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LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 17.

THE REAL MISLEADERS.

If Mr. Ledyard, of the M. C. R., were so simple as the electrificationists paint him, he would not be at the head of a great railway system. They say he is "deliberately misled" by the opponents of the by-law. But it is Mr. Ledyard's business not to be misled by railway affairs, and there is every evidence that he knows more about the situation here than many on the spot who affect to know all about it.

The statement at a meeting last night that Mr. Ledyard was led to believe the M. C. R. would not be allowed to operate its cars over the L. and P. S. R. if the electrification bylaw were carried, is a stupid invention. The supporters of the bylaw have been pleading with him for months to consent to run his trains over an electrified road, and have been boasting for months that he had consented to do so, through the Pere Marquette. He has put an end to this deception by personally and publicly affirming that Michigan Central trains will not run over an electrified L. and P. S. R. Would he be likely to issue such a statement if he were under the impression that the M. C. R. would be refused running rights?

The misleading is being done by the advocates of the bylaw, who have the hardihood to assert that Mr. Ledyard does not mean what he says, and that the Grand Trunk Railway is indulging in a gigantic bluff.

MR. NEELY'S DEATH.

The death of Mr. George W. Neely, M. P. P. for East Middlesex, creates the third vacancy in that riding within little more than a year, from the same melancholy cause.

Mr. Sutherland, M. P. P., died in August, 1912. Mr. Peter Elson, M. P., died in June of this year. Mr. Neely was returned in October, 1912, at the by-election caused by Mr. Sutherland's death. Mr. Neely's health had not been good for a long period, and undoubtedly he had a great deal of sympathy on this ground during his last contest. His death at the age of 53, while in the enjoyment of a hard-earned public honor, carries an element of pathos. To the bereaved family the most sincere condolences will be extended.

THE LESSON OF CHATEAUGUAY.

The defeat of the Liberal party at Chateauguay, a constituency held since Confederation, should teach the party managers a lesson which they might have learned before, but upon which they have not been prompt to act. The lesson is not that the party should adopt new policies or choose new leaders. Liberalism, despite any defects or delinquencies of any of its professed friends, stands always for the highest standard of public morals, for the most rapid advance possible in social reform, for the greatest personal liberty consistent with the public safety. That platform is not to be modified or discarded because the people are sometimes deceived, and vote either for bad men or bad measures. And so long as our leaders continue to be the steadfast and capable men that they are, now, we do not want any change. They have led us in times of prosperity; our loyalty will not fail them in days of adversity.

But the lesson of Chateauguay is that we should take more careful notice of the methods of the Conservatives, and not confine our attention entirely to their policies. These latter we know are variable as the winds; they are changed whenever advantage offers as the result of the change. True Conservatism consists in standing by the established order of things, in maintaining a strongly centralized system of government, in extending as much liberty to the subject as circumstances compel, but no more than will satisfy the immediate demand for change; in guarding the interest of the classes in preference to those of the masses, in defending the rights of capital rather than of labor. When we say true Conservatism, we mean the natural conservatism and aversion to change which is the result of temperament and mental as well as moral constitution, of heredity and environment, rather than of independent thought which leads to Liberalism. But the conservatism which gives its name to a party, while always reactionary or stationary, on general principles, is always modified by the contingencies of what its friends term "practical politics."

As far as the political platform of the Conservative is concerned, we always know what it is when it is announced. And we can always oppose it if we think it advisable, with the full understanding that it may be altered at any time. But whether per-

sistent or consistent, we can easily discuss it on its merits, and fight it in the open, content with a fair field, no matter what the result may be. The main thing is to have Liberalism prevail, whether the Liberals are in power or not.

With a fair contest on specific policies, the Liberals would doubtless have won with ease in Chateauguay. But it is the practice of methods which tend to degrade the individual voter, and lower the moral standard of the electorate, that we have to contend with too often, and in conflict with these we cannot expect to succeed. When a government on the eve of an election makes a large appropriation for some public works that will give employment to several hundred voters until after the day of polling, and at the same time serve the convenience or gratify the vanity of the constituency, when the chief executive and high priest of practical politics takes control of the campaign, when the appeal is made to personal interests, and local issues, rather than to principles, then the party using these weapons will ordinarily succeed.

The lesson of Chateauguay is that the chief obstacle to success which Liberals may meet is not the political platform of its opponents. That can be met without difficulty. The people can be depended on to listen to reason, if their hearing is not injured by passion or prejudice or personal interest. What we have to fight is the corrupting influence of machine politics, whether exerted by the party leader, the party press or the ward-heeler and professional corruptionist. Their methods should be closely watched, their devices exposed, and the offenders punished. The law makes ample provision for investigation and for sentence of guilt when guilt is shown. Let its machinery be invoked whenever offences are committed, and for this reason we are pleased to see that the Liberals interested in the Chateauguay election have decided to enter a protest without delay. If reports be true, the offences committed in this case were most flagrant. Let the light be thrown on the field of battle.

THE ARGUMENT OF ABUSE.

It is an old adage that advises the weaker party in a dispute to strengthen his case by abusing his opponent. The friends of electrification seem to have found it necessary to depend on these tactics. All through this discussion the worst motives have been imputed to those who oppose their pet scheme. We are all slaves of the private interests that are throttling the city and making fortunes out of the citizens. The Traction Company, which has been a boon to the people of this section, is the chief target of abuse. The Grand Trunk, whose pay-car brings into London enough money to support a thousand people, is our great enemy. The Helena Costume Company, established by the energy of some of our best citizens, and which gives employment to hundreds who spend their money here, is another enemy, and its original promoter, one of the most useful mayors we ever had, is not allowed to rest undisturbed in his grave by those who are lost to all sense of decency in their advocacy of their extravagant scheme.

But after all, what has the occupation of business of any or all of these abused parties to do with the merits of electrification? Suppose, for the sake of argument, that Mr. George, the president of the London and Lake Erie Electric Railway, does not want a competitor? Does that prove that the electrification of the L. and P. S. R. is the best thing for us? The friends of the scheme claim that electrification of the present steam road will not hurt the existing electric line. If that be true, they cannot have much faith in the stories about the great amount of business that will be transferred to the new road. Suppose the Grand Trunk is anxious to get running rights over the L. and P. S. R. on its own terms, so much so that it cannot make the bargain it wants with the city. It will build a parallel line to take care of its own business. Does that prove that if our line is electrified it will do enough business to pay off the debt in 60 years, much less sixteen? Will the five-year contract which the Helena Costume Company has made with some of its neighbors—including the Free Press—to supply them with some of its surplus steam, be cancelled and the company injured, if electrification is carried? And whether it is or not, what have the business and prospects of a company that makes women's apparel have to do with the prosperity of the L. and P. S. R. under electrification?

Even were all these corporations opposed to electrification, it would prove nothing. It certainly would not prove that electrification would be a paying proposition. It would only prove that some of the ratepayers of London do not think electrification a wise movement on the part of the city. Bringing them into the controversy, and using their adverse opinion as an argument in favor of what they do not approve, only shows the straits to which the electrifiers are reduced for more valid reasons, and for the absence of facts to justify a wild-cat scheme. Drawing a herring across the wolf's trail may divert the hounds from the pursuit of their prey. And bringing in irrelevant matters will sometimes cloud a discussion. And that is all this amounts to. Even if electrification were going to increase the expenses or decrease the profits of any person or corporation in the city, we are still without proof that it will bring in money to recoup us for expending a

million of dollars to get something which we can get without any such extravagance.

Capt. Inch, of the Volturro, proved himself every inch a British sailor.

As for the naval question, it is for East Middlesex to say whether Canada Can or Canada Can't.

The experts have not yet told us how they would handle the Irish picnic with six cars and six trailers.

It's a poor cause that depends upon personalities. The pro-electrification campaign is almost entirely personal.

The speeches of Ald. Richter and Ald. Bennett at the Auditorium were confined to solid arguments. The speeches of the electrificationists read like the pages of a mining prospectus.

Mr. Fisher has made such admirable headway in East Middlesex that the riding has been flooded with cabinet ministers. Mr. Glass' candidature is more brilliant than his workers care to confess.

Our local contemporary complains of those railroad companies which would like to use the L. and P. S. R. "for their own purposes." Yes, they have a foul design to haul freight over it if it is kept as a steam road.

The electrificationists ridiculed Mr. Long's pretensions to speak for the Grand Trunk, the mayor even stooping to make a personal attack on him. Now the vice-president of the Grand Trunk confirms Mr. Long's statements and offers to come to London to repeat them.

The London Daily Mail says Britain will trust to France for the defence of British interests in the Mediterranean, and seems to think there is something humiliating in the arrangement.

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS TO PASS SCHEME WOULD BE ALMOST CRIMINAL FOLLY

Continued From Page One.

the lake. Why between Buffalo and Amherstburg there is not a place situated on the lake that would not gladly change places with London. Not one of those ports has a population of over 3,000. Take Port Stanley, Port Huron, Leamington, Wheatley, Port Burwell or any other of a dozen places that I could name, and every one of them would gladly give London the lake port for the railroad privileges that London enjoys. I tell you, gentlemen, it is the railroads that make the place.

"Adam Beck and Mayor Graham get up and tell us they will give us cheap or hard coal if the road is electrified. That is ludicrous. What about Hamilton, Toronto, Cleveland, or any other places situated on the lake? Do those cities get cheaper hard coal than we do? They certainly do not. They pay as much as we do, and in some places more. Take Cleveland, for instance. It is situated on the lake and in the United States. The United States Government has for some time been trying to break up the coal ring, but they have been unable to do so. Yet Mr. Beck and Mr. Graham get up and tell us they are going to do more than the United States Government can do with a combine that is located in that country."

Mr. Struthers' opening words were greeted with applause at the close there was applause, and many times during his talk he was interrupted by the applause throughout the audience.

"In the 30 years that I have been in London I do not recall a single question over which so many conflicting statements have been made as the electrification of the London and Port Stanley Railway. When the question was introduced to the council by a request to submit a bylaw to the ratepayers to ascertain their views, there was introduced at the same time a largely signed petition from businessmen of the city asking that before the question be submitted full information on it be secured."

"The petitioners also wished to ascertain what, in the event of the railway being electrified, would likely be the attitude in the matter by the steam railway, now operating over the road, pointing out that withdrawal of these railways, or even any one of them, from the city, would result in great inconvenience and loss to the businessmen of the city."

Request Reasonable One.
 "The request of the petitioners appealed to a majority of the council as reasonable, and instead of the question being rushed on to a vote of the electors without proper consideration beforehand, the request of the petitioners for fuller information was approved of."

"For having exercised the right of private judgment, and reasonable business precautions in a matter of so great importance, the aldermen who voted in favor of fuller information before committing the city to so large an expenditure, and possible disruption of its business interests, were characterized by electrification advocates as 'obstructionists,' 'afraid to trust the people,' 'subservient tools of the interests,' and pretty much everything else that could by any stretch of the imagination be construed as being utterly reprehensible."

Wisdom of Policy Clear.
 "The wisdom of the council has been amply proven by what has happened in the meantime. If after such information, as has been imparted since that time, the results are still obscure, and very many men have not yet come to a conclusion, what would have been the case a year ago when there was very little information on the subject? The council of 1913 is a pro-electrification council. The majority were pledged to electrification. That being the case the council could do pretty much as it pleased. Among the first acts of the council is the naming

Got a Bad Sprain

ZAM-BUK CURED

Don't limp about in pain when you slip on the sidewalk and get a sprain, or get a bad twist at your recreation. Rub in Zam-Buk. It cures pain.

Mr. Clarence D. Black, Legal Department, Transcontinental Railway, Ottawa, writes: "I have used Zam-Buk, with very satisfactory results, but I did not know its full value until just recently, when I fell from a street car and badly sprained my ankle. I immediately applied Zam-Buk, and am pleased to say that it has proved invaluable to me. The sprain was soon cured."

Bear in mind that Zam-Buk is used by all the famous football teams, all the best trainers, and all the leading athletes. Men who are at sport all the time—whose living depends upon their keeping "fit," and Zam-Buk the surest way to fitness. They are the best judges. Mothers! use it when the children get hurt!

In addition to its use for sprains, stiffness, rheumatism and sciatica, Zam-Buk is eminently useful for skin injuries and diseases. Blood poison, festering sores and ulcers, etc., it quickly cures. Also cures cuts, burns, scalds, chapped hands, cold sores, varicose veins, bad leg, eczema, ringworm, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c per bottle or post free for twelve from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Refuse harmful substitutes. Have you tried Zam-Buk Soap? 25c. tablet.

range. But France and Britain are virtually allies. The Montreal Star contends against a Canadian navy on the ground that the United States will defend our shores against attack. Yet the Star claims to be the big pipe-organ of imperialism in this country, and accented sedition in the proposal to sell more Canadian farm products in the United States.

CORSETS

Clearing lines of \$2.50 and \$3.00 Corsets at

\$1.69

All sizes in the lot excepting size 25. Beautifully made in the newest models.

CHAPMAN'S

Full Stocks of Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves for the Holiday

Thanksgiving Buying Economical and Satisfactory at Chapman's

Today and Saturday will be heavy selling days in all departments. The Ready-to-Wear Department especially will come in for great attention, as well as Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves and other departments which can supply Thanksgiving needs. Blankets, Comforters, Table Linen and other home fixings will be wanted by the housewife who is entertaining visitors. Every woman who is particular about getting the best value for the money she spends should come to this store to do her Thanksgiving buying.



\$1.00 All-Wool Vests at 69c

Women's Ribbed Wool Vests, pure wool and unshrinkable; high neck and long sleeves. Light gray shade. Regular \$1.00 quality. Today and Saturday, per garment 69c

Oversize Vests and Drawers, for full figures; heavy ribbed cotton, fleece finish inside. Gray only. Per garment 45c

Corset Covers, with long sleeves and high neck, of heavy ribbed cotton; white only. Per garment 25c

Gloves

Wrist Length Cape Gloves—Just what you want for Thanksgiving wear. These gloves are shown in light and medium shades of tan, sizes 5 3/4 to 7 1/4. Special, pair, 79c

Cape Gloves for boys and girls, tan and brown, in sizes 00 to 7. Also French Kid Gloves for misses, sizes 1 to 6. At per pair 75c

Long Kid Gloves, for women, black only, 12 and 16 button lengths. Were \$2.00 pair. On sale Saturday, per pair \$1.50

HEAD AND NOSTRILS STUFFED FROM COLD

"Pape's Cold Compound" Ends a Cold or Grippe in a Few Hours.

Your cold will break and all gripe misery end after taking a dose of "Pape's Cold Compound," every two hours until three doses are taken. It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose-running, relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't stuff up! Quit blowing and snuffing! Ease your throbbing head—nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Accept no substitute.

MEAT CAUSE OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take Salts to Flush Kidneys If Back Hurts Or Bladder Bothers.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority, who tells us that meat forms uric acid, which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, and your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush out the body's urinous waste, get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days, and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.



J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 239, 241, 243 Dundas Street

Serges for Making Tailored Suits

The woman who wants a suit to do her for more than one season usually selects a serge. In fact, nine out of every ten suitings sold is serge, so you will see the reason for our always having a good selection of Serges. This season the range is large enough to meet every requirement. From \$1.00 up to \$3.50 per yard we can show almost every member of the Serge family—Whipcord, fine, medium and coarse twilled Serges, Cheviot Serges and finest Clay Worsteds, in blues and black. All are qualities which will tailor beautifully, keep their appearance, and not shine or fade. Yard \$1.00 to \$3.50

Handsome Coatings

Now is the time to get interested in our showing of handsome Coatings, which includes the latest novelties in Boucle effects, in plain shades of black, blue and castor, two-toned grays, striped or mottled, in black and red, black and blue, black and brown, and black and saffron. The most popular Coating, at per yard \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50
 ASTRACHAN CURL CLOTH, in gray, red and navy, 54 inches wide. Per yard \$2.00
 DIAGONAL TWEED COATINGS, warm and serviceable, 54 inches wide. Per yard \$2.25 and \$2.50

Thanksgiving Linens

FINE DAMASK TABLE LINEN, beautiful quality, full bleached damask, in satin stripe, spot and tulip patterns, 72 inches wide. Extra value. Per yard \$1.00
 TABLE LINEN SETS, with table cloth, size 2x2 1/2 yards, and one dozen Napkins, 22-inch size. New designs. The set complete at \$4.00
 TABLE LINEN SETS, of fine pure linen damask, table cloth 2x2 1/2 yards, and one dozen Napkins to match. In chrysanthemum, spot and marguerite patterns. The set complete at \$6.00
 Other beautiful Damask Table Linen Sets at \$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00.

SPECIALS IN PATTERNED TABLE CLOTHS, of pure bleached linen, hemmed ready to use. This is a group of Thanksgiving specials.
 Size 2x2 1/2 yards. Special prices, each \$1.50 and \$2.00
 Size 2x2 yards. Special prices, each \$1.25 and \$1.50

White Flannelette

Yard wide Pure White Flannelette, soft finish, pure Saxony yarn. Regular 20c quality. On sale today and Saturday, per yard 17c

Apron Gingham

Neat patterns, with borders, 36 inches wide. Special, per yard 10c

Wool Shawls

Honeycomb Wool Shoulder Shawls, fringed, 40 inches square. In white, gray and black. At each 69c

Curtain Muslin

Spot Curtain Muslin, pure white, 30 and 36 inches wide, at 9c yard, 12 yards \$1

\$16 to \$18 Suits at \$12

25 only Women's Tailored Suits, every one this season's models, faultlessly tailored and perfect fitting. The materials include blue and black serge and heavy winter weight tweed. The coats are 36 and 38 inches long, cutaway and lined with silk serge. Skirts in new designs. Sizes 34 to 40. Regular \$16 and \$18 Suits. Thanksgiving special at \$12.00

\$15 Long Coats at \$10

A rack full of Women's Winter Coats, stylish 48 to 52 inch models, made of reversible tweeds, Whitney cloth, chin-chilla and novelty coats; newest features about the collar and fastenings. Warm and serviceable. Regularly priced at \$15. Every Coat on this rack should be cleared today and Saturday at this bargain price \$10.00

CHILDREN'S COATS.

Those who come this week for the special bargain in Children's Coats will get as good a bargain as last week's buyers did. This is a sample lot of Warm Winter Coats, suitable for either girls or boys of 1 to 5 years. Choice of white bearcloth, tan teddy bear cloth, and red or blue blanket cloth, warmly lined. Worth 50 per cent more. Our price \$2.50

PETTICOATS.

Black Sateen Petticoats, with deep pleated flounce, good long lengths. A new fall line at 60c
 Women's Fleece House Dresses, warm for winter wear. Price \$1.50

GIRLS' COATS.

Girls' Winter Coats, in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Long loose fitting coats, deep belt, made of heavy diagonal tweed, dark gray shade, trimmed with lighter gray broadcloth. Splendid warm Coats for winter wear. Specially priced at \$4.75

FLEECE WAISTS.

Women's House Waists, made of warm fleeced flannelette, in brown, navy and black, striped with white, or black with white polka dots; shirtwaist style, long sleeves and separate collar. Sizes 34 to 42. Price 50c

Free Treatment for Skin Sufferers!

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of skin and hair, will be sent post-free, on application to J. C. Cuticura, Dept. 32, Boston, U.S.A.