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LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 8.

TODAY'S BATTLE.

No Liberal is so sanguine as to
predict the defeat of the Whitney
Government in this election. In ad-
dition to its advantage of 40 majority
to start with, the administration has
stolen several Liberal seats by the
gerrymander, and made itself a pres-
ent of three or four more in the city
of Toronto by a piece of electoral
trickery. For the sin of the gerry-
mander, if for nothing else, the
Government deserves to be punished
at the polls. No excuse for such
legislation can be found; the
motive behind it is entirely
evil. The best that the supporters
of Mr. MacKay can hope for is that
there is a spirit of fair play in the
Province sufficiently strong to rebuke
the Government by reducing its ma-
jority. The welfare of Liberalism
will be served just as well by another
term in Opposition as by a return
to office at this juncture, but it is
not desirable in the best interests of
the Province, or of either party, that
the Government should have the
same numerical superiority in the
next Legislature as in the last one.
A stronger Opposition would have
prevented the gross abuse of power
by the administration as illustrated in
the gerrymander and the spoils sys-
tem. The Liberals and Independents
who supported Mr. Whitney in 1935,
upon his appeal for a non-partisan
verdict, have been victims of treach-
ery, and their return to the Liberal
ranks should have some effect upon
the result.

As for the city Mr. McEvoy will do
surprisingly well, in spite of his
splendid campaign, if he pulls down
Mr. Beck's majority, in view of the
latter's imitation of the bread-and-
circus methods of the ancient Roman
emperors. People have been given to
understand they will get something
for nothing if Mr. Beck is elected. He
has promised higher wages, two-cent
railway fares and electricity in every
home and cottage. As the financial
liability of the whole scheme is to
fall upon taxpayers, it is very easy
to hold out such bait to non-taxpay-
ers. Mr. Beck's promises will recoil
on his own head before another elec-
tion. He has not yet been found out.

FOSTER'S ATTACK ON SIR FRED-
ERICK BORDEN.

Recently the Hon. Geo. E. Foster
made a fierce onslaught on the per-
sonal conduct of the Minister of Mil-
itia in regard to the granting of a
subsidy to the New Brunswick Cold
Storage of St. John, and suggested
that he should resign.

It appears that the minister had
taken part in the formation of the
Canada Lands Produce and Cold
Storage Company, but as the Govern-
ment subsequently adopted a policy
of aiding cold storage, his partners
did not proceed with the organiza-
tion, but transferred their interests
to the New Brunswick Cold Storage
Company. It was the minister's wish
also that the company should be dis-
banded, because he knew that while
he held a prominent interest in it, it
could not, with propriety, apply for
that aid which the merits of the
undertaking entitled it to.

The minister's son-in-law became
secretary-treasurer of the New Brun-
swick Cold Storage Company, but he
himself abstained from any financial
interest in it.

Mr. Foster tried to leave the im-
pression that the New Brunswick
company was really the Canada
Lands Produce and Cold Storage
Company, and that the Minister of
Militia had the same financial inter-
est in the former that he had had in
the latter. The charge, founded on
this, was that the Minister of Militia
had influenced his colleagues in the
cabinet to give aid to cold storage,
and then formed a company to take
financial advantage of it.

The Government, as a matter of
fact, did not adopt the policy of aid-
ing cold storage on its own initiative,
but on the recommendation of par-
liament; and, as soon as it was pro-
voked, the Minister of Militia sur-
rendered all financial interest in cold
storage, and caused his company to be
disbanded.

The New Brunswick Cold Storage
Company was not the only applicant
for a subsidy in St. John. F. E. Wil-
liams, a prominent Liberal in the
pork business there, also applied, and
it was a question who should have

the subsidy. The then Minister of
Railways and Canals (the Hon. R.
Emmerson), supported Mr. Williams'
application, while the Minister of
Militia interested himself on behalf
of the New Brunswick Cold Storage
Company. Decision lay in the hands
of the Minister of Agriculture. He
came to the conclusion that the two
applications must be decided on their
merits; which applicant would give
the best service to the public, being
entitled to the subsidy. He, therefore,
asked each of them to send plans and
specifications of what buildings they
proposed to put up. The New Brun-
swick Cold Storage Company did so;
but Mr. Williams declined to go to
the expense, unless he had an assur-
ance, which would have practical-
ly amounted to a promise, that the
application supported by Sir Fred-
erick Borden should not be consid-
ered. Mr. Williams was several times
asked to send in plans and specifica-
tions; but he did not do so, and, after
waiting six months, the Minister of
Agriculture granted the application of
the New Brunswick Cold Storage
Company.

Mr. Foster read the correspondence
between Mr. Williams and the Govern-
ment, and did his best to leave the
impression that the Minister of Mil-
itia had been financially interested in
getting the subsidy for the New
Brunswick Cold Storage Company.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the other
hand, detailed the whole proceedings,
and showed that Mr. Foster had gone
out of his way to give a totally unfair
interpretation of the matter, thus
wantonly injuring the feelings of the
Minister of Militia.

THE NEW UNITED STATES CUR-
RENCY LAW.

Currency legislation was one of the
foremost subjects before the United
States Congress at the session just
closed, and the result was the passage
of a bill which promptly received the
presidential signature. The chief fea-
tures of the measure are that it pro-
vides for the organization of national
currency associations, and enlarges
the basis upon which circulating
notes may legally be issued by in-
dividual banks.

The chief section provides that ten
or more national banks, each of them
having an unimpaired capital and a
surplus of not less than 20 per cent,
and whose aggregate capital and sur-
plus shall be at least \$5,000,000, may
form a national currency association,
no more than one in one city, and
any bank being a member of such an
association, whose capital is unim-
paired, which has a surplus of at
least 20 per cent, and which has taken
out circulation to the extent of at
least 40 per cent of its capital stock,
shall, upon the deposit of security, be
entitled to receive additional circula-
tion through the instrumentality of
the currency association. This security
may consist either of state, city,
town, county and other municipal
bonds, upon which notes will be is-
sued to the extent of 90 per cent of
their market value, or of four months
two-name commercial paper, the note
issue on which shall not exceed 75
per cent of its cash value, but in no
case shall the issue on commercial
paper exceed 30 per cent of the bank's
unimpaired capital and surplus.

The banks constituting the cur-
rency associations through whose
agency these issues are effected are
made jointly and severally respon-
sible for the redemption of the same
and every such association is em-
powered to call for additional secu-
rity in default to sell the collateral
in its possession on ten days' notice
at public sale and to deposit the pro-
ceeds with the treasurer of the United
States to be applied to the redemp-
tion of the notes on account of which
such collateral was deposited.

Commercial paper as security is
discriminated against to the extent
of 15 per cent, and its use is narrow-
ly circumscribed. As the note issue
on commercial paper is limited to 10
per cent of the bank's surplus and
unimpaired capital, its volume must
be comparatively small.

The bill imposes a tax on all notes
other than those secured by United
States bonds of 5 per cent per an-
num on the average circulation for
the first month and of an additional
1 per cent per annum for each suc-
ceeding month until a maximum of
10 per cent is reached; fixes the re-
demption of what may be called the
normal circulation at a maximum of
nine million dollars monthly; re-
stricts the aggregate issue of emer-
gency circulation to \$500,000,000, and
limits the life of the law to June 13,
1914.

The measure is designed to remedy
the great defect of the United States
currency system—its inflexibility—but
a tax of 5 per cent upon the note
issue of the banks is decidedly con-
servative, in comparison with the
Canadian system.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

[The Bellman.]

Sir Andrew Clarke, while traveling in
India, ascended a high tower one even-
ing and found at the top another tower,
an Englishman. They chatted pleasantly
for a few minutes, when suddenly the
stranger seized Sir Andrew by the shoul-
ders and said quietly: "I am going to
throw you over." The man was a luna-
tic. The physician had only a moment in
which to gather his thoughts, but that
moment saved him. "Pooh!" he replied,
unconcernedly, "anybody can throw a

man off the tower. If we were on the
ground you could not throw me up. That
would be too difficult." "Yes, I could,"
retorted the lunatic. "I could easily
throw you up here from the ground. Let
us go down and I will do it." The descent
was accordingly made, during which Sir
Andrew managed to secure help and re-
lease himself from his perilous situation.

SO THEY DID.

[Harper's Weekly.]

In a recent suit in a Cincinnati court a
lawyer was cross-examining a German,
the point under inquiry being the relative
position of the doors, windows and so
forth, in a house in which a certain trans-
action was alleged to have occurred.
"And now, my good man," the lawyer
said, "will you be good enough to tell
the court how the stairs run in your
house?"
"The German looked dazed for a mo-
ment. 'How do they run?' he repeated.
"Yes, how do they run?"
"Well," continued the witness, "even I
am upstairs deep run down, and even I
am downstairs deep run up."

HOLDING HIS NOTES.

[Judge.]

"I hear that the new tenor is a great
success—that he can hold one of his notes
for half a minute."
"That's nothing. I've held one of my
notes for over a year."

WOMAN'S FASHIONS.

[New York Sun.]

Last month I thought the slender form
was going much too far;
The hipless figure gave my soul
A most decided jar.
But now the sheath skirt comes to view,
And I am plainly vexed;
It will be but another step
Ere they'll wear trousers next.

I've seen them wear my collars white,
I've seen them wear my ties;
I've seen them down my overcoat,
Which gave me no surprise.
In fact, they've worn man's garments on
But on the sheath skirt I protest—
They'll put on trousers next.

The bloomer maid has come and gone,
She was not long for here;
She never was a pleasing sight
From either front or rear.
But O the sheath skirt maid I fear
In dress will be unsexed;
With but another change of style
She'll put on trousers next.

A NOBLE BOY.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Sunday School Teacher—Did you ever
forgive an enemy?
Tommy Tuft—Wunst.
Sunday School Teacher—And what noble
sentiment prompted you to do it?
Tommy Tuft—He wuz bigger dan me.

AMONG FRIENDS.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

"Speaking of bad falls," remarked
Jones, "I fell out of a window once,
and the sensation was terrible. During my
transit through the air I really believe I
thought of every possible act I had ever
committed in my life."
"H'm!" growled Thompson. "You must
have fallen an awful distance."

LIBERALISM AND SOCIALISM.

[Winston Churchill.]

Liberalism has its own history and its
own traditions. Socialism has its own
formulas and its own aims. Socialism
seeks to pull down wealth; Liberalism
seeks to raise poverty. Socialism would
destroy private interests; Liberalism
would preserve private interests in the
only way in which they can be safely and
justly preserved, namely, by reconciling
them with public right. Socialism would
kill enterprise; Liberalism would re-
vitalize it. Socialism would strip the
enterprise from the trammels of privilege
and preference. Socialism assails the
preference of the individual; Liberalism
exalts it. Socialism attacks the capital;
Liberalism attacks monopoly.

NOT NECESSARY.

[Bohemian.]

Mrs. Nossigh-Jane, you haven't wash-
ed the front windows in over a week.
Jane—No, I didn't think it necessary
since the neighbors across the street moved
away.

NOT UNFITTING.

[Hamilton Herald.]

The Presbyterian General Assembly has
bid defiance to race prejudice and elected
a minister of French descent as its mod-
erator. Dr. DuVal, of Winnipeg. It is
not unfitting that the descendant of a
fellow-countryman of John Calvin should
preside over the highest court of the chief
Calvinistic Church.

NOXIOUS CREEPERS.

[Baltimore American.]

Young Matron—I like natural decora-
tions, but they say there are some creep-
ers about a house which are very annoy-
ing in their habits. Do you know what
kind they are?

Crusty Old Bachelor (with a glare)—Yes,
madam. Babies.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

[Punch.]

He (at the end of the fishing story)—My
word, it was a monster. For my soul, I
never saw such a fish in my life.
She—No, I don't believe you ever did.

THE SHEATH SKIRT.

[New York Sun.]

Last month I thought the slender form
was going much too far;
The hipless figure gave my soul
A most decided jar.
But now the sheath skirt comes to view,
And I am plainly vexed;
It will be but another step
Ere they'll wear trousers next.

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She never was a pleasing sight
From either front or rear.
But, oh, the sheath skirt maid I fear
In dress will be unsexed;
With but another change of style
She'll put on trousers next.

ALL FOR THIRTY CENTS.

[Branford Expositor.]

4 step-ladders,
12 washboards,
12 awnings,
720 clothespins.
70
Seven hundred and forty-nine articles
for thirty cents under the contract for
Central Prison labor made by the Whit-
ney Government with Taylor, Scott &
Co.

DIVORCE NO GOOD
LOSES \$400,000A Romance With Scottish Char-
acters, French Flavor and
Canadian Setting.

London, June 7.—It used to be said
that there was a railway station on the
Nebraska border which bore the
legend: "Struth stop, here ten min-
utes for divorces." These anecdotes
have some justification, as a Canadian
romance decided in Mr. Justice Swin-
fen Eady's court in the chancery divi-
sion shows.

The parties were uncle and nephew,
and the nephew was an "infant," and
the question was who should have pos-
session of estates in Scotland worth
over eighty thousand pounds. Years
ago a certain Mr. George Arbuthnot
Smith, a young Scot from a Forfar-
shire manse, turned his steps to Can-
ada. At Rat Portage he entered the
service of a local land surveyor, married
his daughter Evangeline, and went
with his bride to British Columbia.

Here they became acquainted with
Walter Stirling, also from bonnie Scot-
land, a man of means. He was like-
wise a man of taste and he admired
Mrs. Smith. He came to live with the
couple and joined the husband in a
timber and mining business. All three
were very friendly; but in the fullness
of time Stirling (it was in the year
1894) quitted the Smith residence, leav-
ing behind a note suggesting that Mrs.
Smith should follow him to a place
some twenty miles away. This she
did, after it was alleged, a quite friend-
ly parting from her husband. It was
said they even exchanged a farewell
cannibal kiss, though on this delicate
point the evidence was conflicting. Ac-
cording to some testimony what was
said by Smith took the situation as if
he had been a character in one of Mr.
Bernard Shaw's plays.

Instead of resorting to firearms, as
they might have done south of the
boundary, he went and talked it over
with Stirling. It was Smith, it was
suggested that at this meeting it was
arranged for Smith to go to Dakota
and get a divorce under the code of
that accommodating state. To Dakota
at any rate he went, resided there
briefly and to qualify as a legal domi-
cile, and then applied for and obtained
a divorce. He did not accuse Evan-
geline of misconduct. He said her as-
sociation with Smith had lacerated his
feelings and made the neighbors gos-
sip. Lacerated feelings are good
enough for a Dakota court. Smith got
his divorce—"divorce while you wait,"
said his lordship in the chancery divi-
sion, with judicial jocularity. He went
back to British Columbia and married
again. And as Walter and Evan-
geline, they traveled to San Francisco,
where they married, and in the full-
ness of time a son Richard was born to
them.

So far all went well with this little
romance and nobody might have heard
any more about the matrimonial ad-
ventures of the Stirlings and the
Smiths but for that eighty-thousand-
pound estate in Scotland. Walter Stirling
is dead; his son Richard, the in-
fant, it is claimed, is the only one
of the Stirlings left. But his uncle,
Walter's brother, disputes the claim,
on the ground that the Dakota divorce
was invalid, that Walter and Mrs.
Smith were therefore not married, and
in this generation the divorce is con-
sidered null and void. The address was
born in lawful wedlock.

Scottish Law Invoked.

It is what lawyers call a nice point;
because the Scottish marriage law has
its peculiarities, also, and these had
to be considered, it was alleged, for
instance, that even if the Dakota di-
vorce was not legal, yet Walter and
Evangeline believed that it was, and
cohabited under that belief, fully in-
tending to live as man and wife, and
thereby became man and wife under a
well-known principle of the Scots law.
But Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady would
not have it. He was backed on the ro-
mance of fourteen years ago, and
pointed to certain letters written by
Walter Stirling, showing that he had
admitted misconduct with Mrs. Smith,
and was, in fact, a party to the legal
proceedings whereby her marriage tie
was sundered. That rendered the Da-
kota divorce collusive, and the English
courts regard collusion in divorce with
no indulgence whatsoever. His lordship
held that this Dakota divorce was in-
valid, therefore that Walter Stirling
was never legally married, that his son
was not born in wedlock; that he died
without lawful issue. So the child
Richard will have nothing, and his
uncle becomes possessed of the lands
and the income of the estate. Stirling
vestments. From which it would ap-
pear that a Dakota divorce, cheap and
expedient as it is, cannot always be
relied upon to cross the ocean without
damage.

WAS DREYFUS SHOT?

Friends of Gregori Say He Used Pel-
lets for Bullets.

Paris, June 7.—The excitement pro-
duced by the attempt to kill Major
Alfred Dreyfus last Thursday by
Louis Gregori during the ceremonies
attending the placing of the body of
Emile Zola in the national pantheon
is subsiding. It is now apparent that
the Clemenceau Government does not
intend to play into the hands of the
Nationalists by reviving the old issue
of which the country is weary, and
the Republican press generally is co-
operating with the Government by
minimizing the importance of the
outrage.

The doctors have not been able to
locate the ball in Major Dreyfus' arm.
They are now convinced that it has
been ejected by the action of the
muscles. Friends of Gregori now ad-
vance the theory that he used wax
pellets instead of bullets. These pel-
lets were invented several years ago
for use in practice during the war.
When they are fired at a distance
of twenty paces they produce an
abrasion of the skin, but are other-
wise harmless. Some newspapers to-
day say that neither the revolver nor
any cartridges were found after the
shooting.

THE CONFERENCE
ON TEMPERANCEA Resolution Condemning the
Three-Fifths Local Option
Clause as Unjust.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Exeter, June 6.—At this morning's
session of the London Methodist con-
ference, Rev. Walter Russell, B. A.,
spoke of three great pictures of
Christ. He said:

"They used to burn the Bible—now
they cut it into pieces. The thirteenth
chapter of First Corinthians may be
divided into the competition, the
constitution, the continuity and the
consummation of love. Paul spoke of
his past, his childhood of life." The
speaker referred to the craze for
modern amusement. Paul looks out
toward the future—faith, hope and
love abide forever.

Rev. Messrs. H. D. Moyer and W.
E. Millson sang a beautiful solo.

The superannuation fund report
was received. Personal subscriptions
amounted to \$4,800; circuit assess-
ments, \$12,439; total, \$17,239.

Temperance Resolution.

It was moved by Dr. Cook, and se-
conded by Dr. Gundy, "That as a con-
ference we would place on record our
appreciation of the efforts of the On-
tario Government in the matter of
enforcement of the liquor license law,
but at the same time we regret that
in this year, 1938, while 41 con-
tests took place looking toward the
abolition of the bar, that out of 60
places, in which we gained a major-
ity, only 31 municipalities were the
temperance forces successful, be-
cause of the unjust three-fifths clause
requirement.

"We, therefore, again enter our
emphatic protest against the law as
it exists, and call upon the Govern-
ment to amend the liquor license law
so that the obnoxious clause may be
eliminated, and a return to the simple
majority vote be made."

The resolution was referred to the
temperance committee.

General Conference Fund.

Rev. D. N. McCamus reported for
the general conference fund, the
amount raised being \$2,075.

Rev. John Graham, D.D., general
secretary of education, reported total
amount raised for education fund by
the conference, \$5,527.

A resolution of appreciation, moved
by Rev. Jos. Philip, B. D., and se-
conded by Rev. G. N. Hazen, B. A.,
was carried.

Greetings were ordered to be sent
to the Hamilton conference, the pas-
sage chosen being Second Thessalon-
ians, II, 14 to 17.

Rev. W. B. Creighton, B. D., gave

the report as editor of the Christian
Guardian. He held that our church
paper underlined the general progress
of the church. He emphasized the
need of the ministry being enthusias-
tic as helpers to him in his work.

The conference adjourned at noon.

Lauren's Missionary Movement.

In the afternoon Mr. H. E. Rice, B.
A., of St. Marys, discussed the sig-
nificance of the laymen's missionary
movement from the standpoint of the
laymen themselves. The church and
the world. The movement looks
toward the evangelization of the world
in this generation. The address was
sane, earnest and aggressive.

"My Share in the Movement," was
the subject dealt with by Mr. C. E.
German, of London. Under two heads,
(1) My Share in the Evangelization
of the World, (2) My Share in my In-
come. There are less than 13,000 mis-
sionaries in foreign lands, and the
amount raised for missions last year
was \$2,450,000; \$12,000 members in
the Canadian Methodist Church, last
year raised only \$45,000. Mr. German
went on to urge systematic giving to
the work of God. Give God his share
in the proposition. The address was
enthusiastic and convincing.

A very helpful discussion followed
in which Mr. James Irwin, Rev. Walter
Russell, B. A.; Mr. C. E. Keenleyside,
B. A.; Mr. Ferguson, of Sarnia, Mr.
W. H. Kerr, of London, took part.

Saturday Evening.

The Theological Union met in the
basement of Mann Street Methodist
Church. The president, Rev. E. F.
Armstrong, D. D., in the chair. The
lecturer was Rev. James Husar, M.
A., and his subject, "The Necessity of
the Atonement." This important
theme was dealt with from two stand-
points, the philosophical and the
scriptural. The lecture was able and
scholarly.

Rev. Dr. Huson was elected presi-
dent of the union for the ensuing year.

Sunday Morning Service.

The conference love-feast was con-
ducted by the Rev. George Bugbin and
was held at 10 a.m., and when the hour
of 11 o'clock arrived every available
spot in the spacious James Street
Methodist Church was filled, people
driving for eighteen or twenty miles.
A Methodist conference had not been
held in Exeter for twenty years. Rev.
Dr. Gundy, of St. Thomas, announced
the first hymn and led in the opening
prayer. Rev. Joseph Philip, B. D., read
the Scripture lesson and announced the
second hymn.

Ordination Sermon and Service.

The ordination sermon was preached
by the retiring president, Rev. W. J.
Ford, LL.B., who took as the text,
Psalm, xxxvii, 3, in which he likened
Jerusalem of old to the church of
God. The sermon was a tender and
beautiful gospel message.

The ordination service was conducted
by Rev. A. H. Goings, president of
the conference, when the following
persons were ordained: Charles W.
Down, B. A.; Wm. L. Hiles, B. A.;
J. W. J. Kilpatrick, B. A.; Clark F.
Logan, B. A.; Morley D. Madden, B.A.;
Arthur S. Whitehall, S. T. L., and
David Uren, B. A.

Sunday School Session.

Rev. G. W. Rives, B.A., spoke to a
mass meeting of Sabbath school chil-
dren and workers at 2 p.m., taking as
a text, "Follow Me," referring to Christ
as a guide.

Rev. F. J. Oaten, M.A., followed with
an address on the subject of "Calling
Things by Right Names," and pointed

Catarrh a Germ Disease.

It Can Never Be Cured By Stomach
Dosing. It is the Breathing Organs
That Are Affected. Breathing
Hyomei Air Cures Catarrh.

The germs of Catarrh infest the
air cells of the nose, throat, and
lungs. Catarrh is taken on from the
air you breathe. What, then, can
be easier to understand than to im-
pregnate that air with sure death to
the germ life means cure, and that
is just what Hyomei does. It brings
to the breathing organs, the balsamic
air of the Pine and Eucalyptus For-
ests, which means destruction to mil-
lions of germ life in a breath.

Mrs. I. Coon, of John street, Ac-
ton, Ont., says:
"I can give Hyomei a good recom-
mendation. I had a swelling near my eyes,
which was caused by catarrhal con-
dition. I had to cough up the bad
spirits that dropped from my
throat. I felt as if a hard cold had
attacked me in my head, nose and
glands. A week's treatment of
Hyomei relieved my trouble, and
caused me to feel and look entirely
different than before using this won-
derful remedy. I am glad to endorse
Hyomei."

out that heathen religions have no
place for childhoof.

General Mass Meeting.

At 4 p.m., a mass meeting, which
completely packed James Street
Church, was addressed by Rev. Walter
Russell, B.A., evangelist. He took his
text, "There shall not an hoof be left
behind." The speaker said: He liked
extreme personalities. There must be
no compromise with the world. Mr.
Russell pointed out the greatness of
Josh