

In conclusion, reminding one of the toast "The Press," Mr. Henderson thanks the daily papers in effect, for keeping things quiet so that he could rehearse the factory chimneys.

FEW APPLICANTS FOR PUBLICITY OFFICE

**Manufacturers' Committee To
Meet This Afternoon—
Mostly Local Men.**

The manufacturers' committee when it meets this afternoon to appoint a new publicity commissioner will have to choose largely between local men, of the applicants to date, Messrs. E. A. Pocock, Joseph Brown, Sexsmith, W. A. Dodd, and several others, only Mr. Sexsmith is an outside man. He comes from Stratford, and has been a promoter of the Sheldon school of salesmanship. A member of the committee observed today that Mr. Sexsmith appeared to be fitted for the position. Mr. Pocock is the secretary of the West London Progressive Society. Mr. Brown is widely known as an auctioneer.

FIGHTING THE NAVAL BILL



Hon. Charles Macell, who spoke for two hours.



A. K. McLean, Halifax, two hours.



F. F. Pardee, the Liberal Whip, one hour.

FRIEDMAN BRINGS CURE TO CANADA

**Gives a Demonstration Before
Leading Medical Men of
Montreal.**

SAYS HAS NEVER FAILED

Will Go To Ottawa and Attend Canadian Tuberculosis Convention.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Montreal, March 11.—Although the arrival in Montreal this morning at 8 o'clock of Dr. Friedman, the noted German scientist, whose secret serum promises to revolutionize the fight against consumption, was not attended with ceremony, a large crowd of tuberculosis patients had assembled at 10 o'clock outside the Royal Edward Institute to await his attendance there. Dr. Friedman was met at the Bonaventure depot this morning by only three or four enthusiasts in the battle against the white plague, including Col. Jeffrey H. Burland, president of the Royal Edward Institute.

They all hurried to Col. Burland's limousine standing at the main door of the station, and went directly to Mr. Burland's residence, where Dr. Friedman will be a guest during his one-day stay in Montreal.

"My first step in Montreal," said the scientist, "will be to treat cases of visible tuberculosis in the presence of physicians, and thereby accomplish the double purpose of instructing them and proving the efficacy of the use of live germs in tuberculosis." "What I mean by visible tuberculosis is fungi on the knee, for instance—visible to the eye. Instead of amputating the leg, I will save it. One or two injections are so effective that even in a few weeks astonishing results are obtained."

In reply to the criticism that he had kept the remedy to himself, Dr. Friedman said: "I was compelled to do it until I could find a man who would look after my private patients while I was away. Now that I have found one, I have placed the remedy in the hands of Professor Ehrlich, head of the Government institution at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, so that he can proceed with the work of investigation."

Experimented Many Years.
 Dr. Friedman added that he discovered the cure after researches and experiments extending over fourteen years.

"I have treated about 1,800 cases," he said, "and have never had a failure." Dr. Friedman was taken to the medical laboratory of McGill University to prepare his vaccine.

The demonstrations took place at the Royal Edward Institute at noon in the presence of a large number of doctors from out of town. Among a section of the medical men of Montreal there was no apparent disposition to treat Dr. Friedman's claims with skepticism, while it is said that Dean Sheppard, of McGill Medical College, has intimated his desire that no member of the faculty should be hasty in endorsing Dr. Friedman's claims until fuller investigation has proved the worth of his treatment.

Dr. Friedman leaves for Ottawa tonight to attend the deliberations of the Canadian tuberculosis convention.

MANY THEFTS FROM FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

**London Merchants Suffer at
Hands of Car Robbers on
Railways.**

Depredations of thieves who make a practice of breaking into bonded cars are being felt by many of the merchants of this city.

Thefts of this kind have been very numerous of late, and a number of merchants have received consignments of goods from outside points from which articles were found to be missing.

In most cases the loss has been traced to the box-car thieves, and the railroads, who are determined to stop the practice, are making every effort to discover and apprehend the culprits. It appears that the thieves are prevalent in other cities as well as London. So far no arrests have been made in this city.

Naval Measure Must Have Support of Canadian People

**Or It Would Weaken Imperial Ties, Say the English
Papers and Statesmen—Appeal for Britain and U.S.
to Try to End Mad Armament of Nations.**

[Canadian Press.]

London, March 11.—Remarkably little comment appears in the English papers concerning the prolonged naval bill debate, although long cables reports received here are being studied and debated with the closest interest. English statesmen and publicists are particularly careful at this moment to avoid any appearance of attempting to influence Canadian public opinion. They would undoubtedly appreciate the proposed gift of three Dreadnoughts, but they recognize that any measure of naval support not carried with the general assent of the Canadian people would weaken rather than strengthen imperial ties.

This week's issue of the Nation makes an appeal to England to help stop armaments. In Lord Rosebery's phrase, it says: "The nations are still rattling in barbarism." Europe has never seemed less ready to listen to reason. To assume that the civilized world will never turn with disgust and shame from such an object lesson as Europe now presents would be to despise of human reason.

"Way should not Britain and the United States," asks the Nation, "both moved by nature from the circle of frenzied competition, and both under enlightened governments and leaders, confer with each other as to the best means of saving Europe from herself? With Bryan in office it would be reasonable to expect enthusiastic American co-operation."

**RECRUITS SCARCE
FOR RURAL CORPS**
**Farmers Too Busy to Let Their
Sons and Help to Join
the Militia.**

Officers who are starting early to recruit the rural regiments for the big annual camp are already complaining about the difficulty they are experiencing in securing men. For the past three years the rural regiments have been going to camp greatly reduced in numbers, but this year promises, they say, to be the worst yet.

"Between the rush of young men to the cities or the West," said a military man today, "many of the regiments are going to go to camp at not more than half their regular strength. The officers all through the district are having the hardest work they ever had recruiting. Many of the farmers already short of help, refuse absolutely to let their sons or hired men go at a time when everything is so busy on the farm."

The matter this year is far more serious than before, as every year the number of available men seems growing smaller.

Few Recruits in North.
 From the north end of the district, in Huron and Bruce, the captains of the regiments are having great trouble to get men, and it is reported that many of the companies will have to double up in order to make the strength usual for one.

The situation must be different in some provinces, as the minister of militia recently said there were 30,000 applicants for the militia, who could not be accommodated.

WANT STREET RAILWAY EXTENSION ON OXFORD

**Knollwood Progressives Hold
Meeting and Demand
Many Improvements.**

The feasibility of extending the Oxford street car line to Quebec street, and along Quebec street to Dundas, was discussed at a meeting of the Knollwood Park Progressive Association Monday evening. The difficulty of the level crossing at the C. P. R. on Quebec street could easily be overcome, it was thought, by building an overhead bridge at that point.

A continuation of the sidewalks on the west side of Quebec street to Oxford, was also urged, as the present condition of the path is very bad. The association upheld the agitation for a public gymnasium in Queen's Park for the benefit of the workingmen in East London.

Claiming that the fence around the military school grounds is used as a hiding place for loafers from the city, the members urged that it be torn down. Attention was also called to the mail delivery in the suburbs, and the opinion was expressed that it was time for the erection of pillar boxes, if not a sub-office.

Mr. George Beadle presided as chairman at the meeting.

ALLEGES ASSAULT BY CHINAMAN.
 Alleging that he was assaulted in the City Cafe, a local Chinese restaurant, Thomas Neil, of South St. Marie, has laid an information against Chen Yoo, one of the Chinamen who conduct the place. Neil alleges that Chen struck him several times on the head,

WOULD END ALL FLOOD DAMAGES IN WEST LONDON

**Deepening of River Would
Remove Difficulties En-
countered in Freshets.**

COULD DREDGE OUT RIVER SHALLOWS

**New City Engineer W. N. Ash-
plant Will Be Asked for
Advice.**

Is it better for London to construct a breakwater for West London, as many contend at a cost of \$50,000 or less, or

Is it better for London to dredge the Thames River, and by making the bed much deeper render floods impossible and give London an everlasting supply of gravel for concrete roads?

These are two questions upon which the advice of City Engineer-Elect W. N. Ashplant will be asked by the city after he has had sufficient opportunity to get in touch with conditions. Many of the aldermen think that he will be able to give a decision in this matter that will be final and satisfactory to all parties.

Division of Opinion.
 At the present time the thinkers of West London and other sections of the city, are divided into two camps of opinion on the question of protection from floods for one of the city's most important districts.

One side maintains that the only proper solution is to erect a seawall that will be impregnable, probably cement, its apostles contend that property would advance immediately, and that West London would have a feeling of security it has not experienced in years.

Could Dredge the River.
 On the other hand, there are many men who have studied river conditions who state that it is absolutely folly to spend \$50,000, more or less, on a breakwater, when by securing a dredge at a nominal cost, the river could be deepened to such an extent that West London would actually be raised a foot for every foot of river bed that was taken out.

A Live Question.
 At the present time the protection from floods question is a live one, for a certainty. The dredging advocates have many good arguments to advance, and they state that it is quite within reasonable possibilities to raise the streets and the houses in West London by several feet. Many years ago a Chicago man offered to raise every house in West London for \$10,000, which he claimed would make the district free of the danger of floods.

Thorough Work Needed.
 Those who believe that dredging is the proper method realize that the work would have to be done thoroughly, that the river would have to be deepened from Dexter's dam to the low places in the river as far down as Woodland Cemetery. They say that there are many bars and islands in the river that can be removed, and that within a year or two, a dredge would take out enough gravel to give London good roads and obviate all danger of floods.

Could Remove Flats.
 They claim that the flats below the Saunby dam could be removed to a sufficient extent to draw the water from the west side of the river, where it strikes at present after pouring over the dam. The whole current of the river could be diverted even by deepening the old mill race, which has been filled in, and the greatest strain relieved.

If a seawall were to be constructed, they claim, it must extend along the north bend in the river above Dexter's or else there would be danger in a heavy freshet of the river pouring into (Continued on Page Eleven.)

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—A LITTLE COLDER.
 Toronto, March 11.—8 a.m.
 Today.—Moderate winds; fair and mild.
 Wednesday.—Northeast winds; fair, with a little lower temperature.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
LONDON	32.5	24	Clear
Victoria	50	32	Clear
Calgary	40	24	Clear
Winnipeg	34	6	Cloudy
Port Arthur	42	18	Cloudy
Tarry Sound	34	12	Clear
Toronto	27	26	Clear
Ottawa	32	16	Cloudy
Montreal	33	18	Cloudy
Quebec	28	16	Cloudy
Father Point	22	18	Cloudy

PRINCE TO VISIT GERMANY.
 Berlin, March 11.—The Prince of Wales, who is to visit Germany at the end of his present term at Oxford University, will go to Stuttgart, Wuertemberg, to his mother's relatives. The Teck family, to which Queen Mary belongs, is a branch of the royal line of the kingdom of Wuertemberg. The prince will not come to Berlin during his present trip.