

FIFTY FELLOW MEMBERS ASK THAT MAJOR BEATTIE BE APPOINTED TO SENATE

Unusual Tribute to Londoner's Popularity Before Premier Borden.

TO SUCCEED COX ALMOST A CERTAINTY

Both Parties Would Welcome Honoring of Prominent Citizen.

MEANS A BYE-ELECTION

Warm Contest Would Develop For the Conservative Nomination.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Fifty strong, a delegation of Conservative members from all parts of the county marched on Premier Borden today and asked that Major Beattie, the member for London, be appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Cox.

Major Beattie is one of the veterans in the Commons, and one of the most popular men who ever occupied a place in the chamber. While a staunch Conservative, he has a host of friends on both sides. The appointment would be thoroughly popular. Premier Borden promised that the request would receive consideration.

The appointment of Major Beattie to the Senate would bring about an election within a short time in the city of London. It is almost certain that the major will be named, and his appointment would cause general satisfaction among his many friends in London.

Personally Popular. He has served the city of London for many years in the Dominion House, and has been personally popular for many years. It is felt that Western Ontario and London are entitled to another senatorship, and that there will be pleasure expressed on both sides if Premier Borden chooses to take such action.

Who Would Run? It is stated that the Conservative nominee in the event of a bye-election would be H. Marshall Graydon, J. C. Judd, police magistrate, has also been mentioned, but it is not thought likely that there has been some talk of Mayor Graham aspiring to the honor. There would be a warm fight for the nomination.

The major's appointment would in all probability be made before redistribution, and before London was given two seats, as has been anticipated. It is said that the city is to be divided by Dundas street into two ridings.

FAKERS VICTIMIZE 2,000 LONDONERS

Posing as College Students They Successfully Worked Magazine Subscription Game on Credulous Citizens—Arrested at Sarnia.

According to papers found in their possession, two "fake" subscription agents, arrested at Sarnia yesterday, victimized 2,000 Londoners during a systematic campaign, worked in London, last fall.

Chief of Police W. T. Williams was notified of the arrest of the men this morning, but before he could get in touch with Sarnia, the men had been deported to Port Huron where they are wanted on charges of misrepresentation and fraud.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London for 12 hours previous to 8 a. m. today: Highest, 26; lowest, 15.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours preceding 8 p. m. Thursday were: Highest, 26; lowest, 19 (above).

SATURDAY—COLDER.

Forecast, Jan. 23, 8 a. m. Southeast winds, with light falls of snow or rain. Saturday: Strong north-west wind, and turning colder.

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

	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	48	36	Cloudy
Calgary	10	-4	Cloudy
Winnipeg	8	zero	Cloudy
Port Arthur	8	zero	Cloudy
Port Huron	16	10	Cloudy
Toronto	26	20	Cloudy
Ottawa	26	13	Snow
Montreal	2	-4	Cloudy
Quebec	4	-10	Cloudy
Father Point	2	-8	Clear

A disturbance now centred in the Missouri Valley is likely to move quickly to the Great Lakes and then east quickly followed by higher pressure and low temperature from the Western provinces. The weather has turned colder in Ontario but continues decidedly odd in all the other provinces.

TAYLOR SHOWED NO WEAKNESS ON WALK TO DEATH

Was Hanged Without Saying a Word, Shortly After 8 a. m.

RELATIVES GET THE BODY

Brantford Murderer Died Without a Struggle—Salvation Army Adjut. His Spiritual Adviser.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Brantford, Jan. 23.—In a narrow hallway in the county jail this morning, James Taylor, the half-breed, who last September murdered Charles Dawson, a 13-year-old boy, and then horribly mutilated his body, leaving it on the roadside, where it was found the next morning, was executed. Taylor, always of a sullen demeanor, bore up well until the end. Last night he showed signs of weakening, being quite sick until midnight, and beef tea and other non-intoxicating stimulants were administered. After midnight he slept fairly well until about 6 o'clock this morning, when, without being aroused, he got up and dressed in his ordinary street clothes. All that he asked for breakfast was an egg, but when this, some toast and beef tea were secured for him he did not touch them. He had not a word to say before going to his death.

When the executioner entered his cell, he quietly rose and submitted to his hands being fastened behind his back. Walking with firm step and bowed head, he then followed the hangman, a young fellow, who goes by the name of Jack Holmes, and who had officiated at 28 previous hangings, into the death cell. He was accompanied by Adjutant Hargrave, of the Salvation Army, his spiritual adviser, who had been with him all night. As the black cap and noose were being adjusted, Adjutant Hargrave repeated the twenty-third Psalm, and when he reached the phrase: "Yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death," the trap was sprung and the condemned man went to his doom. A slight gurgle was perceptible as the rope tightened, but there was no twitching or struggle, Taylor having an easy death.

The trap was sprung at 8:07 o'clock, and nine minutes later the jail surgeon declared the man dead. It was some time later, however, before the body was cut down and the inquest held. The usual verdict was returned, and by previous arrangement, the body was handed over to relatives to be interred in one of the local cemeteries instead of in the jail yard as is customary.

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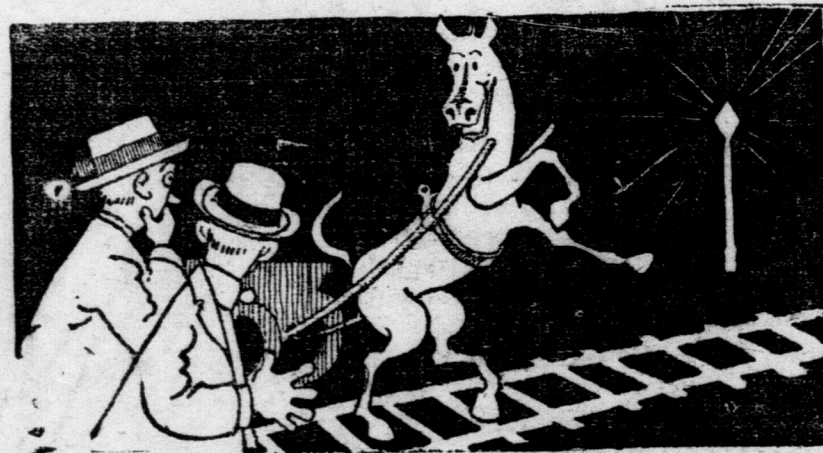
GREEK SERVANT GIRL TURNED BACK AT BORDER

Bound to London With Local Family Officials Refused to Allow Her to Enter Canada.

The action of the Canadian immigration authorities at Niagara Falls in sending back to New York a young servant girl whom her wife was bringing with her from Greece, has aroused the ire of Louis Pernokis, a local restaurant-keeper, and he has wired the department of immigration for an explanation. He claims that there was no reason for sending the girl back except that she stayed in New York one day after landing from the steamer, instead of proceeding at once to the border. She cannot speak a word of English, and what she will do in New York City he does not know.

Mrs. Pernokis a few months ago took her family of six on a trip to the old land. She returned via New York, bringing with her a servant girl, George Pernokis, brother of Louis Pernokis, who was in New York, and after resting there a day proceeded to Niagara Falls. Here they were questioned by the immigration authorities, and George Pernokis explained the whole situation to them. They allowed Mrs. Pernokis and the children to proceed, but insisted on returning the girl to New York. The rest of the party came on to London, where Louis Pernokis is now endeavoring to get some trace of the girl and have her brought here.

Horses Take To Tango Craze



Special Correspondence. Jenkintown, Pa., Jan. 23.—When horses began to dance the hesitation in the streets of Ogontz, a village near here, the local authorities decided that this craze for the new step had gone far enough. It was L. A. Gamble, a business man, of Ogontz, who first reported that horses were tangoing at a certain crossing on the York road. It passed through the town. The village trustees were on the point of securing a writ of injunction to stop this unseemly performance, when it was discovered that a heavily charged electric light wire, and not equestrian perversity, was the cause of the dancing. Faulty insulation had allowed the current to pass into the roadway, whence it travelled up the horses' legs through their iron shoes.

May Start Painting Throats As "Cure" Smoking Cigarettes

American Experiment May Be Carried Out By London Temperance Workers to Break Habit of "Coffin Nails."

In an effort to stamp out the cigarette habit, there is a possibility that local temperance workers may try out an experiment that has been tried out across the line, of painting the throats and palates of cigarette smokers, thereby causing them to drop the habit. The treatment consists of painting the throats and palates of the smokers with a solution that is guaranteed to produce a repulsive taste for cigarettes. In addition each patient is given a mouth wash, after meals, and whenever the desire to smoke comes upon them.

It is declared by American anti-cigarette workers that the experiment has been a successful one, and it is proposed to continue the treatment. Prof. J. H. Bowman, one of the strongest temperance workers in London, in speaking to The Advertiser today, declared that while he firmly believed the habit could be cured by the medicinal treatment, he was convinced that the proper method of stopping cigarette smoking was by seeking off the habit entirely, using will power rather than medical power to accomplish this end.

FOUR PASSENGERS ROBBED IN TRAIN BY A LONE BANDIT

Hold-up Near Jackson, Michigan, Was Serio-Comic Affair It Is Said.

"I'M A REAL ROBBER" Made Porter Collect Cash From Men In Berths While He Held The Gun.

(Canadian Press.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23.—With the assistance of two reluctant but badly scared passengers, a lone bandit held up four passengers on the rear sleeper of the Michigan Central passenger train due here from Detroit at 7:30 o'clock this morning. It was a serio-comic affair which ended with the bandit something under \$300.

The robber entered the train at Jackson, Mich., and left it about fifteen minutes later, when Louis Thoms, one of the porters, signalled for the emergency brakes.

T. Meritts, a porter of the car attacked, was the first to view the robber, who pointed a pistol at him and handed over the cash.

"Here," said the intruder, who was dressed in a black and white check suit, and wore a cap pulled down over his eyes, "you go ahead and wake the passengers. Tell 'em there's a robber wants their money. No monkey business! I've got three or four pals with me."

Meritts took the bag—or hat, he is not sure which, but thinks it was a bag—and shook the occupant of the first berth he came to.

"Excuse me, sir," said the porter, "but there's a man here says give him your money."

"Aw, shut up; quit your kidding, and let me sleep," came the angry reply from the berth.

"Tell him I'm a real robber with a gun," interposed the bandit, who poked the weapon between the curtains, where there was a tinkle of coins flowing into the receptacle in the porter's hands.

From A. M. Todd, of Chicago, the robber got \$135; from Herman Marks, of Detroit, \$100, and from F. B. Palmer, of New York, an unknown sum. "I don't know how much," said Palmer, "but it was what spare change I had with me."

There were about twenty passengers in the car, and most of them didn't know that anything had happened until they awoke this morning. The robbery took place at 1:45 o'clock. There were no women in the car.

The conductor of the train was authorized for the statement that there was but one robber. One porter thought there were four of them, and the other thought there were five. The conductor said that so far as he was able to learn, the bandit's comrades existed only in some excited imagination.

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CON. J. P. MOORE DECLARES SUBWAY PLAN IS FEASIBLE

Plan to Prevent Street Railway Congestion Indorsed by H. ad of Financial Department.

WOULD SUMMON G. T. R.

"Should Lay an Information Against Company for Maintaining Pre ext Station," He Says.

In a statement to The Advertiser this morning, Controller J. P. Moore, head of the city financial department, declared that the construction of the Ridout street subway was the most feasible method of meeting the present traffic congestion at the Richmond and Clarence street level crossings of the Grand Trunk.

Commenting on the interview given to The Advertiser by General Superintendent H. E. Whittenberger, of the



CONTROLLER J. P. MOORE.

middle division yesterday, in which he declared the company would have no objections to going into the proposition, Controller Moore said the scheme was the best in sight unless track elevation was consummated.

"Unless we get the elevated tracks, Ridout street is the logical location for the construction of a subway," said the controller. "The situation of the land there is such that a subway could be easily constructed. Of course, if we have elevated tracks later, the subway would have to be altered, but it may be some years before we have them, and we ought to have some relief immediately."

"We ought to summon the Grand Trunk for maintaining a nuisance in keeping such a building as the present station. It is more than a disgrace and it is time that some decisive action was taken."

LONDON GOING AFTER BIG CONVENTIONS

Controllers Will Endeavor to Secure W. O. W. and Corn Growers' Meetings.

London will make a bid for the convention of the Woodmen of the World, which comes off next March. A communication was read at this morning's session of the Board of Control from Industrial Commissioner Gordon Philip, stating that he thought the convention could be brought here if a suitable hall could be secured. Controller Cole strongly urged making an effort to bring the convention here and the new Masonic Hall will likely be secured to accommodate the convention. An effort will also be made to secure for London the annual exhibit of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association.

MAN WHO WILL MAKE AN EFFORT TO REPEAL THE NAVAL ACT OF 1910



D. C. L'ESPERANCE.

Conservative M.P. for Montmagny, Que., who, it is said, will introduce a bill providing for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Naval Act of 1910.

DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN OPIUM STARTS POLICE INVESTIGATION

Jail Matron Finds Quantity of Drug In Prisoner's Possession And Detectives Start Searching Inquiry As to Its Source.

As a result of the discovery of a quantity of opium, sewn in the lining of the skirt worn by Hattie Bandy, who yesterday was sent down by Police Magistrate J. C. Judd, for a month on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at 318 Talbot street, Detectives Harry Down and Robert Egelton are today conducting an investigation into the source of the prohibited drug.

After the police raid of Wednesday night, opium was found in the woman's house. In police court yesterday she denied all knowledge of the drug's presence and refused to divulge its use or from whom it had been purchased, as a result she was sentenced to 15 days, in addition to the 30-day sentence on the disorderly-house charge. The second discovery of opium in the woman's possession confirmed the police suspicions of the existence of an "opium depot" in London, and the investigation started.

Will Solve Mystery. It is believed at police headquarters that the finding of the opium on the Bandy woman's person will pave the way to the discovery of the mysterious go-between who has been passing out the drug to a number of unfortunate London young men and women who have become addicted to the habit.

Of late a number of complaints have reached the police that some person in London was selling opium, and that one or two persons had been seen on the street under its influence. In the arrest of the Bandy woman, the police think they will be able to unravel the puzzle that has kept them guessing for some time.

Can Find No Records. The detectives examined the drug books in the drug stores, but were unable to find where any sale had been made of opium. It is against the law for a druggist to sell opium to a customer without an order from a doctor. The Bandy woman refuses to tell the police where she secured the drug or whether she was addicted to the habit herself. To all questions she answers: "I don't know a thing about it."

SUNDAY CAR OPERATION ON JAN. 25 DOUBTFUL

City Solicitor Still Has Agreement and Manager Will Decline to Start Cars Without its Ratification.

Sunday cars for Jan. 25 seem doubtful. As yet the agreement between the company and the city for the operation of the seventh day cars is still in the hands of the city solicitor, its preparation being still incomplete. Until it is not submitted to their directors. According to a statement made to The Advertiser this morning by Manager C. B. King, the cars will not be run without an agreement having been signed, ratified by the directors, and therefore legal and binding.

How the American Parcel Zones Work

Canada's parcel post system, to be inaugurated shortly, is vastly different from that of the States so far as the location of the rate zones is concerned. Across the line every postoffice is a centre of a zone. In Canada it is proposed to make every province a zone.

The Advertiser's fight for at least a second parcel post zone for Western Ontario finds an unusually strong support in the parcel post regulations of the United States. There the benefits of the parcel post system are equally divided. In Canada, under the proposed Government scheme, the benefit will go to the mail order houses to the natural handicap of the smaller stores in rural communities and small cities.

As a concession the Government has decided to give a 20-mile local zone for each postoffice, but this is regarded as sadly inadequate when compared to the gradual radius system of the States, that gives every city and town, every postoffice, in fact, an equal advantage in reaching the community in its immediate vicinity. The American parcel post zones are determined as follows: From any postoffice, as a centre, all territory within 50 miles is in the first zone, within 150 miles in the second zone, within 300 miles in the third, within 600 miles in the fourth, within 1,000 miles in the fifth, within 1,500 miles in the sixth, and within 1,800 miles in the seventh zone. All postoffices further distant (Hawaii, Alaska, Guam and the Philippines) are included in the eighth zone.

The rate of postage has been twice reduced, and may be reduced still further. It is proposed to increase the weight limit to 100 pounds. This matter is now under advisement by the attorney-general's department. Although the parcel post has been in operation but one year, it has not only paid for itself, but also resulted in a surplus in the postoffice department for the first time since 1885.

Following is a table showing how the zone rates work out in the American system:

Weight	First Zone	Second Zone	Third Zone	Fourth Zone	Fifth Zone	Sixth Zone	Seventh Zone	Eighth Zone
1 pound	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05
2 pounds	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
3 pounds	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
4 pounds	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
5 pounds	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
6 pounds	08	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7 pounds	08	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8 pounds	08	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
9 pounds	08	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
10 pounds	10	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
11 pounds	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
12 pounds	11	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
13 pounds	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
14 pounds	11	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
15 pounds	12	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
16 pounds	12	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
17 pounds	12	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
18 pounds	12	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
19 pounds	12	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
20 pounds	13	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
21 pounds	13	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
22 pounds	13	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
23 pounds	13	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
24 pounds	13	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
25 pounds	13	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
26 pounds	14	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
27 pounds	14	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
28 pounds	14	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
29 pounds	14	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
30 pounds	14	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
31 pounds	15	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
32 pounds	15	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
33 pounds	15	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
34 pounds	15	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
35 pounds	15	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
36 pounds	16	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
37 pounds	16	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
38 pounds	16	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
39 pounds	16	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
40 pounds	16	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
41 pounds	17	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
42 pounds	17	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
43 pounds	17	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
44 pounds	17	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
45 pounds	17	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
46 pounds	18	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
47 pounds	18	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
48 pounds	18	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
49 pounds	18	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
50 pounds	18	54	54	54	54	54	54	54

Under the signature of A. S. Burison, postmaster-general of the United States, and bearing the date December 8, 1913, the latest amendments in the weight line for the parcel post system of the States are specified. The order says: On and after January 1, 1914, the limit of weight of parcels of fourth-class mail for delivery within the first and second zones shall be increased from 20 to 50 pounds and in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth zones from 11 to 30 pounds.

The rate of postage on parcels exceeding 4 ounces in weight in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth zones shall be as follows: Third Zone—Six cents for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Fourth Zone—Seven cents for the first pound and four cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Fifth Zone—Eight cents for the first pound and six cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

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