## London Advertiser.

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#### LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 23. THE LONDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The parents of the city are this week receiving a circular describing the day Industrial School, which it is proposed to open in September next. This is a businesslike way of arriving at the attitude of the parents on this very important question, which the advisory industrial committee have had under consideration for some time. They are convinced, as all thoughtful people who look into the matter must be, that London, like other cities, is greatly in need of some means of providing for boys an efficient preparatory training which will insure to them a successful career in the

Every thoughtful parent has been perplexed about what to do with the boy who is to become a mechanic. This is a live problem the world over. Trades are no longer taught in the shops as they were a decade ago. The responsibility of providing adequate industrial vocational training has now been placed at the door of our school system and educationists are practically unanimous that the work can no longer be postponed. President Elliot of Harvard University recently said; "The remedy for the defects in our educational system is to have industrial schools for children between the ages of 14 and 18 years."

The proposed day Industrial School here will be a good beginning. It will give a two-year practical course, which will prepare the boy for rapid advancement in the trade which he intends to follow. At the same time the cultural subjects will not be overlooked, for, as the circular says, "We need skilled workmen, but we also need well-trained citizens." No modern progressive city can afford to do without industrial schools. Let us see to it that the door of opportunity is opened to the boys of the city.

#### THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CAL-AMITIES.

Human blindness or human greed is responsible for most of the great disasters, apart from the convulsions of the overseas nations was to grant them nature. How could experts calculate the capacity of Titanic lifeboats and not visualize such a calamity? How her. The Transvaal did not run away an Iroquois Theatre and not imagine government in 1906 amidst howls of the horror of fire and panic? How could the owners mount to the isolated lofts of a Triangle building and not the Rand. And Johannesburg still fear death for themselves and their stands! and is satisfied with things

Each fresh eatastrophe finds the world gazing, shamefaced, upon the multiplying phases of its tragic unpreparedness. The sins of omission are magnified when all about are the warnings of disaster. A rotten wallpierced hulk may crash down and crush out lives, and the community is shocked at someone's negligence. A lax inspector may permit crowding of some walled-in place that becomes a tomb for hundreds if fire breaks out. It is a rare instance when the blame does not belong to humanity.

The Titanic tragedy is one harrowwill not stop with the captain, who took too complacently the warnings back to the makers of the law, to the could not sink; that because of their vast machinery for propulsion and their great coats of armor, they could for fair treatment of the Irishman as challenge all the forces of nature. a white man able and anxious to bear And with the human element properly performing its duties it was possible ing, and against paternalism no iess to keep these ocean monsters away than tyranny. Mr. Walter Long ad-Yram peril. But man has come to depend upon machinery, and, in navigation, his dependence had apparently brought him to a careless defiance of natural forces, and though he may not know it, has caused a weakening of his self-reliance. The dereliction captain, officers, operators, directors and lawmakers, is rather an arraignment of society than of any individual. The individual is woefully weak alone, and the safety of lives is a matter for society to regulate. How seldom does anyone point to the dangers before they materialize. How seldom a criticism from the people as to the lack of any department of publie safety. It is time that the human race took away the bandage that blinds it to the possibilities of disaster. The Titanic foundering is a blow between the eyes for all civilization. May it rouse the nations to their sense

#### of duty to human life. CANADA AND IRELAND.

An arresting book on the Irish question has been published by Mr. Erskine Childers, entitled "The Frame-Work of Home Rule." . Sweeping aside inessentials and mere symptoms of disease on one side or the other, the matter. It is not now the most important thing that Ireland was once the leaves and fishes. The latter conask yer. 'Ere, Bill, give me that 'andChamberlain's Liniment. For sale 'y

said to be violent, disloyal or unfair What really matters is that the great | ever had. majority of the Irish people wants to govern itself, to take up responsibility for itself, and to work out a destiny of its own under the British crown. The Irish people demands a democracy of its own, and there can be no ques lution in this demand. Mr. Childers contends that one democracy must. above all things, abstain from "interference with another democracy." 11 is simply a vital point of Liberalism

that the British democracy, now at last master in its own house, should freely and gladly concede to the Irish democracy what has long since been conceded to the great overseas colones, the precious right of manhood, political autonomy.

Mr. Childers makes it abundantly clain that the historic case of Ireland and of the colonies is precisely the same. He draws attention to the fact. no mere coincidence, that the "Ninetytwo Resolutions" passed the Assembly of Lower Canada in the same year 1834, as O'Connell made his famous motion for the Repeal of the Union. The parallel between Ireland and Canada is close. The debates of that period in Lords and Commons on the two home rule questions afford an interesting study in the apathy, bigotry and ignorance of a parliament however enlightened trying to rule a dis tant people without its consent. The Irish nation is as remote in temper as the Canadian people in space from the body a large proportion of which was then disposed to coerce Canada, and almost half of which is now eager to trample down the aspirations of Ireland. Mr. Childers thus writes of the debates of 1834:

"The prevailing sentiment seems to have been that Ireland and Cad- ever wore." ada, leavened by a few respectacle 'loyalists' and officials, on the whole were two exceedingly mutinous and embarrassing possessions, which, nevertheless, it was the duty of every self-respecting Briton dragoon into obedience. Both de pendencies were assumed to be equally expensive, though, in fact, Ireland, as we know now, was showing a handsome profit at the time, whereas Canada was costing a quarter of a million a year. For the rest the pride of power tempered a soit of fatalistic apathy. In the case of hours every day." Ireland, the element of pure selfishness was stronger, because the immense vested interests, lay and clerical, in Irish land were strongly represented. The proximity of Ireland, too, rendered coercion more obvious and easy. Otherwise, her ease was the same as that of Canada. The Canadas are endeavoring to escape from us, America has escaped us, but Ireland shall not escape us, said an English member to O'Connell just before the Repeal debate of 4834. Such was the cur-

"Shall not escape us!" The only way that Great Britain found to retain home rule; otherwise they "escaped" inspectors count the exits of from her when it was granted selfblue ruin from the jingoes at home and an Ulster minority, so to speak, on as they are! Home rule is a much better guarantee of security and prosperity to the north of Ireland obstructionists than the disappointment of Nationalist hopes coupled with the possibility of foreign war and American hostility would ever be. Ireland is more likely to "escape" in very un-

pleasant and disastrous fashion or at the least to be useless to Great Bri tain, if left unsatisfied and mutinous with the door to self-government definitely slammed in her face. The strangest thing is that colonials

are to be found to approve a policy of ing series of duties neglected. Censure coercion for Ireland which they have not endured for themselves. Mr. Childers' book, which is a fine piece of danger in his path, nor with the of literature as well as a philosophical operator who closed his cars to the study, should be a good antidote to doomed ship's call; it will work its way such contradictions. In the light of history he shows the Ulster party or owners and expert builders, and to Castle Compact to be only the Family the people as a whole. The attitude Compact in another clime, a "loyalof man has been that these great ships ist" minority, hugging baseless fears and strong-based emoluments or social privilege. His work is a pleavocates as an alternative to home rule the continuation of "eleemosynary benefits" as he calls them. Mr. Amery who pretends to be an imperialist, declares for customs duties favoring Ireland even against the colonies. Mr. Childers strangely asks Britain to trust the Irishman and give him what he asks for as a man able to take care of himself and possessed of a sense of responsibility like her own.

> The United States may have a rail- ish would go poaching. way strike on top of a coal strike Lloyd George cannot be blamed for this at any rate.

There will be also a British inquiry into the Titanic tragedy. It is one case of the kind where publicity will be ered all this time and nobody has sent complete, and publicity is the best cure me any circulars advising me to get and the best preventive.

Mr. Walter Long, M. P., wants to know what Canada thinks of the Irish Nationalists who opposed the Boer war. Mr. Bourassa opposed it and he service where he heard some fine was taken to the bosom of a great political party in Canada.

Quebec will have a Provincial election on May 15. The Gouin Governdisease on one side or the other, the ment will be opposed by the Consermean to say you don't know what a
vatives and Nationalists, who are now hanthem is?"

"Not me."

on the best administration Quebec

from Port Burwell to London, touching Aylmer, Belmont, Orwell and the and and spike, spike, spike, spike, spike, ahmen, and and spike, ahmen. Bill, give me that 'andspike, spike, ahmen!' why that would be a from Port Burwell to London, touchstrongly to citizens. The road would tra- hanthem. verse a rich agricultural district, and would divert to London a large current of business that flows elsewhere. Both for the county and city the advantages are obvious.

The salient feature of Canada's foreign trade in the past twelve months was the increase of \$69,534,447 in the imports from the United States. Canadian purchases from that country were valued at \$348,478,262, against exports of \$105,747,730, the latter decreasing \$6,000,000. For this adverse balance the majority of Canadian electors are to blame. They lost the opportunity to redress it when they defeated the reciprocity agreement, and closed the American market against Canadian producers.

SOME GOOD IN HIM. [Catholic Standard and Times.] Willie's teacher was telling me today," said Mrs. Skemer, "that Willie never gets his arithmetic sums right

at all "Maybe it's all for the best," replied Skemer. "He may turn out to be an expert short-change artist."

AT PALM BEACH.

[Judge:]
"Seems to me it's awfully stupidere," remarked the transplanted Broadwayite, "Can't you rake up "Well, I might let you have your oill," suggested the manager.

UP-TO-DATE.

[Philadelphia Record.] "I have the nicest new spring at. It's a perfect dream." Belle—"Is it stylish?"
Nelle—"Stylish? I should say so It's the most uncomfortable thing

TOP LINER. [Harper's Weekly.] Agent-"I want your name, please, or the new directory." Tragedian-"I shall be pleased give it to you on condition that it heads the list in large type."

CHEAP HEAT.

[Boston Transcript.] Prospective Boarder-What system f heating do you use?" Landlady-The solar system; the sun shines in the front windows three

> COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY. [London Daily News.]

A new method of color photography, embodying some extraordinary brilliant results, has just been demonstrated before a crowded audience at the Royal Photographic Society. peculiarity of this method is that no special color plates are necessary, nor is there any introduction of artificial color screens or colored particles. A plain negative, as in ordinary photography, is taken, an ordinary positive or lantern-slide is made from it, and by purely optical means, using a grating and prism, a picture in natural colors is faithfully reproduced.

The process is the work of Ernest and Julius Rheinberg, and is called the microspectra method of color photography by prismatic dispersion. which necessitates a specia and costly camera, is put forward for its scientific interest and not commer-

The results of the method were p jected on an aluminum screen, were declared to be unsurpassed in fidelity of color rendering by method in vogue at present, and its ability to render texture or the distinctive sheen in such articles as silk or china or glass was evidently re-

> IN THE DARK [Boston Transcript.]

Edith-How did you feel when Jack kissed you through the tunnel? Ethel-I felt as if I never wanted to see his face again.

THINGS UNPRINTABLE.

[Boston Transcript.] Willie-Mother always carves when ve have company to dinner." Bobby-Isn't your father able to? Willie-Yes; but he ain't able to vithout sayin' things.

DISILLUSIONED.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.] He was only a poor little messenger boy. When the young women ste ped into the elevator on the first 1 of the Williamson building it crowded with big men-and that messenger boy. In an instant the boy snatched his cap from his head. One by one, but with shamed blushes, the en in the elevator followed suit. The young woman was not handsome, but she was neat and trim and self-possessed. Quickly she turned to the lad your application without delay. Y. and said: "You are a little gentleman one of

the old-fashioned sort!" and she mittee. flashed a wonderfully sweet smile

KEEPING THEM IN.

[London Telegraph.]

Rector (on his way to church, meeting a gamekeeper)—"Come, my good fellow, how is it I never see you Gamekeeper-Well, sir, I don't wish to make your congregation smaller.

Rector (puzzled)-I don't see how Gamekeeper-Well, sir, you see,

came to church the rest of the par-OVERLOOKED

[Washington Star.] "I don't understand it at all," said the man whose mail consists largely of prospectuses.'

"What's that?" "The North Pole has been discovin on the ground floor while it is being capitalized for an ice-plant."

OLD, BUT STILL GOOD. [London Tit-Bits.]

A sailor who had been to a church music was afterward descanting upon to be taken an anthem which had given him great pleasure. A listening shipmate finally asked: 'I say, Bill, what's a hany asked: "I say, Bill, what's a hanthem?"

"What?" exclaimed Bill. "Do you nean to say you don't know what

oppressed or that the Nationalists are stitute the seven grounds of attack spike; that wouldn't be a hanthem all dealers.

But if I was to say, 'Bill, Bill, Bill, The project of an electric railway that 'andspike, spike, spike, spike, Bill, give me that and 'andspike, and ' give, give give me, give me, that, Bill,

COULDN'T AFFORD TO THEN.

Scribber - "It took me nearly ten ears to learn that I couldn't write poetry." Friend-"Gave it up then, did you?" Scribbler-"Oh, no. By that time I had a reputation."

APRIL! J.PRIL! [Wm. Watson.] April, April, Laugh thy girlish laughter; Then, the moment after, Weep thy girlish tears! April, that mine ears Like a lover greetest, If I tell thee, sweetest, All my hopes and fears, April, April, Laugh thy golden laughter. But, the moment after, Weep thy golden tears!

## TAKING CENSUS OF STUDENTS

Industrial School Seeks to Ascertain Number Who Would Attend Day Classes.

SKILLED LABOR MOVE

To Save the Rising Generation It Is Proposed to Have Day Industrial Classes in This City.

The London Industrial School has just issued a circular dealing with the proposed day classes that will commence next September. The circular which is of importance to intending pupils is addressed to "The Parents of the City," and is signed by Mr. W. W. Gammage, chairman of the advisory industrial committee. Inclosed is a postcard application form addressed to Mr. H. H. Beal, the principal ef the Industrial School. The applicant must state his age, the school he attends, and the grade he is in at present. He also has to state the course he wishes to take, and the trade he intends to enter upon the completion of the course.

The Circular.

The circular, which is being dis-

The circular, which is being distributed in the schools, is as follows. The object of this circular is to determine the number of parents in the city who would send pupils to a day industrial school, should such a school be opened in September next.

Industrial education has now become a world-wide movement. Not many years ago through the applenticeship and small factory system a boy could become a good, all-round mechanic in the shop. This is no longer possible. Under the modern factory system a trade is no longer taught in its entirety. If the boys of the rising generation are to hold their own with the skilled workmen, trained under the more effective European systems, some form of practical instruction must be given them outside of the shops. This responsibility has now been laid at the door of our school system. It is to meet this very real and pressing demand that industrial schools are being established.

The years from 14 to 16 have become known as the "wasted years" of a boy's life, from the fact that he is of little use in a trade until he is 16 years of age. As a result a great many of our boys, who leave school about 14 years

of age drift in various forms of unskilled employment, and later find themselves without a trade, and so destined to fill denial and poorly-paid positions. To be-ome "the hewers of wood and drawers of water" of the industrial world. of water" of the industrial world.

It is to save the rising generation from such a fate that it is proposed to establish a day industrial school. The aim of this school will be to give the boy a thorough grounding in the practice and principles of the trade group in which the trade which he intends to follow lies. The practical instruction will be given by those who have a first-hand knowledge of the conditions and requirements of the industrial world. Successful mechanics of the conditions and requirements of the industrial world. Successful mechanics will be selected as instructors in the shop practice. It will provide a preparatory trade school course; at the same time the cultured element will not be overlooked. "We need skilled workmen, but we also need well-trained citizens."

In the course for girls, while the same industrial methods will be followed in the practical work as in the courses for boys, yet the aim will be largely domestic. The object of the course will be to fit them to discharge intelligently the duties that will confront them in the home.

Our school system has for many years

Our school system has for many years provided for those who were to enter the professions. Shall we now extend to that great majority of our boys and girls who will enter the trades, an opportunity prepare themselves for a successful It is for the parents of the to decide, as the establishment of a industrial school at the present time largely depend on the response to this

ircular.

If you have a boy or a girl whom you wish to send to the industrial school, kindly fill in and mail the inclosed application form. As the accommodation will be limited, you will do well to send in Chairman of Advisory Industrial Com-

Qualifications for Admission. nashed a wonderfully sweet smile upon him.

The child looked at her in amazement. He had been fumbling with his cap, but now he found the most sense of the junior fourth class, and whose cap, but now he found the most sense or guardient of the sense of the junior fourth class, and whose cap, but now he found the most sense or guardient of the sense of the junior fourth class, and whose cap, but now he found the most sense of the junior fourth class, and whose cap, but now he found the most sense of the junior fourth class, and whose cap, but now he found the most sense of the junior fourth class. cap, but now he found the message he had stuck in its sweatband, took it out, stuck his cap on his head and began to whistle.

work of the jumor fourth class, and whose parents or guardian is a resident of London and a public or separate school supporter, is eligible to attend the proposed day industrial school, subject to the following conditions: owing conditions:

1. That the principal of the school which the pupil attends, certifies to the pupil's fitness to take up the work.
2. That the pupil satisfies the principal of the industrial school of his qualifications. tions.
3. That the pupil, if a boy, intends to enter a trade after completing the

Note-High school entrance certificates will be accepted as proof of the pupil's mental qualifications.

Fees—No fee will be charged for the first year.
All applications will be considered

the order in which they are received. If you wish to attend don't delay sending

Directions for Making Application. parent desiring to send a publi to proposed day industrial school should thi in the inclosed application card and mail it to the principal of the industrial school without delay. The accommodation for the first year will be limited, so all applications will be considered in the order in which they are received. In filling out an application form for a boy, select from the three trade groups, vi.: Metal working, wood working, electrical the trade group in which the trade lies you expect him to follow. The other subjects will be arranged in accordance with the trade group selected. In filling in the application for girls, "General Course for Girls" should be "General Course for Girls" should be written in the space for subject desired

Extra application eards may be had from the principal of any of the public

# **Embroideries**

DRESS FLOUNCINGS.

HEMSTITCHED DRESS FLOUNCINGS The embroidery work is done beautifully in floral and figured designs, the edge is hemstitched. Prices, a yard....\$1.00 to \$1.40

45-INCH DRESS FLOUNCINGS-Embroidered on muslin, scalloped edges. Special, 54-INCH DRESS FLOUNCINGS Special

BEAUTIFUL SWISS FLOUNCINGS-

Embroidered in floral patterns, with touches of Baby Irish. At a yard..... 75¢ to \$4.00 BABY IRISH AND SWISS GALLOONS

-For trimming lingerie dresses. At a yard... ...... 45¢, 50¢ and upwards to \$1.25 SWISS GALLOONS-Finished bandings,

at a yard...... 10¢, 15¢ to 75¢ LINEN LACE BANDINGS-These are the newest bands, 10-inch, at yard......80¢ 

RUSSIAN CLUNY LACE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS -At a yard ... . 17¢ and 25¢ LINEN LACE BANDS-3 inches wide, at 

GUIPURE EDGINGS-Come in white, at 

## "Old Bleach" Towels and Towelling

These are pure Irish Linens, bleached on the grass, and give no end of wear.

"OLD BLEACH" TOWELS-Size 20x38, "OLD BLEACH" TOWELS-Size 24x40

and 24x41, in beautiful patterns, at each.... "OLD BLEACH" GUEST TOWELS, at

"OLD BLEACH" GUEST TOWELLING, 15 inches wide, in rose, carnation, fleur-de-lis

and bordered effects, vard. 25¢, 30¢, 35¢ 22-INCH "OLD BLEACH" HUCK TOWELLINGS, with borders, yard ... 40¢

INDIVIDUAL TOWEL LENGTHS, with place for initial. The edges may be hemstitched or embroidered, each ..... 45¢

## Ladies' Suits C 1 Made to Order w

From thirty pieces of Tweed Suitings we will make Suits to order in our Ladies' Tailoring Department for \$18.00. The Suit complete at this price. High-class man-tailoring and perfect satisfaction are guaranteed.

# J. H. Chapman & Co. 248 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON

Group 2-Mechanical and architectural

Oliver McClary (algebra, dictation, French).

There will be one general course for girls. This will include: Plain sewing and dressmaking, millinery, cooking and home economics.

With this practical work will be given a concurrent course in English, mathe-

Parents are invited to visit the evening rareins are invited to visit the evening industrial school any Monday, Tuesday or Teddy Weir 76.6, Rola Thursday evening, and see the equipment and discuss the courses with the principal.

Tenton (spelling) Charles (spelli

## FIRST YEAR IN THE COLLEGIATE

Results of the Easter Examinations Are Now Announced By the Principal.

SOME FAILED TO PASS Secured the Regulation Number

of Marks.

Below are given the results of the science, spelling), Delman Easter examinations in the first year (bookkeeping, writing, drawing, of the London Collegiate Institute in French, spelling), Clarence Westland the general course. Class I. indicates bra, a percentage of 70, Class II. 60, Class spelling), Ellis Shoebottom (literature III. 50, Class IV. below 50. To insure history, bookkeeping, writing, drawing, promotion students ought not to be Latin, science, spelling). below Class II. The subjects appearing after a student's name are the

to obtain a minimmu of 40 per cent. Lower I. Class I.—Ross Belton 82 per cent, Class II.—Elsie Bowie (French), Reg Daly 74.4, Cecil Carrothers 74.1, Dale Ide Clark Beth Allen (book) James Croden 71.4.

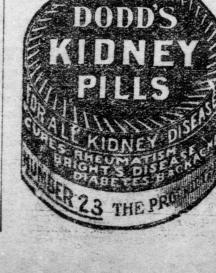
Class II.-Freeman Duffin, Ralph, Carson, Harold Christopher, Evelyn ature), Adeline Birrell (bookkeeping), Bluett, Robbie Annett, Wm. Chambers, Wilfred Anderson (Latin), Rupert Crouch (dictation), Dalton Brooks, Maurice Druker, Wm. Down, Willie Barnby (algebra), Mabel Broughton Anderson, Fred Blackie, Wm. Bartlett. Class III.—Reg Abraham (art), Har-

old Aitken (dictation, Latin), Arthur Boyd (history, French). Armitage (arithmetic, Latin), John Ball (dietation, Latin), Harold Childs (arithmetic), Arnold Doelle (Latin), Wilfred Carling (Latin), Hartley MacRoberts (French, history), Verne tory, arithmetic, bookkeeping, writing Cake (aritmetic, Latin). Class IV.-Anderson Barnard (his-

tory), Delman Anderson (history, art, algebra, dictation). Fred Davis, (arithmetic, writing, bookkeeping, science).

Class I.—James McMillan (dicta-ion), Leonard Pritchett, Llewellyn Purdom, Verne Plewes, Carleton Mc Murty (dictation), Silas McCullough, Bruce Marr, Malcolm McPherson.

Clarence Norton. Class II .- Paul Manning, Norman Munnock, Willie Mace (dictation), Stephen Pocock, Harold Pingel (dictation), Milton Pardy (dictation), James Meston, Willie MacKenzie (history).



Class III.-Willie McKenna (dicta-1 (literature, French, Latin), Thelma drawing.
Group 3—A concurrent course in English, mathematics, science, etc., will be arranged which will bear directly on the trade group selected. The cultural and general educative elements will not be overlooked.

Gourses for Girls

tion), Erie Parsons (bookkeeping), Worrall (algebra, Latin, French).

George McWilliams (dictation, bookkeeping), John Morris (dictation, writing, French), Oliver McClary (algebra, dictation, Baptist Church Members Elected Office).

a concurrent course in English, mathe-matics, etc.

bookkeeping, writing, Latin, French).

Alex. McDonald (arithmetic, algebra, Equipment.

It is proposed to use the present equipment of the London Industrial School consisting of an up-to-date machine shop, forge shop, wood-working shop, darafting room, dress-making room and domestic science room, for the day industrial classes. This equipment will be augmented by the addition of a power wood-working shop and an electrical department.

Parents are invited to visit to a guarantee. dictation, bookkeeping, French), Jack

Tanton (spelling), Charles Tutt, Gordon Udy (spelling), Edward Spence (spelling). Edwin Spence pelling), Hardy Sifton, Clare orn (spelling), Elmore Pococke pelling, French), Courtland Standeld (spelling), Earl Stephenson (his tory), Harold White (spelling), Wm. White (spelling).

Class III.—Russell Swayze eeping, spelling), William Taylor (literature, history, Latin, French pelling), Karl Rindelhardt (history bookkeeping, Latin, French, spelling) James Scott (French, spelling).

Class IV .- John Walker (literature nistory, writing, drawing, French, spelling), Frank Whetter (algebra, bookkeeping, writing), George Tillson But the Great Majority of the Students (literature, bookkeeping, writing, Latin, French, spelling), Robert Roddick (history, bookkeeping, Latin, French spelling), Roy Robertson (literature bookkeeping, drawing, Latin, French (literature, history, arithmetic, alge bookkeeping, writing, French

Class I. - Itola Clapp 80.51 per cent, subjects in which that student failed Alice Griffith 78.70, Emmeline Crump 75.6, Katie Dann 74.22, Carrie Beer 73.2, Madeleine Adams 70.24 (French). Cyril Collyer 72.7, Varcoe Bateson 72, Dale, Ida Clark, Beth Allen (bookkeeping), Verlyn Dale.

Lower V

Class III. - Nellie Chambers (liter-Dorothy Whyte (bookkeeping, writing, French), Jessie Elliott (drawing, French), Gladys Aikenhead, Andrewes, Morell (Latin, French, dietation), Etha Lamb (algebra, bookkeeping, French), Jessie Bell (literature, French), Evyline

> keeping, Latin, science), Bessie Baty (literature, geography, bookkeeping, writing, dictation), Eva Walker, (hisand Latin). Unclassified - Gertrude Appleyard,

Class IV. - Constance Rowe (book-

Gertrude Legate, Amy Blair, Naomi Gilbert, Ruth Gilbert, Lower VII. Class I.-Nina North 84.4 per cent,

Elva Pearson 83.7, Marjorie Rowntree 83.6, Marjorie White \$2.7, Freda Hay ward, Beatrice Smith, Annie McIntosh, Alma McCutcheon, Beatrice Simpson Blanche Woods, Hene McDougall. Class II.—Eva McWood, Georgina Mansbridge (algebra), Elsie McWood (French), Eva Metcalfe, Lily Payne. Class III .- Edna Read (bookkeepng), Margaret McGill (bookkeeping, atin, French). Emily Taylor (science, spelling), Nettle Jones (Latin), Ethel ray (history, bookkeeping, spelling). Unclassified-Ruby Scott.

Lower VIII. Class I.—Viola Taylor 84 per cent Hazel Weber 77. Jean Govenlock 75 Cora Walker 74, Vera Legg 73, Edith Tufts 72

Clase II.—Irene Simson, (Alleen Payrand, Myra Harding, equal).

Class III -- Wona Wilson, Kethice Dusen (history), Edith Deane (algebra). Velma Templeman (history), right at the root of ill-health. ture, Latin, French), Olive Coo (his garet Williams (grammar, algebra, bookkeeping), Marguerite Vincent good spirits; hence the enthusiasm.

cers for the Year.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Wingham, April 23.—At the regula meeting of the members of the Baptis Church officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Pastor, Rev. G. V. Church officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Pastor, Rev. G. V. Collins; deacons, Mr. Pocock, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Wellwood, Mr. Pringle; clerk, Mr. Smith; auditors, Mr. Wm. Sneath, Mr. H. Hincheliffe; ushers, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Pocock; and also Mr. Pringle; ushericharge; organist, Mr. R. Mundy; chooleader, Rev. G. V. Collins; treasurer organ fund, Mr. Haley.

Sunday school officers

bookkeeping, writing, French, science).

Lower IV.

Class I.—Ormie Smith 85.1 per cent., Teddy Weir 76.6, Roland Reynolds 73.5, Earle Sowers 71.1, Class II.—Harold Southam, John Tanton (spelling) Charles Tutt. Gor.

Sunday school officers were elected a follows: Superintendent, Mr. W. I Pringle; assistant, Mr. Pocock: teachers Rev. G. V. Collins, Mrs. Abner Cosens Mrs. (Rev.) G. V. Collins, Mrs. Oceans Wiss. Pringle, Mr. Mack, Miss Well wood, Miss Reynolds, Miss Dinsmore; or ganists, Miss Wellwood and Miss Jack son; Jeading singing. Mr. Mack, treas son; Jeading singing. Mr. Mack, treas rv, Miss Reynolds; secretary, Miss

> lecture room was well filled las evening, when an interesting lecture given by Mr. H. G. Gordon, superint ent of the board of Foreign and Baptis Home Missions. He showed how the work is progressing in the foreign field and spoke most encouragingly of all de

#### NOTED ENGLISH SUFFRAGE SPEAKERS

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Phillips Will Address London Audience Thursday. On Thursday night at the Auditorum will be heard two talented speak ers, direct from England, on the subject of woman suffrage. They are Mr. Harry Phillips, for ten years alderman and deputy mayor of West Ham, the great London borough, and Miss J. E. Owen (Mrs. Phillips), who had has a wide experience on the lec ture platform.

Mr. Phillips will speak on "Evo lution and Revolution," and Miss Owen on "The Logic of the Woman's Question." Both are non-militant suffra gists, and will deal with the question from that point of view. Miss Owen was for years head mistress of Lendon school, and one of the first to introduce the study of sociology into the school curriculum in England. Rev. J. Gibson Inkster will occup. the chair.

AILSA CRAIG.

Ailsa Craig, April 23. - Miss Edith White has returned to Brantford after a week's visit with her aunt, Mrs. J

Bartley McIntyre, who has been attending colege at Stratford, has completed his course, and was placed in the office of the Mond Nickel Company, Victoria Mines. Miss Sadie Robinson entertained a

number of young people at her home recently. The young people held a successful

### hop on Friday evening in the town **Doctor Advised** Her To Take Them

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. BELLIVEAU'S BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Now She Can Do Any Kind of Work-Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Are So Popular.

Pre Den Haut, Westmoreland Couny, N. B., April 22.—(Special).—It is coming a proverb in New Brunswick that no place is too small to furnish at Jackson (history, Latin), Ella McKay least one person who owes his or her good health to Dodd's Kidney Pills. And this place is no exception to the rule. Mrs. Dominique J. Belliveau, a well-known and highly-respected resi-

dent, says in an interview: "I took Dodd's Kidney Pills on advice of my doctor for Bright's Disease, and I am glad to say three boxes cured me completely. I can do all kinds of work now. I always keep (Bertha Worrall, Gladys Slater, equal). Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house in case we might need them."

Sometimes you wonder why Wilson (arithmetic), Jennie Wright ple cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills are (dictation, French), Gertrude Van so enthusiastic in their praises of them. The reason is that they strike Gertrude Weir, Vera Steels (litera- Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys, Tha means that all impurities are strained tory, Latin. French), Gladys Standfield out of the blood. It means pure blood, (literature, history, French), Mar- and pure blood means good health all over the body. Good health means