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LONDON, WEDNESDAY MARCH 12.

ARE CANADIANS INFERIOR?

Canadians worthy of the name will not accept statements from any source, no matter with what parade of authority, that this country is unequal to the tasks of establishing shipyards, building warships and creating a naval service. The Premier talks as though this would be the work of fifty years. He was effectively answered in the House of Commons the other day by Hon. Mr. Pugsley, who told of his recent visit to Quincy, Mass., to inspect one of the greatest shipyards and ship-building plants in the world, that of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company. In 1900 the site of the plant was an open field. The company purchased that year 50 acres of land, and within four months had laid the keel of a protected cruiser. In the following year they contracted to build two battleships, which were launched within two years afterwards. In the past twelve years the company has built five battleships for the United States and one for the Argentine Republic, seventeen submarines, seven destroyers and three cruisers, in addition to a large number of commercial vessels—in all 114 ships. The total cost has been \$2,708,374—not nearly so much as the Angus plant established by the C. P. R. at Montreal, or as the steel works at Sydney, N. S.

Is this feat of Yankee enterprise beyond Canadians? Are Canadians an inferior breed? One set of politicians at Ottawa answers "yes" to these questions. Another set answers "no." The Canadian people should have an opportunity to make their answer at the polls.

TIGHT MONEY.

The business community faces a period of tight money. The condition is world-wide, and due to world-wide causes. In Europe, the greatest factor is the Balkan war. The waste of capital by the belligerent powers has perhaps not been so disturbing as the tension produced in Germany, France, Austria and Russia. For the first time, a Prussian state loan has dismally failed, over 60 per cent. being unsubscribed. This is attributed to the premature disclosure of the Imperial Government's intention to resort to new and drastic taxation, to increase the German army. The Emperor declares in his grandiose way that this must be a year of sacrifice for the German people. An outline of the new budget confirms his words. It proposes a levy upon wealth and savings beyond anything in Lloyd George finance. In France there has been a concurrent outbreak of chauvinism, and the army budget will be swollen heavily. Austria is facing a commercial crisis, through the enormous outlay in calling out the army reserves. China is in the European money market; she is desperately in need of a loan to set her house in order.

The European stringency is reacting sharply on America. Every day sees gold exports from the United States to London. Paris and Berlin, where the banks are trying to keep up their gold reserves. Canadian banks have been withdrawing funds from New York for months. Money grows tighter in this country as in the United States. It will not be an unmitigated evil, as it has put a check on western land speculation which has been running wild. The Monetary Times says it will make Canadian borrowings in London difficult. If so, Canadian municipalities had better postpone undertakings that can wait.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

In July, 1910, the Laurier Government called for tenders for the construction in Canada of four Bristol cruisers and four destroyers. British shipbuilders were notified that in tendering they must undertake to establish shipbuilding plants in this country.

Some of the leading British firms responded. The lowest tender was that of Cammell, Laird & Company, who have built many war vessels for the British Government. They guaranteed to build ten warships for Canada within six years at shipyards which they would establish at St. John, N. B.

All the tenders were taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Minister of Marine to Great Britain in May, 1911, and submitted to the Admiralty for its advice. But for the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament in July, forced by the Opposition, the tender of Cammell, Laird & Company would have been accepted for shipyards and warships, and that of the Norton-Griffiths Company, another British concern, for great drydocks and harbor works at St. John. The Laurier Government took the view that it would be im-

proper to award these contracts on the eve of an election. The Borden Government returned the \$100,000 deposit of Cammell, Laird & Company, and set back the hands of the clock. But for this dereliction of the Canadian naval policy there would be shipyards in Canada where Canadian cruisers would be ready today for launching.

SIR JAMES RETRACTS.

An extraordinary thing has happened. Sir James Whitney has retracted something. It was a new experience; a chastening one, it is to be hoped. It may be the precursor of better manners and milder language. Sir James may be disposed henceforth to reflect before he roars.

Sir James filled his cup of humiliation to the brim. He rose to a "question of high privilege" to accuse Mr. Rowell of improperly appropriating a public document, the annual report of the hydro-electric commission, and keeping it from the printer. This pompous beginning made the end more ludicrous. Sir James fumed and sputtered in characteristic fashion. Mr. Rowell made no attempt to smooth him—quite the contrary. Perhaps he took a half-mischievous pleasure in prodding the angry bear to make him roar the louder. After Sir James had sufficiently exploded, he discovered that a member of the cabinet had given Mr. Rowell permission to keep the report, under the impression that it was a duplicate and that the original was in the printer's hands.

Sir James had made a mean charge, which called for an apology. He offered only a retraction. But even a retraction from that quarter was an unwelcome sign of grace. Sir James is old enough to begin mellowing.

Co-operation, not Contribution.

Dr. Friedman's spectacular methods have produced a harvest of hopes. If he is not sure of his "cure," he has much to answer for.

Two Chinese merchants have been executed for storing opium. The Chinese have an uncivilized way of enforcing a civilized policy.

Mr. Churchill spoke for the Laurier naval policy ten months ago. The Laurier policy stands where it did. Mr. Churchill has shifted his position, but he may shift it again tomorrow.

There is a ludicrous contrast between the cry of Mr. Borden's supporters that the Liberals would be overwhelmed at the polls on the naval issue, and their frantic efforts to prevent the issue going to the polls.

The Prince of Wales will go to Germany next week to study the German tongue. The visit will help to foster the Anglo-German entente toward which the British and German Governments are feeling their way. The German peril is already on the way to limbo to join the French and Russian perils of other days.

"The politics of this country and of Great Britain should be always kept apart—in water-tight compartments," said James Bryce yesterday at Montreal. There is searching wisdom in this dictum of one of the wisest men of the age. It is to be hoped Mr. Bryce pours it into the ears of some British politicians when he goes home.

South Perth Liberals are fortunate in their political material. The former member, Mr. McIntyre, was one of the most accomplished members of the House, and would have been Speaker if the Laurier Government had been retained, and if he had been re-elected. Mr. McIntyre declined renomination, owing to precarious health. The new candidate, Mr. Erb, has already served in the Commons, and his friends believe he will serve again. He is able and popular, and will be pitted against a candidate who had only a small margin of votes to spare in the last election.

RATHER PERSONAL.

[Hamilton Spectator.]
Yesterday was Bible day in the churches. How many days in the year is it Bible day in the homes?

FAIR WARNING.

[Puck.]
Mistress—"You have excellent letters of recommendation."
Belligerent-looking New Cook—"Yes, mum. Not a fat will sit out at anybody's house until it gets van."

BIFF!

[London Sphere.]
In a recent debate in the House of Commons the Marquis of Lansdowne referred to the support that a certain measure derived from "lawyers, journalists, and other low-class callings." The Marquis said nothing about tailors, perhaps forgetting that he was descended from Petty, the tailor of Ramsay in Hampshire, whose grand-daughter married the Earl of Kerry, and thus founded the honorable and historic house which we all justly esteem today.

FUTURE TROUBLES.

[Boston Transcript.]
Rounder—Funny what ideas come into a fellow's head. This morning while dressing I was wondering how, in the future life, I could get my shirt on over my wings.
Rounder—Don't let that worry you. What you want to think about is how to get your hat on over your horns.

THE ONE-CENT PAPER GOING.

[New York Post.]
Mr. Munsey announces that, beginning with next Monday, the price of his Boston Journal is to be increased from one cent to three. He frankly admits that he has been losing money at the lower rate. His decision is but one of the signs that the journalistic heavens that the one-cent newspaper has been overdone. All the Bridgeport papers recently increased their price from one to two cents. An influential western paper, the Kansas City Star, increased its price 50 per cent on Jan. 1. Not long ago the confident talk was that all newspapers would find themselves forced to go to one cent. But it is the one-cent newspapers that

are being forced to go back to two or three. The hard business facts, the rising cost of production, and the need of living on something besides sensation, have been too much for rash journalistic theories. It is probable that newspaper prices will hereafter be more numerous than those adopting it.

WHAT ALDRICH MISSED.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]
"Do you think that we should have a more elastic currency?" asked the Old Fox.
"It is elastic enough," replied the Grouch. "Why don't they make it more adhesive?"

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

[St. Thomas Times.]
Either the facilities at Toronto must be greatly increased, or some outlet must be provided by the development of the smaller universities or the establishment of new ones.

A KINDLY PARENT.

[Kansas City Star.]
"Dad," said a Bartlesville, Okla., boy to his father the other night, "I want to go to the show."
"A show at night is no place for a kid like you. You should be at home in bed."
"But I peddled bills and have two tickets," said the boy, as he began to snifle.
"All right, then," answered dad. "I will go with you to see that you don't get into trouble."

THE REASON.

[Halifax Chronicle.]
Don't let anybody think that Mr. Borden and his crew are making their present unimpaired stand from any patriotic considerations. They are simply trying to hold on to their jobs.

62 PER CENT WILFUL BACHELORS.

[New York Post.]
A tax on bachelor maids, as well as bachelors, was advocated before the Massachusetts committee on taxation yesterday by Mrs. Frank W. Page, who described herself as an "old school matron." Women as well as men, she said, enjoy freedom of life, and it is worth \$5 a year to some of them to remain teaching school or working in the stores.
Mrs. Page told the committee that 62 per cent of the men in this state that can afford marriage neglect to do so, most of them wilfully.

TERRIBLE.

[Florida Times-Union.]
Of all the terrible things that can happen to a woman, the worst undoubtedly is to be forced to drive past a store window full of new Easter millinery when she has a stiff neck.

O TEMPORA! O MORES!

[Montreal Gazette.]
Ex-Empress Eugenie is reported to have slipped over from England to Paris the other day, and from behind the curtain of a hotel window to have witnessed the triumphal parade following the inauguration of President Poincaré. Though this must have crowded thoughts in the old empress' brain, when her memory brought back the scenes of an earlier time, it is not imperialists that are cheering today in France. In that republic their case is even more hopeless than when Eugenie left.

JOHN BURNS' RETORT.

[London Daily News and Leader.]
John Burns has many qualities and some defects, but as a citizen of London he has no rival. He loves his life, his people and his history. Many of his best sayings have it for their subject, as, for example, when replying to an American who was deriding the English by comparing the rivers with the Thames by comparing the rivers with the Mississippi. "The Mississippi is dirty water," the Thames is liquid history."

THAT CAR.

[Oklahoma Banker.]
He owned a handsome touring car. To ride in it was heaven.
He ran across a piece of glass—Bill—\$14.57.

He took his friends out for a ride. "Twas good to be alive.
The carburettor sprang a leak; Bill—\$40.25.

He started on a little tour. The finest sort of fun.
He stopped too quick and stripped his gears; Bill—\$20.61.

He took his wife downtown to shop. "Twas a great treat.
He jammed into a hitching post; Bill—\$27.8.

He spent his little pile of cash. And then he cried:
"I'll put a mortgage on the house, And take just one more ride."

REVIVAL MEETINGS AT FIRST CHURCH

Rev. R. Whiting Speaks on Lydia Paul's First Convert.

The revival meetings in the First Methodist Church have started with indications of success. At last night's meeting three were converted. The pastor, Rev. A. Whiting, spoke last evening on the conversion of Lydia Paul, first convert in Europe, and remarked that the man of Macedonia, who stood by Paul in vision, saying, "Come over to Europe and help us," turned out to be a woman, and a neophyte on the great majority of women over men engaged in church work. This conversion took place on a river's bank, outside the city, on a Sabbath day, when a few women were worshipping, and Paul became their preacher. It was Paul's first Sunday in Philippi, and he went to church. The minister remarked that a good many fairly good people broke their church-going habit when they got into a new town. He also said that a good many more people are breaking their church-going habits without taking the trouble to go out of their own town. The once-a-day habit is the main, a sign of spiritual degeneracy, and there are a good many spiritual degenerates. Lydia's heart was opened. The preacher gave his sermon and the women sang their hymns, but God opened the women's heart.

Mr. Ed. Webster is leading the singing at these meetings, and conducting a volunteer choir made up partly of the regular choir, also from the brotherhood Sunday school and the league. Last night Mr. Webster sang "Where Will You Spend Eternity?"

Dr. A. W. Chase's 25c. CATARRH POWDER is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Flower. Healthful, clear the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Loosens the bowels, cures hemorrhoids, substitutes. All dealers or Edman, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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GREAT ORATORS; GLADSTONE'S MERITS AND DEFECTS

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

John Redmond once referred to Gladstone as the "greatest" of English orators and the last. Certain it is that since the death of England's great commoner, oratory has never reached the level that it did when he and John Bright engaged in high discourse. Every year witnesses a clearer tendency towards short, snappy speeches instead of the long-winded flights of the days of Gladstone. It was customary for Gladstone to speak for at least five hours on a theme; even for this length of time he could hold the attention of a crowded House or of an immense audience in a public hall with the greatest ease. Perhaps an orator of his power could perform the same feat today, but I have my doubts. Every year we grow more restive under diffuse talk, and we desire our contemporaries to speak briefly and to the point.

Not only in making lengthy speeches but in his style, Gladstone belonged to the old-fashioned era. Unlike Bright, he inclined to a Latinized style. He used words of Greek or Latin origin where the simpler Anglo-Saxon would have satisfied Bright. Then he indulged in that bad old Miltonic habit of spinning out his sentences to almost interminable length by the use of parentheses and subordinate clauses. Many of his sentences actually cover a whole page in his printed works. They are hard to read on this account; before you get to the end you almost forget the subject of the sentence. But Gladstone's audiences did not find it difficult to catch his meaning, for it is much easier to follow a diffuse speaker than a prolix writer. No auditor could remain in doubt very long as to Gladstone's meaning, for he rammed every thought home with fiery earnestness and energy. But even in the heat of a terrific passion he remained master of himself. He controlled his voice and his audience. Speaking slowly and with emphasis, he was a man all but mastered by his excitement, but who at the very point of being mastered mastered himself. Gladstone's oratory was a thing of beauty, and he was a thing of beauty. He was a man of great color, was sonorous, and his presence was majestic. Gladstone was over six feet in height, with a commanding, erect figure, a large, well-poised head, and ample chest. His eyes were gray and his brows dark and prominent, and his intelligent, expressive countenance, though sometimes severe, generally wore a pleasing expression. But as it is only fifteen years since this great statesman died, it is not necessary to dwell at length on his intellectual characteristics.

Gladstone's speeches are well worth reading. The chief ones are as follows: "The Error of English Colonial Aggrandizement" (1865)—it is astonishing how many English orators have been inspired by colonial questions; "Disestablishment of the Irish Church" (1869); "Domestic and Foreign Affairs" (1879); "Home Rule and Autonomy" (1886); and "The Armenian Massacres" (1896). One of the most famous of all the purple passages in Gladstone's speeches is the oration of his oration in support of the reform bill of 1856, in which he uttered a prophecy of special interest today:

"You cannot fight against the future. Time is on our side. The great social forces which move onwards in their might and majesty, and which the tumult of our debates does not for a moment impede or distract, those great social forces are against you. They are marshaled on our side, and the banner which we now carry in this fight, though perhaps at some moment it may drop over our sinking heads, yet it soon again will float in the air of heaven and will be borne by the firm hands of the united people of the three kingdoms, perhaps not to an easy but to a certain and not far distant victory."

Asked if any arrangements were under way for a sham battle or for an outing on May 24, he said that it was a little too early yet, but that these matters will be dealt with by the officers before long.

Crinkley and tempting!



You'll never know how delightful a pie crust can be until you've made some with Rainbow Flour.

It blends deliciously with the filling—proves for all time that a pie crust wasn't designed merely to protect the goody inside.

You'll gladly let them judge your pie by its crust when you begin the use of Rainbow Flour.

Why not tomorrow?

In using Rainbow Flour for pastry, more water (added slowly) is required and less flour.

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MAKES GOOD BREAD



Your grocer has it in 7-lb., 14-lb., 24-lb., 49-lb. and 98-lb. bags and in barrels

Canadian Cereal and Flour Mills Limited, Toronto, Canada
Makers of Tilton's Oats—Rainbow Flour—Star Flour



SEVENTH REGIMENT PREPARES FOR SPRING

Awkward Squad Drilling Every Evening—Route Marches Soon to Begin.

The men of the Seventh Regiment are setting in shape for the opening of the spring season. The first drill will be held at the Armouries a week from next Monday evening, and it is expected that there will be a big turnout. If the weather is fine there will be a route march.

The Awkward Squad.
Recruiting has been going along steadily, and every other evening at the Armouries a bunch of the members of the "Awkward Squad" may be seen diligently practicing marching and counter-marching, shouldering arms, presenting, and the dozen and one other manoeuvres that have to be learned before the new men venture to march out on parade.

Expect Good Season.
"We expect to be in good shape for the opening," an officer told the Advertiser today. "The various companies are fairly strong, and many recruits have been enrolled and will be in shape for the opening drills. Many of the men are planning to do a great deal of rifle shooting at the ranges this season, and some great sport is expected."

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EMPRESS AVENUE BIBLE CLASS BANQUET

Alexandra, Unity and Frances Classes Hold Annual Event.

The members of the Alexandra, Unity and Frances Bible Classes of Empress Avenue Methodist Church held their fifth annual banquet on Tuesday evening in the schoolroom of the church.

The event proved as on each previous occasion, a success. The schoolroom was tastefully decorated with the class colors, and the tables, also the class colors, were laden with every good thing required at a banquet.

After the good things had been disposed of, the chairman of the evening, Rev. T. W. Cosens, presented Rev. N. H. McGillivray, of St. Thomas, who delivered an address.

Throughout the evening several solos were rendered by Mr. Alfred Peine, who is well known as one of London's favorite soloists, and his rich baritone gained him a most hearty applause.

The one regret of the evening was that Mr. R. G. Bowie, teacher of the Frances Bible Class, was unable to be present on account of illness.

FIRE GONGS PLACED AT STREET CORNERS

Will Warn Traffic of Approach of Vehicles of Department.

Electric gongs have been placed at the intersections of King, Clarence and Richmond streets. They will ring when all alarms are turned in at the central fire station, and continue ringing until the brigade has passed either corner, thus, it is hoped, preventing accidents. The apparatus was tested by the department yesterday and proved satisfactory.

SHOULD EDUCATE FOREIGN POPULATION

Men's Missionary Banquet Held at Wellington Street Methodist Church.

"The true greatness of a nation does not depend on the fertility of its soil; its fame does not dwell in its beautiful landscapes; its glory is not dependent on its size and extent, but these things are dependent on the mental, moral and religious eminence of its people," declared Postmaster Dr. P. McDonald towards the close of the address on home missions which he delivered at the men's missionary banquet in the Wellington Street Methodist Church on Tuesday night.

Dr. McDonald and Canon Tucker were the speakers at this function, which was attended by three hundred people, men in the majority, but all interested in mission work, and the addresses by these two well-known Londoners were appropriate to the occasion.

It appeared to the audience, young people especially, and charged them to guard the heritage left them by their forefathers. He stated that Canadian people enjoyed every possible privilege and concession, but if these advantages were to continue to exist a pillar of righteousness would have to be established in our land. It would be necessary to guard the moral and religious welfare of Canada, the greatness of any nation being dependent upon these adamant qualities.

Canon Tucker followed Dr. McDonald, and spoke on the foreign mission problem.

Canon Tucker declared the saying that Canada is being impoverished for the sake of the conversion of the Chinese in Asia. When it was considered that the toll tax from the incoming Chinese last year totalled \$2,000,000, he could not see how anybody could make or believe such a statement.

The rector of St. Paul's paid a high tribute to David Livingstone and other African missionaries and explorers. He stated that their heroism and sacrifice were instrumental in arousing worldly enthusiasm in the cause of missions.

Ex-Ald. Booth made an excellent chairman for the evening, and at the close of the program was the recipient of a vote of thanks, as was also accorded by Dr. McDonald and Canon Tucker. The ladies of the congregation who provided the repast were also heartily thanked.

Mr. Robert Habbeshaw, the first Methodist soloist, rendered two numbers, which were well received, and the singer was forced to respond to encores. The Sunday school orchestra also contributed some fine music at the banquet.

COULD NOT HEAL THE WOUND

For many years Dr. Chase's Ointment has had an excellent reputation as a means of healing ulcers, sores and wounds that refuse to yield to other treatments.

In this letter you will read of a case in which doctors failed to heal a wound made in operating. All sorts of treatments were tried in vain, until Dr. Chase's Ointment came to the rescue and made a cure.

Mr. G. E. Leslie, brakeman on the C. P. R., and living at Grand Falls, N. B., writes: "I have given Dr. Chase's Ointment a most severe test, and do not believe there is any treatment so successful as a healer of skin. I was operated on for a tumor with the result that a wound was left which refused to heal, in spite of many preparations tried. Dr. Chase's Ointment healed the wound rapidly so thankful am I for the cure that I want others to know about this wonderful ointment."

FOR A BAD STOMACH PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

Time It! In Five Minutes Gas, Sourness and Indigestion Is Gone.

Sour, gassy, upset stomach, indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia; when the food you eat ferments into gases and stubborn lumps; your head aches and you feel sick and miserable, that's when you realize the magic in Pape's Diapepsin. It makes such misery vanish in five minutes.

If your stomach is in a continuous revolt—if you can't get it regulated, please, for your sake, try Diapepsin. It's so needless to have a bad stomach—make your next meal a favorite food meal, then take a little Diapepsin. There will not be any distress—eat without fear. It's because Pape's Diapepsin "really does" regulate weak, out-of-order stomachs that gives it its millions of sales annually.

Get a large 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. It is the quickest, surest stomach relief and cure known. It acts almost like magic—it is a scientific, harmless and pleasant preparation which truly belongs in every home.

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A LITTLE MONEY—
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