

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.
Limited, Publishers.
131-133 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS:
Business Department..... 107
Editorial Rooms..... 134 and 135
Job Printing Department..... 172

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Readers of the Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Delivered by Carrier in City:
One year.....\$5.00
One month.....\$1.00
Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City:
One year.....\$5.00
One month.....\$1.00
Daily, by Mail, Outside City:
One year.....\$5.00
One month.....\$1.00

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands:
Buffalo, N. Y.—Seldenburg, Ellis, and Co., News Stand.
Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 170 Madison Street.
Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.
Toronto—Toronto News Stand, 100 Queen Street West.
London (Canada) post-offices as matter of the second class.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 17.

TREATMENT OF LAW BREAKERS.

The chief of police of Cleveland, Mr. Kohler, is a strong advocate of the policy of not making what he calls useless arrests of petty first-offenders. He would even go so far as to extend that principle to the treatment of convicted criminals. His theory, based on long experience, is that the disgrace of arrest often confirms the victim in a criminal career, when considerate action by the police would spare that humiliation and serve as a sufficient warning.

In the course of an address before the National Association of Chiefs of Police at Birmingham this week, Chief Kohler boldly declared that no person, whatever his crime, should be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment, inasmuch as it simply resolves the punishment into a vengeful waiting for the expiration of the period and turns the convict loose upon society with hatred in his heart, robbed of self-respect and with his record a bar between him and any attempt to begin life anew. Mr. Kohler argues, on the other hand, that if the terms were indeterminate, depending solely upon a reformation of the prisoner, to be proved before a court of rehabilitation, he would have every motive to turn from evil. The hardened criminal or habitual offender would find his record insuperable. Chief Kohler's idea is that since the man had forfeited his place in society by his acts he should be compelled to regain it by his own act, and having done so, no stigma should attach to his banishment.

Better than the indeterminate sentence is the fixed sentence, combined with a wise administration of the parole and probation system. There is some merit in the fixed sentence, because of its exemplary effect upon the public mind, if not upon the prisoner. If prisoners convicted of offenses of greatly varying degrees of criminality are sentenced for indeterminate periods, many people would get the impression that the worst malefactors escaped as lightly as the petty offender. The determinate sentence is at least a measure of the enormity of an offense, and it has a moral influence upon the community. After that, the prisoner's behavior should be a factor in reducing his term of imprisonment. The parole system has, so far, worked well in this country.

EGYPTIAN UNREST.

The existence of discontent and sedition in a menacing degree in Egypt is admitted in the annual report of Sir Eldon Gorst, British agent and consul-general in that country. The murder of Boutros Pasha, the prime minister, two months ago, Sir Eldon says, was due to the pernicious influence of the native press and a morbid state of public mind. The murderer had no personal grudge against his victim, nor was he acting under the influence of religious fanaticism. In defence of his deed he merely repeated the accusations which have in and out of season been alleged against Boutros, in violent and threatening language, in the columns of the Nationalist press. Sir Eldon has no hesitation in saying that the leaders of the Nationalist party are morally responsible for the murder. For years past they have fomented and promoted these attacks in full knowledge of the fact that their words could not fail to stir the ignorant and excitable youths to whom they were addressed to acts of violence which they now pretend to deplore. The consul-general declares the unofficial and upper and middle classes are mixed up in the agitation. Since the murder the tone of the press has been even worse than before, toleration being often construed to mean weakness. The press laws have been applied in several cases to articles that incited to crime.

The large land owners and their followers have no love for the British, but they appreciate the prosperity and security British rule has brought, and would rather put up with it so long as it is strong and efficient than trust to native government.

Sir Eldon Gorst is in a difficult position. He believes it to be the duty of Great Britain to aid Egypt toward self-government, but he sees that Egypt is not yet able to walk alone.

In the meantime Egyptian nationalism grows stronger and more violent, and tends to postpone the time when British tutelage can safely be withdrawn. This is the problem for British statesmanship, not only in Egypt, but in India.

UNCLE SAM'S WEAKNESS AT SEA.

In one of the American magazines, Representative Humphrey, of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, draws attention to the fact that while nationally the people of the United States claim to be the wealthiest in the world, less than eight per cent of their own trade is carried under the Stars and Stripes. He considers it most humiliating that not a single United States vessel now goes regularly to the Philippines; that not an American vessel was available when needed to carry United States soldiers to Cuba a short time ago, and that they had to be sent in a foreign ship; that it was with the greatest difficulty an American steamer was found to carry President Taft to the mouth of the Mississippi recently, while the river was filled with foreign ships, and that though Uncle Sam has a naval station on one of the Samoan islands, the only means of communicating with it during the past three years has been by foreign ships. "A short time ago," says Mr. Humphrey, "we sent our navy around the world, but we could not do it until other nations had consented to furnish us with ships to carry the coal. During every mile of this tour our navy was completely at the mercy of foreign vessels, for at the first hostile gun these foreign ships would have left our magnificent battleships where they were, and they would have been more helpless than if these foreign vessels had carried away their guns, for they would have been unable to proceed on their journey, neither could they have returned home. In our country we speak of this trip of our navy as parading our power. While in fact we advertise to the whole world our weakness." The writer declares, further, that if war were begun on the Pacific today the United States battleship fleet could not leave the harbor on the Atlantic in which it is anchored, as under the neutrality laws foreign ships then could not carry the coal, and sufficient American coal-carrying vessels do not exist. In case of war 240 vessels would be needed for the army, yet not 25 for army use are today under the flag. Even if international law permitted the purchase of foreign vessels in time of war, every first-class foreign vessel is under contract prohibiting its sale.

Mr. Humphrey points out that on the seas today engaged exclusively in the foreign trade, there is but one American steam vessel that receives assistance from the Government at Washington, and asserts that there is not a first-class vessel afloat that does not receive assistance from some government. "Every nation that has a merchant marine," he says, "gives it assistance," and he asks, "Is it not time for Americans to get into the game?"

Representative Humphrey fails, perhaps purposely, to explain the disappearance of the American merchant marine from the high seas. Ships cannot be built in American yards as cheaply as in Europe, because of the exactions of the steel trust, and of the high cost of everything that goes into the construction of a vessel in the United States. As American register is forbidden to ships built abroad, and as Americans cannot afford to build them at home except for the coasting trade of which they have a monopoly, the American flag has been almost swept from the ocean. This could be remedied by allowing foreign-built ships to come under American registry free of charge or duty, but the American shipbuilders claim their share of protection. The admission of materials free of duty would be another remedy, but the steel trust will not hear of it. As a result the Americans pay two hundred million dollars a year to other countries, principally Great Britain, to carry goods to and from the United States. Representative Humphrey favors the plan of subsidizing American carriers; in other words, taking money out of the pockets of all the people to put it into the pockets of a few ship owners. Even protectionist Germany builds up her merchant marine by a policy of free ships, but the United States is too enthralled to the protected interests to copy her wisdom.

NOTHING THRILLING, BUT—

The really distinctive feature of our history, in recent years, at least, is the absence of sensational incidents. It was our good fortune to be able to convert feeble and isolated provinces into a country of imperial extent almost without a show of physical force. If for this reason our history lacks the thrilling interest that belongs to battlefields, it nevertheless has a distinctive interest, and is well worthy of study by all who watch the progress of free institutions and of civilization.

AGAIN THE COMET.

Those who enjoy the new sensation of blaming the comet for all that happens should make the most of their opportunity. It will only last a couple of weeks more, and it will not be back for a long time.

CANADA AND THE STATES.

A limited reciprocity treaty might be arranged, covering certain products of Canada and the United States, and leaving each country to deal as it pleased with products coming over the seas. But the simplest way is the reduction of duties by tariff legislation. Without exception, discriminating in favor of Canada, the United States could reduce the duties on goods imported mainly from Canada. But we hardly expect this to be done, except by a general change of tariff sentiment in the United States. So long as

it is generally believed that prosperity depends upon a high tariff wall, it is very difficult to pick out articles here and there, and admit them at a low rate of duty for purposes of reciprocity.

FRENCH-CANADIAN LOYALTY.

The expression of the Province of Quebec toward the mother country, dealing with the death of Edward VII, and the accession to the throne of his son, George V., is as tender and appreciative as anything that has appeared in print. As Mr. Bourassa remarked, in the resolution, it is worthy of note that the first public expression of homage to the new sovereign came from the provinces of the empire which were represented by French-Canadians.

ENGLAND'S PRESENT NEED.

Britain is never without a King, but Alfred Austin's poem, written for the present occasion, is ample proof that she is at present without a real poet laureate.

A MASTERPIECE, ANYWAY.

"Maud's hair is what you would call Titian, isn't it?"
"Well, Titian or Imit-Titian."

DESTRUCTIVE THEOLOGY.

At a chapel in Yorkshire the pulpit was occupied one Sunday morning by a minister from a neighboring town. A few days later the preacher received a copy of the local weekly paper, and his attention was drawn to the following item: "The Rev. supplied the pulpit at the Congregational Church last Sunday, and the church will now be closed three weeks for repairs."

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Wife—Will your disarmament meeting finish late?
Husband—Yes, about midnight, I expect. But don't be nervous. I shall have my revolver.

HER FAVORITE SPORTS.

"Is your wife a lover of outdoor sports?"
"I should say so. She's bargain or house-hunting all the time."

READY FOR THE SAUSAGE.

Parson—Your pigs do you credit, Michael; I never saw any in better condition.
Mike—Sure, sir, if we was all of us only as fat to die as we're'd do.

SEASONAL.

First Overcoat—What is your fate?
Second Overcoat—Camphor ball or three balls.

A PERPLEXING PRESCRIPTION.

Mrs. McGuire—Is your old man any better since he went to the doctor's, Mrs. Fingean?
Mrs. Fingean—Not wan bit, Mrs. McGuire; sure it's worse th' poor man is wid his head whirling 'round 'n' 'round, 'n' trying to discover how to follow th' doctor's directions.
Mrs. McGuire—And what are th' directions, Mrs. Fingean?
Mrs. Fingean—Sure, th' do be to take wan powder six times a day, Mrs. McGuire.

ITS VALUE.

"The vermiform appendix is of absolutely no value to anyone."
"Mine was worth five hundred dollars to my doctor."

THE AGE LIMIT.

Quick-Lunch Waitress—How do you like your eggs, sir?
Hardened Patron—In their teens!

READY FOR THE WARDEN.

To make sure the youngster was not disobeying the bass fishing law, the game warden took his string of fish out of the water and found only catfish, perch and suckers on the line. A few feet farther down the stream he caught a large black bass wiggling on a string weighted down with a stone, and asked the boy what he was doing with that fish.

PERHAPS.

"I have no opinion of these new-fangled women's notions," said Mr. Hyde when his wife finally expressed her desire to join the Women's Self-Improvement Society.
"But we learn so much there," ventured Mrs. Hyde.
"Don't believe it," snapped Mr. Hyde. "Women don't know much, that's a fact, but let 'em stick to their domestic duties and learn them. That's my opinion. Let 'em follow St. Paul's instruction—stay at home and ask their husbands if they want to know anything."

HIS SPECIALTY.

"I hear, doctor, that my friend Brown, whom you have been treating so long for liver trouble, has died of stomach trouble."
"Don't you believe all you hear," replied the doctor. "When I treat a man for liver trouble, he dies of liver trouble."

AYLESWORTH TELLS

OF CANADA'S GRIEF

London, May 17.—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, in an interview here today, expressed the intensity of the shock of the news of the King's death felt in Canada, where everywhere there was a sense of personal loss. Mr. Aylesworth also emphasized the loyalty of the Canadians and said that English people did not know what that loyalty was.

SUING WINDSOR.

Windsor, May 17.—The Windsor Truck Company is seeking to recover \$250 from the city. The hook and ladder truck of the fire department collided with one of the company's wagons on Pitt street about a week ago, and the plaintiff's allege their wagon was demolished to that extent.

WINDSOR'S SERVICE.

Windsor, May 12.—Arrangements have been made by the clergymen of Windsor for holding a public memorial service next Friday afternoon at the time of the royal funeral in England in City Hall Square if the weather permits, otherwise it will be held in the armories. Mayor Hanna has issued a proclamation making Friday a public holiday. Similar steps are being taken in Walkerville.

Could Not Sleep.

DOCTOR SAID HEART AND NERVES WERE RESPONSIBLE.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed.

Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted and causes nightmare, bad dreams, starting in the sleep, twitching of the muscles, restlessness, etc.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a specific for all people troubled in this way. They have a soothing and calming effect on the nervous system.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rosemont, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now sleep and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women."

Price, 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct or receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SHUNTING CAR KILLS

WOMAN IN BUGGY

Vehicle Thrown Against a Telegraph Pole and Crushed

Like an Egg.

Gananoque, May 17.—A terrible accident occurred here at 10:30 yesterday morning by which Mrs. Robert Johnston, of Woodburn, about five miles out of town, was run over by a freight train on the Thousand Islands Railway and killed.

She didn't notice a train being shunted, and as she drove across the tracks the buggy was caught and crushed like an eggshell against a telegraph pole standing close to the track. Mrs. Johnston was thrown under the car, both trucks of which passed over her body, which was horribly mutilated. Coroner Shaw, of Lansboro, suffering with a cold, and who granted permission to have the remains removed. They were taken in charge by Undertaker Edwards, and an inquest will be held.

PASSING OF A PIONEER

Death of Mr. Andrew Ewart, One of Plympton's Early Settlers.

A Maudsoun correspondent writes: It is with much regret that we are called upon to announce the death of one of Plympton's few remaining early settlers in the person of Andrew Ewart, sen., which occurred at his late residence, west half lot 5, con. 2, of Plympton, on Sunday, May 8.

Mr. Ewart was born at Huntingdon, Quebec, and in the early days came to Plympton, where he resided continuously up to the time of his death. He was beloved for his kind-hearted disposition, and during his long illness bore his suffering with Christian fortitude, patiently waiting for his Lord and Master to give the summons.

Deceased leaves a widow, four sons and one daughter, who during his suffering ministered to his wants with increasing devotion. His sorrowing family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

AGAINST A CHANGE.

Ottawa, May 17.—At a meeting of the Loyal Orange Lodge a resolution was passed against any change of the constitution of the lodge, the resolution being introduced by King George V. of Great Britain.

SICK HEADACHE

A Symptom of Troubles Which are

Removed by

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Sick headaches are not merely afflictions to be borne as patiently as possible—they are danger signals.

They never come unless the digestive system is out of order, and their regular recurrence is proof positive of serious trouble and a warning that should be heeded promptly.

SICK HEADACHE

A Symptom of Troubles Which are

Removed by

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Sick headaches are caused by Indigestion, Bilio-sickness or Constipation, and no amount of "headache powders" will do more than temporarily relieve them.

The only way to get rid of them entirely is to cure the Constipation or Indigestion that is causing them, and nothing will do this quicker or more effectively than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable in character, and are free from any harmful drug. For over fifty years they have been in constant use in Canada, and have proved most effective in regulating the bowels, aiding digestion, banishing sick headaches and restoring vigorous health.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have stood the test for over fifty years, 25c. at all dealers. W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.

MAIL
ORDERS
CAREFULLY
FILLED.

J. H. CHAPMAN
THE BUSY STORE
& CO.

MAIL
ORDERS
CAREFULLY
FILLED.

Royal Purple Bunting for Mourning Drapery, a yard 10c

Orders by Mail for Royal Purple Bunting will be promptly filled. We will pay express charges on orders for 50 yards.

Silk Ends

Wednesday Morning at HALF PRICE

The Silk Section will clear off an accumulation of short ends of Colored and Fancy Silks at HALF PRICE. Lengths measure from ½ yard to 5 yards; also a few dress ends. Wednesday morning. 1/2 Come early. At

Ladies' Dress Skirts

This is news of a special reduction in our latest model high-grade Dress Skirts. The offering is for a few days only, so the woman who wants a nice separate skirt ought to come Wednesday and see these. Fine French Panamas and Broadcloths, in black and colors. Instead of \$8.50 to \$10.00, now \$6.25

Tapestry Carpet Values That Merit Wide Attention

The values are worthy of every house-keeper's attention if she needs a new Carpet this spring. Choice of ten popular selling patterns, in different colorings, green, red and fawn grounds. For sitting-rooms, dining-rooms and bedrooms. Unsurpassed value. Made and laid, yd 65c

Alexandria Tapestry Carpet, our special sitting-room tapestry, made in English, heavy back and good-wearing close pile. Choice of fifteen patterns, all the best colorings; five patterns have borders to match. Worth 85c a yard. Made and laid at 75c

English Velvet Carpets Are Highly Satisfactory

The quality of English Velvet Carpet usually sold at \$1.35 a yard is marked here at \$1.25 this season. This is a highly recommended Carpet for drawing-rooms, living-rooms, dens, libraries and dining-rooms. With and without borders.

SEIZE THIS OPPORTUNITY IN

Fine Quality Lace Curtains \$2.69 Pair

Wednesday we start a sale of Lace Curtains that should bring all intending Curtain buyers to Chapman's. As in former sales, we state the exact regular selling price, then there isn't any likelihood of the event being overlooked. Our customers appreciate such offerings and such methods of doing business.

The sale contains Cable Net, Herring Neck and Nottingham Lace Curtains, in very fine qualities suitable for parlors, living-rooms and bedrooms. Beautiful patterns, finished top and bottom, strong edges, with laundering qualities that insure a durable curtain. Regular prices \$3.00, \$3.25 and \$3.50 a pair. This week's special price \$2.69

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

STRATHROY IS ANXIOUS FOR A HOSPITAL

Would Like the County to Give Its Money and Indorsation to Project.

Strathroy wants a hospital, but is anxious that it should be a county institution.

A committee from the town of Strathroy, composed of Mayor Pope, Reeve Atkinson and Councillor Hill, waited upon a committee of the county council yesterday afternoon to induce the county, if possible, to invest in the hospital.

Strathroy has been left a bequest of \$12,000 for the purpose of erecting a hospital, and the proposition is that the county council add \$15,000. The deputation pointed out that private individuals had practically undertaken to furnish the building.

The advantages of Strathroy as a site for a hospital were dwelt upon at some length by the speakers. It was thought that a hospital here would draw patients from all over the western side of Middlesex.

As to the cost. The cost of non-paying patients at the Strathroy hospital would be materially reduced, as compared with the cost at Victoria Hospital. It was argued. It would also receive a provincial grant of 20 cents a day for non-paying patients, which would help considerably in the upkeep.

The councillors were not all heartily in favor of the proposition, thinking that Strathroy should be satisfied with a county loan and administer the hospital.

The Strathroy representatives stated that the town will give free water to a hospital and electric light at half rate after three years.

The county would take no definite step and promised to do nothing more than report to the whole council.

The committee representing the county was as follows: A. K. Hodgins, chairman; J. McFarlane, Geo. Innes, Warden D. S. Campbell, J. A. McGuigan.

JUDGE MUST DECIDE

SOVEREIGN BANK CASE

Parties to the Suit Unable to Reach a Settlement.

Toronto, May 17.—In spite of negotiations spreading over weeks, the famous Sovereign Bank suit will have to be decided upon by Chancellor Boyd, who tried the case. The parties to the suit have notified the chancellor that they have been unable to come to an agreement. In this suit, Curator Stewart, of the Sovereign Bank, sued Sen-

BLIND 10 YEARS SIGHT IS RESTORED

Bridget Horn, an Associate of Florence Nightingale, Recovers Vision.

Detroit, May 17.—Totally blind for the last ten years, Bridget Horn, an aged inmate of the Windsor Home of the Friendless, is now able to see once more through what she is pleased to call a special gift from God.

Bridget, when seen in her little room in the home Monday morning by a Journal reporter, was highly elated at the restoration of her sight, and expressed a desire to obtain a close view of an automobile and an aeroplane.

Mrs. Horn has yet to see an automobile, in spite of the fact that since the recovery of her sight she has been walking about Windsor's streets.

"I have heard the automobiles going past me in the street," she said, "but I do not know what they look like. I can remember the bicycles, however, and suppose they must be something like them. I would not ride in one for the world, though. I suppose if I saw an aeroplane I would think the world was coming to an end."

Mrs. Horn was born in Ireland—she does not know how long ago—and came to America shortly after the outbreak of the civil war. She has been in Windsor 30 years and eight years an inmate of the Home of the Friendless.

She is intimately acquainted with Florence Nightingale, and saw the entire action during the Crimean war with her husband, who was killed in battle, spent her life in the household of Florence Nightingale, who, by the way, has just celebrated her 91st birthday, and also looked after the quarters of Lord Raglan during the war.

Mrs. Horn says she retired to her bed one night a few weeks ago as usual, and that when she awoke the next morning she could distinguish

YANKEE APPRECIATES MACKENZIE KING

Senator Lodge Writes to That Effect From Washington.

Ottawa, May 17.—Senator H. C. Lodge, the chairman of the special committee of Congress, on the "Increase in prices," has sent a letter to the labor department expressing great appreciation of Hon. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King's speech on combines in the House of Commons at the time of the introduction of the new combine bill here.

"Mr. Cook will explain everything," said Mrs. Cook to a reporter. "He is not stopping at any hotel in New York City, and in fact is not in New York City at all. I am in constant communication with him and it will not be more than two or three weeks before he will issue a statement that will explain his silence during the past months."

CANADIAN PLAYS THE GOOD SAMARITAN

WANTS TO CURE HIS FRIENDS.

Mr. Everett L. Holland, a well-known Canadian, moved to the United States some time ago. The change of climate brought on a serious and painful illness, which three physicians said was Stone in the Kidneys, but were unable to relieve his terrible sufferings.

In his agony Mr. Holland thought of an old and reliable remedy which had a great reputation in his Canadian home—the famous GIN PILLS.

He wrote to a former neighbor and secured a supply. On March 20 last, Mr. Holland in a letter to the National Drug and Chemical Company, Toronto, said: "I am well."

He is now anxious to have GIN PILLS put on sale in the United States in order to cure his new friends of Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

If you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble take GIN PILLS, and we guarantee the cure or your money refunded.

GIN PILLS are sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50. In order to show our faith in these pills, we will send you a free sample on request. National Drug and Chemical Company (Dept. G.), Toronto.