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LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

THE CHANNELS OF CANADIAN TRADE.

A plump blue book comes from Ot-
tawa, bursting with the annual sta-
tistics of Canadian trade. The stu-
dent of public affairs may find some-
thing almost romantic between its
homely covers.

It tells us that the imports of the
country have grown at an amazing
rate—from \$224,813,719 in 1903 to
\$521,448,309 in 1912, or over double
in the decade. The exports have not
advanced so sensationally, but they
rose from \$214,401,674 to \$290,223,857
in the same period. The bulk of the
trading is done with Great Britain
and the United States, and it is in-
structive to analyze the figures of
each. Our sales to the United King-
dom in 1912 were \$147,240,413; to
the United States \$102,041,222. They were
classified as follows:

	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
The Mine.....	\$5,555,599	\$33,359,580
The fisheries.....	5,132,047	5,378,004
The forest.....	10,950,840	25,483,532
Animal products.....	36,923,024	9,864,524
Agri. products.....	81,784,731	11,685,611
Manufacturers.....	6,852,710	16,312,751
Miscellaneous.....	41,462	56,560

Total.....\$147,240,413 \$102,041,222

The imports from the United King-
dom last year were \$116,906,212, com-
pared with \$58,793,038 ten years ago.
The imports from the United States
last year were \$330,423,592, compared
with \$128,790,237 ten years ago. The
increase in imports from the United
States, it will be seen, has been much
greater relatively and absolutely than
the increase from the United King-
dom, despite the preference. Of our
imports from the United States, \$123,-
542,352 represents duty-free products,
mostly coal and other raw materials.
Our duty-free purchases from the
United Kingdom last year were only
\$27,392,011. The mother country
sends us finished products mainly.

Great Britain is still the best cus-
tomer for our farm products, as the
table above illustrates. Canadians
who give ear to the twaddle of cer-
tain politicians may be puzzled to find
that Canadian commodities get into
the United States at all. But over
\$20,000,000 worth of Canadian farm
products leaped the tariff wall last
year. Yet there are men out of the
asylums who tell the electors that if
the wall were taken down, there would
be no appreciable difference. Here are
some of the leading items in our
sales to the United States last year:

Animals.....	\$1,697,061
Breadstuffs.....	5,676,733
Books, pamphlets, etc.....	256,675
Carriages, wagons, etc.....	1,212,113
Coal.....	3,155,149
Cotton goods.....	141,694
Cordage, rope and twine.....	879,000
Clothing.....	127,799
Drugs, dyes, chemicals.....	2,988,098
Fertilizers.....	808,780
Fish.....	5,108,006
Fruits.....	286,525
Furs.....	2,143,213
Hay.....	5,187,727
Hides and skins.....	5,068,559
Leather.....	112,109
Metals, minerals and manu- factures.....	32,539,536
Milk and cream.....	797,553
Provisions.....	330,000
Seeds.....	2,986,004
Skins.....	2,664,762
Spirits and wines.....	823,905
Stone and manufactures of.....	954,763
Vegetables.....	426,523
Wood and manufactures of.....	30,065,206

The greater part of this paid duty
at the border—in most cases a heavy
duty. That duty stands between
Canadian producers and the world's
richest market. If it also stands be-
tween Canada and her absorption by
the United States, Canada's destiny
is in the hands of Congress! How
many Canadian gudgeons will be
caught by that nonsense again?

A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

The report of the joint committee of
the Legislature of the State of New
York (known as the Ferris Committee
on the Conservation of Water), dealing
with the Hydro-Electric Power Com-
mission of this Province, should seri-
ously concern the people of Ontario.
The Legislature of Ontario should
notice these points of the report, and
deal with them at this session:

1. That power is not furnished by
the Hydro-Electric Power Commis-
sion to the municipalities at cost but
below cost.
2. If proper "methods of bookkeep-
ing and business principles were ap-
plied" the commission would show a
loss of \$378,090 during 1912.
3. That power sold in Toronto for
\$15 costs \$19.
4. That power sold in London for
\$24 costs \$43.
5. That in several cases the city it-
self pays half its own revenue.
6. That the three largest consum-
ers—Toronto, Hamilton and London
—pay \$225,000 a year for public light-
ing and service which is "municipal
extravagance."
7. That the cost to the various mu-
nicipalities is not justly apportioned.
Toronto and Hamilton with 74 per
cent. of the population pay only 24
per cent. of the cost of transmission.
On the other hand, fourteen small
villages with 7½ per cent. of the

population, pay nearly 30 per cent.
of the capital cost.
The report goes on to say that the
funds of the Province have paid \$5,-
000,000, and the municipalities \$8,000,-
000. The commission's annual expendi-
ture of \$275,000 on its own account is
in addition. These expenditures do not
include any hydro-electric power de-
velopment or steam-power reserve in-
stallation, but merely for purposes of
distribution. Here is a striking quota-
tion:

"The Parliament of Ontario has
been induced to authorize the sus-
pension of the sinking fund, or amori-
zation of the bonds issued by the
Province for this purpose until the
year 1914—a governmental expedient
which would not be possible under
our form of government. The com-
mission has not set aside anything
for this sinking fund, nor has it
made any provision for the deprecia-
tion of the system, which, of course,
is necessary in any plant of this
character. It also appears from the
testimony that the commission has
written into capital account the cost
of operation and maintenance during
the current year."

"The average addition to the
bonded indebtedness to all the mu-
nicipalities 20 per cent. In the case
of smaller towns it is 23 per cent., and
small villages 70 per cent., seeming to
demonstrate the impracticability of
Government establishing a rate
which in all cases shall be equitable."
The per capita debt in the three
larger cities is \$2.11; in the six lesser
cities \$16.29; in smaller townships
\$25.75, and five small villages \$31.28. To
quote further:

"Thus the city of London has ac-
quired no benefits since the
introduction of hydro-electric energy,
although the price at which this en-
ergy has been supplied to the city by
the commissioners is less by far than
its cost, and although the municipal-
ity has been selling and is offering
power for manufacturing purposes at a
price less than the municipality
itself pays for its own power. The
Hydro-Electric Power Commission
since the year 1909 made its last pub-
lic report. Since that time optimistic
generalizations have apparently taken
the place of complete and accurate
data. It seems unfortunate that the
exact status of a large business en-
terprise should be lost sight of in the
maze of political expedients. The
people cannot understand nor safely
approve of the actions of any public
board whose annual balance sheet is
not before him."

"We have gathered together a
mass of facts and figures which we
believe will be useful, and which
have forced the committee, many of
us reluctantly, to the conclusion that
the Hydro-Electric Power Commis-
sion is not a success, measured by
economic and business standards."
This pronouncement of the Ferris
committee is of more importance to
the Province of Ontario than it is to
the State of New York. It is of more im-
portance to the Province of Ontario
than any other question touched on in
the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at
the opening of the Legislature.

No one questions the value of Niagara
Falls as a perpetual source of power.
No one is blind to the natural advan-
tages Ontario has, compared with New
York, in relation to this asset. But
surely the Legislature of Ontario will
not allow the Ferris report to go un-
challenged. The first man in the Leg-
islature to demand an investigation
should be the Hon. Adam Beck. The
committee of the New York State Leg-
islature, "many of them reluctantly,"
say the hydro-electric scheme is not a
success. If the Hon. Adam Beck
would not demand an inquiry, an attempt
should be made to compel him.

THE WELSH DISESTABLISH- MENT BILL.

The passage of the Welsh Dismetab-
ishment Bill disposes of the second of
the three great controversial measures
which the British Government put on
its program for the present session.
The demands of Ireland and Wales
have been met so far as the House of
Commons is concerned. The franchi-
se bill—the third of the series—
had to be dropped for the time being
because of complications over woman
suffrage.

The Welsh bill has had even a
stormier passage than Home Rule
through the committee stages in the
House. The Liberals were united on the
principle of disestablishment, but
divided on the disendowment clauses.
A number of influential English Lib-
eral Anglicans stood out for more
generous financial treatment of the
Church. Their opposition reduced the
Government's majority on certain
clauses to less than 50, and had the
effect of considerably modifying the
bill. At times the Welsh members were
so incensed at the concessions to
Churchmen that they threatened open
rebellion.

The bill provides for severing all
connection between the Church and
the State. The four Welsh dioceses
will cease to be dioceses within the
province of Canterbury. All ecclesiast-
ical corporations in these dioceses and
all ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Wales
will be abolished. All ecclesiastical
law will cease to be operative.

The income of the Welsh dioceses
in 1906 was £756,000, of which £260,-
000 was derived from endowments, and
£236,000 from contributions. It was
proposed in the original bill to leave
endowments since 1662, and certain
other permanent assets, in the hands
of the Church, amounting in all to
£87,500 yearly. The rest would be
alienated from the Church and devoted
to educational, charitable and other
public purposes in Wales, subject to a
life interest of the clergy to the extent
of £92,000 yearly. Every existing in-
cumbent would continue to receive his
present stipend out of the endowments
of the Church, so long as he retained
office. Together with £31,000 from
English sources, which are not cut off
by the bill, the Church in Wales would
continue to receive £180,000 a year out
of endowment funds, a sum that would
gradually decrease as the life interests
fell in, until it reached the minimum
of £118,500 a year, about 40 years

hence, the Church would retain all the
cathedrals, and other fabrics, the pal-
aces, deaneries, and parsonage houses,
and half the glebe.

By the amendments the Church will
continue to receive £202,000 out of the
present annual income from endow-
ments of £260,000. The income will
gradually fall, as the stipend of each
incumbent ceases at his death. The
fact that the third reading had 107
majority shows that all the Liberals in
the House have accepted the financial
compromise. The bill will in all prob-
ability be rejected summarily by the
House of Lords, but it will be carried
into law, as will the Home Rule Bill, if
the present Government holds office for
another two years.

It looks as though old General Feb-
ruary will give the Turks the finish-
ing stroke.

The experience of the past few days
makes it hard to forgive Shelley for
writing that "Ode to the West Wind."

Our local contemporary accuses this
great home journal of "an early dis-
play of cold feet." What! Display 'em
in this weather?

It is inferred from recent editorials
in the Toronto Telegram that the Prot-
estants in Derry who voted for the
home rule candidate should be burned
at the stake.

Nobody in his party thought it worth
while to consult the member for Lon-
don about the dismissal of the highest
official in the London postal district.
Is Major Beattie satisfied to be a super
on the political stage?

A \$50,000 libel suit has been entered
against an Ottawa cabinet minister.
Needless to say, the charge refers to
something said to have been said out-
side the House of Commons. Sir Ro-
dolph Forster sticks to the House
when he wants to abuse somebody. He
is sheltered there from the law.

The Chinese Republic is to have an
aerial fleet. The words, "Chinese Rep-
ublic," suggest a revolution in history,
and the words "aerial fleet" a
revolution in physical science. The Chi-
nese Republic and the aerial fleet in
conjunction have a significance that
must almost stun people who stop to
reflect.

In view of the enormous expansion
of British trade in recent years, these
remarks by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper
a few years ago have derived addi-
tional foolishness:

"Driven from the civilized markets
of the world, steadily and every year
finding their output to those markets
decreasing, they (the British) spend
millions on their navy and millions
on their army to force their wares
and their goods and their merchan-
dise into the uncivilized markets of
the world."

SMART MAN.
[Cincinnati Inquirer.]
He has all sorts of long-green cush.
His rise was wonderful.
He always did have lots of push,
And now he has a pull.

KANSAS DIAGNOSIS.
[Emporia Gazette.]
An Emporia girl was complaining
to her chum the other day of the way
her steady was treating her.
"Why don't you give him the mit-
ten?" the friend asked.
"It isn't the mitten he needs, it's a
pair of socks; he's got cold feet," was
the answer.

TRY THIS.

[Puck.]
A man never quite realizes how much
furniture he owns until he tries to walk
rapidly through his rooms in the dark.

DOG LIFE IN A FLAT.

[St. Nicholas.]
They who have ever flat-hunted in
New York know well that rental of
\$5,000 or \$6,000 a year is reached
flats are incredibly cramped. Indeed,
in a good neighborhood, even a \$5,000
flat is apt to be a tiny one.
Discussing this phenomenon Prof.
Brander Matthews said at a lunch-
eon:

"I remarked to a lady the other
day: 'Why, madam, your dog wags his
tail up and down?'"
"Yes," she replied, "he has to. We
are comparatively poor, you see, and
Fido was raised in a \$5,000 flat."

IN SYMPATHY WITH NATURE.

[T. A. Daly.]
Dame Nature, in the winter night,
Sits brooding over all;
She sighs, she sighs, and lo! the white,
Soft snow begins to fall.
A heart attuned to Nature's moods
The poet hath, and so
He, too, wears down the night and
broods,
And what he writes is "Snow."

Dame Nature rouses from her sleep,
Her mood has changed again.
She bids the leaden skies to weep,
Dilating snow with rain.
The poet takes the ode on "Snow."
He reads it o'er again, and lo!
It's slush and nothing more.

SOMETHING ABOUT DERRY.

[Manchester Guardian.]
The word "Derry," by which the city
of Londonderry is generally known
throughout the north of Ireland, means
an oak. It is not uncommon in the com-
position of Irish place-names, as, for
example, Derrybeg (little oak), on the
coast of Donegal. The town got the
prefix "London" in the time of James
I., in the settlement of Ulster, when the

city was rebuilt mainly by the assistance
of the citizens of London after its de-
struction by the O'Neills in the reign
before. Of course there are many me-
morial in Derry of the famous siege.
Big guns of the siege, is Walker's monu-
ment, and it is a pleasant local tradi-
tion that on the night when the Roman
Catholic emancipation bill was passed
the sword fell from the statue of the
hero minister, leaving him standing with
only a Bible in hand.

Outside the city walls the most in-
teresting relic is the sacred stone of St.
Colman, the hero Christian missionary to
the early Celts of Ireland and Picta
of Scotland. But in visiting this me-
morial you must not stay too long or
show too much curiosity about it, or
you and your fellow-tourists may arouse
the suspicion of the unkempt inhabitants
of the squalid road in the middle of
which it is situated. They are ready to
guard it jealously, and any misad-
venture, having suffered, no doubt, from
irreverent globe-trotters.

QUITE TRUE.

[New Orleans Picayune.]
Time is money, and yet many a man
would rather have a girl with forty
millions than one who has forty
years.

DOORS.

[Herman Hagedorn.]
Like a young child who to his moth-
er's door
Runs eager for the welcoming em-
brace,
And, when the door shut, and with
troubled face,
Calls, and through sobbing calls, and
o'er and o'er,
Calling, storms at the panel—so, be-
fore
A door that will not open, sick and
sore,
I listen for a word that will not
come,
And know, at last, I may not enter
more.
Silence! And through the silence and
the dark
By that closed door, the distant sob
of tears
Beats on my spirit, as on fairy
shores
The spectral sea; and through the
sobbing, hark!
Down the fair-chambered corridor of
years,
The quiet shutting, one by one, of
doors.

TOO BUSY.

[Pictorial Transcript.]
The standing of the Nobel peace
prize this year has been abandoned.
All the writers seem to have enlisted as
war correspondents.



These are rather dubious days for
stirring up enthusiasm among prospec-
tive recruits for that kiddie's regiment.

John says that reading a piano was
burned in a fire at Wingham was that
none of the firemen could play on it!

Is it more pleasant to live in the city
or the country, in the winter-time?
(This is not an invitation for a renewal
of that famous controversy.)

Insult.
The cab rolled up, and as he rode
The paragoner sighed, "Alack!
My reputation's being shorn;
Somebody just called me a hack!"

'Most every London small boy is
suspended between the hope of becom-
ing a star hockey player and the de-
sire to shine as a pinch-hitter in the
big leagues.

The Easter milliner's bill is looming
on the horizon. It looks just as large
as ever.

One gets a glimpse of kindly human
nature when a man with a warm-robed
gleigh pauses to drive an ill-clad old
lady home. (Yes, we noticed it,
George.)

Will someone kindly start an agita-
tion for the extermination of the wedge
fur hat that so many London men
wear? It is neither smart, nor, except
on the coldest days, comfortable, and
there are few men who can wear it
gracefully. We trust that the fair-
winds of civilization will appreciate that
our one headgear other than theirs is
being held up to ridicule.

"Let George Do It" was the title of
a recent series of American cartoons,
in England it's "Let Lloyd George Do
It."

There are eight thousand letters in
the Chinese alphabet, which makes one
wonder if Chinese fathers have to buy
a whole outfit of letter blocks with
which to build castles for the baby.

Pioneer Courage.
The bravest thing we've noted,
As we shivered on our way,
Was a farmer who had driven
Twelve miles to sell his hay.

Do you know of any game on earth
that beats a clean, dashing hockey
match? Neither do we.

One mother, two breakfast bells,
three sisters, four alarm clocks, and a
Poli parrot are wanted to get out of
bed these mornings an alleged early
riser in a Wellington street household.
And for their trouble all they get is
this, "Did you call?"

With the police of Paris training
dogs to rout the roughs, what's the
matter with the police of London train-
ing mice to subdue the suffragettes?

Nobody as yet has solved that great
mystery of our kidhood, "Where Does
one's Lap Go When One Stands Up?"

A Biblical play, "Joseph and His
Brethren," now appearing in New York,
was almost disorganized because the
"coat of many colors" was lost. The
situation was saved when a stage-hand
borrowed the worst of the season's of-
ferings from a near-by clothier's.

Don't let your horse stand shivering
these days for want of throwing a
blanket over him, Mr. Driver.

Fido never varies his wardrobe no
matter what the weather, and he
seems to be quite comfortable always.
But we shouldn't care to attempt it
with as few clothes as Fido today.

We have secured a hideous green
sign upon which in bold letters is
printed: "MEASLES."

We mean to hang it up and test it
when we hear the footsteps of the town
lore approaching.

When he fell in love with and court-
ed her he thought her name Elizabeth,
the most beautiful of names, suggesting
an old-fashioned staidness, no digni-
fied. Later in kittenish and capricious
moods that fascinated him to the point

CHAPMAN'S STOCK-TAKING SALE Friday and Saturday Bargains

Our Stock-Taking Sale is a money-saving opportunity. Read the bargains mentioned in
this advertisement, and come and see the goods. There are many other bargains equally as
forceful.

Spring Hosiery Received Too Early

A shipment of Spring Hosiery that should
not have arrived until after stock-taking,
will go on sale at once at special under-
prices.

10 dozen Women's Black Cotton Hose,
with natural wool soles. German make. Best
25c value. Sizes 8½ to 10. Stock-Taking
Sale price,
per pair.....21c

10 dozen Women's Black Cotton Hose, with
black cashmere soles. Best 25c
value. All sizes. At per pair.....21c

25 dozen Women's Black Cotton Hose, fast
color, reinforced
feet. Best 15c pair, at...2 Pairs 23c

15 dozen Women's Silk Lisle Hose, heavy
weight, wide garter top, reinforced
feet. Bought to sell at, per pair...44c

Women's Coats and Suits: Special

9 only Women's Winter
Coats, in black, navy and
brown. Worth \$16 and \$17.
On sale Friday and
Saturday. Price.....\$9

3 only Women's Long
Coats, navy blue. Worth
double. We'll clear these at a
bargain. Price.....\$2.95

4 only Women's Coats,
navy blue diagonal serge, full
length. Worth \$12.00. On
sale Friday and
Saturday.....\$5.95

HOUSE DRESSES.
3 dozen Percale House
Dresses, light colors, front
and back fastenings. Worth
\$2.00. On sale
Friday & Sat...\$1.29

19 only Women's Blue and
Black Serge Suits, also a few
cheviots among the lot. New
and up-to-date.
Worth \$15 and \$17.
Sale price Friday and
Saturday,
\$10.00

Women's Waists: Special Sale Bargains

5 dozen White Embroidered Waists, three-
quarter sleeves, high collars, open fronts,
tucked back and sleeves. Worth
\$1.25 and \$1.50, on sale at.....98c

9 dozen Women's Black and White Stripes
Cambric Waists, open fronts. Black ground,
narrow and wide stripes. A great
bargain. On sale at.....40c

3½ dozen Women's Cambric Blouse
Waists, white ground with delicate stripes;
open fronts, high collar. Worth 75c
On sale at.....50c

6½ dozen Women's Striped Print Waists,
open fronts, long sleeve. A good
variety of colors. On sale at.....40c

4½ dozen Women's Black Satin Waists,
open front, tucked collar attached,
long sleeve. Worth \$1. On sale....75c

Black Dress Goods

All-wool French Armure
Dress Goods, black only.
Regular price \$1.00.
On sale at, per yard.....69c

Black Barthea Dress
Goods, all wool, fine finish.
Regular price 75c.
On sale at, per yard.....49c

2 pieces Black Satin Cloth
and 1 piece all-wool Black
Serge; popular selling dress
materials. Regular 50c.
On sale at per yard...35c

A few pieces of Colored
Whipcord Suiting reduced
from \$1.00 to,
per yard.....69c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 239 and 243 Dundas St.

a whole outfit of letter blocks with
which to build castles for the baby.

Do you know of any game on earth
that beats a clean, dashing hockey
match? Neither do we.

One mother, two breakfast bells,
three sisters, four alarm clocks, and a
Poli parrot are wanted to get out of
bed these mornings an alleged early
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