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LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1906.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN

Another father of Confederation passes away in the death of Sir Hector Langevin. He was secretary of state in the first Dominion ministry of 1867, of which Sir Wm. P. Howland is now the only survivor. The death of Sir George Cartier left Langevin the leader of the Quebec Blues, and Sir John Macdonald's trusted lieutenant in that Province. Becoming minister of public works in 1869, he continued to hold that portfolio, excepting during the term of the Mackenzie Government, until his enforced retirement in 1896.

Langevin was not a man of showy parts, but he was an industrious departmental head, and had a reputation for probity and solidity of character, until the McGreevy scandal blasted his good name and drove him from public life. No doubt he rendered his country much useful and conscientious service. Toward his chieftain he showed a dog-like fidelity, in contrast with the mutinous conduct of the more brilliant Chapleau who would fain have displaced Langevin in the leadership of the Blues; but Langevin had Sir John Macdonald's absolute confidence, and Chapleau was impotent without it. The career of Chapleau closed in obscurity, that of Langevin in disgrace. But for the McGreevy affair, the latter might have had his name coupled with that of Cartier. The general record of the Government had prepared the public for corrupt exposures, but such was the good repute of Langevin that the revelation of the terrible corruption in his department came as a thunderbolt. Attempts have been made to palliate his conduct, and represent him as the victim of unscrupulous men who abused his friendship and good nature, but in the face of the naked facts the imputation to speak nothing but good of the dead puts too great a strain on truth and charity. It is only just, however, to remember his good qualities. In the years of seclusion in which he lived after his disappearance from the public stage, he may have found repentance, as he certainly found bitter punishment.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

Some passages from a forthcoming book by Mr. Goldwin Smith on the industrial problem are published by the New York Sun. The author takes the orthodox view of the nature and functions of capital and labor. "Put labor without any capital, with nothing but its bare sinews, on the most fertile land or amid the richest mines and see what would be the result. Without capital we should be living in caves and grubbing up roots with our nails. Such, in fact, was the state of primitive man. The men who first stored up some roots was the first capitalist, and the man who first loaned some of his roots on condition of future repayment, was the first investor." The capitalist, besides the money which he risks, contributes labor of an indispensable kind as organizer and director and is entitled to payment for that labor as well as to the interest on his capital. Labor is entitled to such wage as the capitalist, allowing for his risk, can afford to give. A strike is a legitimate weapon for enforcing the concession of such a wage, though not for any exaction beyond. When an employer increases his profit by greater risk or an improved policy, the fruit of his brain, wisdom, as well as good feeling, would lead him to give his men an interest, as some employers do, in the prosperity of the concern.

Yet Professor Smith has no faith in co-operation. The labor contributed by the employer in the shape of direction is indispensable, he says. Lack of direction appears to have been the cause of the ill-success of co-operative works fully as much as the lack of funds for their support, while they are waiting on the market. Nor does the admission of the men to the councils of the firm appear to have been generally a success. There is too little identity of interest, as well as disparity of acquaintance with the market.

The right of an artisan to a living wage, contends the author, cannot be asserted unless value in labor is given for the wage. Nor can the right to employment be asserted when no employment offers in the case of an artisan, any more than that of a lawyer for whom there are no clients, or a physician for whom there are no patients. The capitalist, though the organizer, director and paymaster, is not the real employer. The real employer is rather the purchaser of the goods, who cannot be forced by any strike or pressure to give more for the goods than he chooses and can afford. Carried beyond a certain point, therefore, pressure for an increased wage must either fall or break the trade. Organizations

formed for an aggressive purpose are naturally apt to fall into the hands of the most aggressive and least responsible section, and there would perhaps be fewer strikes if the votes were taken by ballot and every married man had two. Professor Smith adds that from enabling the wage earner to treat on fair terms with the employer, the unions seem to be going on to create for themselves a monopoly of labor. To this the community never has and never can submit. Society is rebelling against trusts and combines. Use of political power to enforce a great monopoly of labor is surely what we cannot be expected to bear. Capital has wings, and the author suggests that if pressed too hard it may fly to countries where these troubles are unknown, for instance, China, with a highly industrial population of 400,000,000.

The state, the author adds, is constantly invoked as a sort of supreme being with paternal duties and a fund of its own for their fulfillment, while in reality it is either a mere abstraction or nothing but the government of the day, without any fund for its paternal bounty but that which it draws by taxation from the community and on which no class can have a special claim.

He dismisses judicial arbitration as a remedy for industrial warfare. While the market is rising and the court has only to register the fair demand for a proportionate rise in wages, to which the employer readily consents, all goes well; but when a fall in the market calls for a reduction of wages trouble, it would seem, is sure to begin.

Socialism, Professor Smith declares, has never told us distinctly what its form of government is to be. Can it devise, he asks, a government which shall hold all the instruments of production, distribute our industrial parts, regulate our remuneration, yet leave us free? Without freedom and personal choice of callings how could there be progress, how could there be invention, how could there be dedication to intellectual pursuits? Can the government pick out inventors, scientific discoverers, philosophers, men of letters, artists set them to work and assign them their rewards? By what standard will it measure remuneration? The products of manual labor it might conceivably measure; but apparently those alone.

Having discarded co-operation, compulsory arbitration, and state socialism, and sounded a protest against paternalism in general, Professor Smith finds no alternative to competition. "It would seem," he concludes, "that there is something to be said for acquiescing, provisionally at least, in our industrial system, based as it is on the general relation between capital and labor, and trying to continue the improvement of that relation in a peaceful way, without class war and havoc. Progress, in a word, seems more hopeful than revolution."

Professor Smith plainly stands with the old school. Indeed, his readers may be excused if they find little difference between Goldwin Smith and Adam Smith. The trend of legislation everywhere is away from the doctrine of laissez faire, and toward paternalism and the enlargement of the sphere of state interference. The scholar of the Grange must be disquieted by this and regard it as all the more reason why his voice should be lifted in warning. And the old school can find no more eloquent or authoritative voice than his. But is he crying in the wilderness?

BRYAN TO THE FORE AGAIN.

An interesting phase of American politics at the present time is the persistence of the popularity of Mr. W. J. Bryan. He was thought to have been buried as a public force, after his second crushing defeat for the presidency in 1900, but the eyes of the Democratic party are turning toward him again. A presidential election begins to agitate the American people at least two years in advance, and the Democrats of six states, in convention assembled, have demanded that the Nebraska again enter the field. In 1904 the conservative wing of the Democracy captured the national convention, and nominated Judge Parker on a gold standard platform, but he was so thoroughly beaten that his supporters really played into Bryan's hands. Since then the latter's public utterances, notably his trenchant criticism of the tenets of socialism, have been of a conservative trend, and if he would discard his free silver theories, or consent to eliminate his old plank from the Democratic platform, he would probably command the support of the body of eastern Democrats, including the Cleveland cult. The latter are disturbed by the apparition of Hearst, in comparison with whom Bryan is regarded as safe and sane. Hearst is infatuated with his remarkable success in municipal politics in New York, and is again organizing a presidential boom for himself, with the aid of his unlimited financial resources, and his far-flung line of newspapers. The situation appears to be shaping toward a struggle between Bryan and Hearst which will provide the American people with a rare spectacle.

"THE HORDE" STILL THERE.

[Stratford Beacon.] Premier Whitney, when in opposition, used to make the air vibrate with his denunciations of the "horde of Ontario Government officials." Yet

he has not reduced the number one iota, but instead has increased it materially. Every dismissal of a Liberal has been to make way for a Tory, and new offices have been created without stint. There is a wide difference between profession and practice in Mr. Whitney's case.

ECONOMY AFTER ALL.

[Cleveland Leader.] It is easy to perceive why the Chicago packers didn't sell the squeal with the rest of the hog. They foresaw that they would need it themselves.

BACKWARD, TURN BACKWARD.

[New York Sun.] Cholly—How old is your sister? Johnny—Twenty-six, going on twenty-five.

HIS BUSY DAY.

[London Tit-Bits.] "Ethel," he whispered, "will you marry me?" "I don't know, Charles," she replied, coyly. "Well, when you find out," he said, rising, "send me word, will you? I shall be at Mabel Hick's until 10 o'clock. If I don't hear from you by 10 I'm going to ask her."

A FAITHFUL HEN.

[New York Tribune.] Here is an obituary note from the Grayson, Ky., Bugle-Herald: "Old Pet, a hen that belonged to Miss Ida Rutledge, died the other day at the age of fourteen years. She was brought in a shoebox from Nicholas County, Va., August, 1892, with some other chickens, and has been a faithful hen. For many years she raised three or four broods each year, and was one of the most knowing hens and the greatest pet the family ever had."

LEAKY AND LEAFY.

[Winnipeg Telegram.] Is this month to go down in history as the leaky month of June.

A REGULAR HOUSE PARTY.

[Vinton (Iowa) Times.] Mr. C. McLaughlin has been helping Mr. R. Shellhouse build a woodhouse.

GREAT NAMES.

[Toronto Star.] A little Jones boy in Hamilton has been christened Adam Laurier, thus satisfactorily spanning the history of the world from creation to the present day.

THE CABINET STILL SOUND.

[Stratford Beacon.] Mr. Fielding, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Frederick Borden, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Patterson, are still to the fore and doing the same good work they always performed, and in Mr. Aylesworth, Mr. Hyman, Mr. Brodeur and Mr. Lemieux, they have equally as capable colleagues as those they so regretfully parted with. Mr. Aylesworth is one of the greatest lawyers Canada ever produced, and is sure to make a record for himself as minister of justice, whilst Mr. Hyman has already achieved the distinction of the most capable of ministers of public works. No, there is no weakening of the Laurier administration—the trouble with our Tory friends is that they privately believe it to be too strong for the weak but noisy bunch that sit behind Mr. Borden, the Posters, Haggarts, Benets, MacLeans, Sam Hughes et al.

THE DANDY OF OLD DAYS.

[New York World.] What has become of the dandy of the old days, of whom Mansfield's Beau Brummel has preserved the type? Is there now anything to compare with him? Dandyism went out when Queen Victoria came in. The Prince Consort was more scholar than fop. To be a dandy three things were requisite, according to the expert of the London Saturday Review: The man had to dress himself in a more artistic and original fashion than his fellows; he had to be in the best society, and he had to be possessed of brains. Brummel was not a man of birth, but both he and D'Orsay were men of brains, or wit, as it used to be called. Lord Lambington, in his recent book on dandies, gives us a picture of Count D'Orsay riding down to Richmond on a superb hack dressed in blue coat and brass buttons, broad waistcoat, wide expanse of snowy shirt front, tight-fitting leathers, broad-brimmed glossy hat and spottless white kid gloves. And he tells us that this faultless make-up was stared at by the passers with respect and the greatest admiration. He set the styles for New York and Philadelphia as well as London. The London mob of seventy years ago knew who Count D'Orsay was, and cheerfully admitted his claims upon their attention. Today the mob knows nobody by sight except "the royals" and Mr. Chamberlain. This comes from the definite extension of the bounds of what is called society, and from the multiplication of celebrities by cheap newspapers and photography. There are so many "well-known men" nowadays that none are known.

Then the modifications of male costume have helped to kill the dandy. Most of the smart man's costumes are for different kinds of sport, and dandyism in two-piece suits is not attainable. The modern well-dressed man of fashion in London probably spends more on his clothes than the dandy. For if a man hunts and shoots, and plays golf and polo, and goes to Court, he requires a large wardrobe, not to be bought for less than \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year.

LOTS JUST LIKE HIM.

[Life.] Newberry—Is Sanford of an optimistic temperament? Baldwin—I should say he is. I have known him to go into a restaurant without a cent in his pocket, order a dozen oysters, and feel satisfied that he could pay his bill with a pearl.

SMALL POTATOES.

[Sarnia Observer.] We see by the London Free Press that Mr. Peter Elson, M. P. for East Hadding, "raised a storm" in the House by pointing out that a government cruiser paid a big price for potatoes in Prince Edward Island. Mr. Jackson, of Elgin, followed this by another discovery that the Government cruisers paid as high as 19 cents a pound for beef. This is certainly getting down to "small potato" politics.

CEMENT AND ITS HISTORY

[From the Scientific American.]

The use of cement runs back to antiquity. There is no exact knowledge as to when mankind first used calcined limestone in connection with masonry. It is known to have been used anciently by the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. The most ancient form of cement was simply burnt limestone, more or less pure, used very much as we use ordinary lime at the present time. The Romans were the first to adulterate lime by adding certain clay solids and slate for the purpose of making a cement of a hydrauic nature, that is, one which would set or harden under water. Pliny, who lived in the first century B.C., describes the method of modifying ordinary burnt limestone and converting it into a form of hydrauic cement.

It was anciently believed that the best cement was made from the hardest rock, and this opinion was not modified from the time of the Romans down to the eighteenth century. However, John Smeaton, the man who built the second Eddystone lighthouse, in the course of examining the various hydrauic cements for use in the foundation and masonry, made the important discovery that the quality of hydrauic cement depended upon the amount of clay in the limestone. This is conceded as the most important discovery in the art of nearly twenty centuries.

The island of Portland in the south of England there are certain quarries of limestone which have been worked for many years, anciently producing building stone. In 1824 an Englishman named Joseph Aspdin, of Leeds, patented a process for mixing and burning lime and clay. The product looked so much like the Portland limestone that he called it "Portland cement," from which the commonly known name given to nearly all kinds of hydrauic cement was derived. From Aspdin's time to 1880, the Portland cement industry in England and on the continent for making Portland cement, which was mostly poor stuff and of limited use. The first Portland cement made in the United States was made by the Copeley Cement Company, Copeley, Pa., in 1875; their annual rate of production was 2,000 barrels.

It is not necessary to go into details here with reference to the manufacture and chemical composition of Portland cement and stone, but to state that the substance known as Portland cement consists largely of limestone with the addition of some silicate such as clay in certain proportions. In the process of manufacture these substances are crushed, introduced into rotary kilns under high temperature, and burnt together. The resulting clinker is taken and ground in some sort of mill. It is necessary to grind cement to a very high degree of fineness, and its strength depends upon the degree of care with which this is done. It may be said that the modern cement mill is equipped with the machinery to do this suitably, as the requirements of engineering demand various tests before allowing cement to go into any work of importance.

The growth of Portland cement making in the United States has been rapid. In 1875 the annual production was 2,000 barrels per year; in 1890 (fifteen years later) it was 335,500 barrels; in 1899, 842,020 barrels; and in 1903 it was 2,342,973 barrels.

The importance of cement in the business world today is so great that not only have the different governments throughout the world taken up the matter of standardizing the tests determining the quality of cement, but it has also been done by various great engineering societies.

The cost of Portland cement has annually decreased as the production increased, coming down from about \$2.30 per barrel in 1890, to about \$1.60 per barrel in 1903.

POISONS IN THE MEAL

Forty-Two Doses in Dinner of the Average Man.

Kansas City, Mo., June 12.—"By studying a bill of fare in a restaurant not long ago I found that the average man takes about 42 doses of poison every meal he eats," said Harry B. Wainwright, champion of the pure food bill in the last Legislature, today. "The butter is colored with coal tar dyes," he continued. "The meat has more or less embalming fluid in it, and every meal he eats is full of poisons. His potatoes are fried probably containing portions of hogs that have died natural deaths and not been slaughtered under sanitary conditions; possibly the animal died of some disease. The catsup is colored with coal dyes and has selenic acid in it."

"The bread is full of alum. The tea and coffee contain copper. The vegetables have different varieties of coal tar dyes. You can't get any pure pepper. It is full of coal tar dyes, and dust and clay. You buy a nice red apple on the stand. It is rosy because, nine times out of ten, it is painted with coal tar dyes. Even the cherished illusion of new potatoes is not always true. Old potatoes are freshened up in alum water after being scraped."

"Fifty per cent of the deaths that occur in this country are the direct result of impure and dishonest foods. The packers are not alone to blame. It is practically impossible to get any pure food in this country."

PRINCE TOOK HOME CRUMBS

Surprised Him Until He Lear ed it Was Only Jap Etiquette.

London, June 11.—Prince Arthur of Connaught has returned, full of anecdotes, from his "mission" to Japan, where he went to the request of the Mikado with the Order of the Garter. King Edward had several long talks with the young man, and laughs very heartily over Prince Arthur's description of one Japanese custom.

At one of the dinners he attended in Japan the courses ran into two figures, as the guests were leaving each found a small parcel awaiting him in the outer rooms. Prince Arthur took his parcel himself, instead of handing it over to his equerry, thinking it was a special present.

On reaching home he opened it, to find that it contained the food, very much mused up, that he had not been able to eat at dinner. Prince Arthur was surprised to find that the King was well acquainted with this branch of Japanese etiquette.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Wednesday Specials

Axminster Room Rugs Marked Down

Templeton's Seamless Imperial Axminster Parquette Squares, in beautiful medallion center and border effects. Rich autumn tints and most effective colorings of olive and sage green. If you want a handsome parlor rug these prices should tempt you. In following sizes:

9x9 feet Rugs, were \$29.50, for.....\$23.50

9x10 feet 6 inches Rugs, were \$35, for.....\$29.50

9x12 feet Rugs, were \$40, for.....\$34.00

10 feet 6 inches by 12 feet Rugs, were \$47.50, for.....\$40.00

10 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 6 inches Rugs, were \$52, for.....\$45.00

Crossley's Seamless English Velvet Squares, the most popular square sold today, because they have all the appearance of an axminster, and if bought in a good quality will give every satisfaction, while the price is just about one-half. Study these prices:

7 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 9 inches, were \$18, for.....\$13.50

9x9 feet, were \$17, for.....\$14.50

9 by 10 feet 6 inches, were \$20, for.....\$17.50

9x12 feet, were \$23, for.....\$20.00

10 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 6 inches, were \$27, for.....\$23.00

A Drive in Wanted White Goods

Wednesday specials in the lines of white goods in the greatest demand.

White Spotted Swiss Organdy, beautiful quality, small dots, all the rage. Reduced Wednesday to a yard.....20c

One piece American Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, one yard wide. Marked 35c yd. Wednesday special.....30c

White Poplinette, fine and silky weight for suits, 30 inches wide. Special Wednesday, a yard.....30c

As the result of careful buying and close marking we can offer White Persian Lawns at prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. 33 inches wide, of sheer quality with linen finish. Better than the usual 22c quality. Selling at a yard.....17c

Better than the usual 25c quality, selling at a yard.....20c

American Mull, pure white, 42 inches wide, suitable for fine dresses. Wednesday, a yard.....38c

Wednesday Tabling Specials

5 pieces Half-Bleached Table Linens, all different patterns, 58 inches wide. Wednesday special.....22c

3 pieces Half-Bleached Table Linens, 60 inches wide, new patterns. Special Wednesday, a yard.....29c

Corsets We Recommend

The rarest expressions of Parisian style are mirrored in the "Antoinette" Corsets. In wearing them the figure is comfortable and more graceful. Whalebone filled, light in weight and pliable. Splendid values at.....\$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00

Silk Coats

High-Grade Black Silk Coats, lined throughout with silk, trimmed with silk ruching and applique. A handsome and dressy garment; were \$16.00, for, Wednesday.....\$13.50

Tailor-Made Suits

Black and Navy Broadcloth Suits, mostly Eton styles, were \$16.50 and \$18.50, clearing Wednesday for.....\$10.50

Ladies' Linen Wash Suits, nicely made, pleats in flare, Wednesday.....\$1.50

Trimmings

Olds and ends to clear in Fancy Trimmings, up-to-date styles, were \$1 to \$2 yard, Wednesday.....25c

FLANNELETTE. 500 yards Striped Flannelette, worth 61-2c yard, Wednesday.....5c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

INTERCOLONIAL HAS A SURPLUS

Minister Emmerson States That the Road Is at Last Making Money.

Ottawa, June 11.—Mr. Emmerson made the gratifying announcement in committee of supply today that the deficit of \$82,000 which was reported in the Intercolonial Railway account for the ten months ending the 30th of April had by the operations of the month of May been wiped out, and that he anticipated a substantial surplus on the year's business when the account was closed at the end of this month. He added the encouraging intimation that this result had not been attained by starving the road, but that the service had been maintained in accordance with the requirements of the public. Furthermore, he expressed satisfaction that the reductions in working expenses which had been effected were not temporary, but would continue in future years. The rapidly with which about \$2,000,000 was voted imparted an element of probability to the rumor that an understanding has been arrived at for early prorogation. In the afternoon the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company's bill, one of the few contentious private bills regarding the order paper, was given its third reading, an amendment by Dr. Sproule, designed to prevent amalgamation with other telegraph companies, being voted down. Mr. Leighton McCarthy this afternoon presented petitions on behalf of the Western and British America Insurance Companies, asking for leave to increase their capital. This, he explained, was urgent, in view of the losses in the San Francisco fire. A bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Oliver to facilitate the making of arrangements with Indians with regard to the surrender of their reserves. Hon. Mr. Hyman informed Mr. Monk that the department of justice had been appealed to to state what steps should be taken by the Government in connection with a recent advertisement in the Montreal Gazette of fifteen water powers for sale by the Quebec Government. Mr. Monk's objection was that these water powers were on navigable streams, and he did not think the local Government had power to sell them. Mr. Hyman added that that was another matter for discussion at the coming inter-provincial conference. Mr. R. L. Borden asked if the Government were taking any action in regard to recent alleged shanghaiing at Vancouver. Hon. Mr. Brodeur replied that he had instructed the agent of the department of marine at Vancouver to make investigation, but had not yet received his report.



When the Bride Buys

the piano that is to add to the refinement of her home, she wants to be assured of getting the best value for her money. THE NORDHEIMER is sold direct from the factory or through staff salesmen, and is therefore as low in price as less artistically-constructed instruments. Moreover, we have an exclusive method of selling—the ONE-PRICE SYSTEM, and no matter how good a financier he might be, the groom could not get a Nordheimer for less money than the bride.

On the other hand the bride might be quicker to grasp the importance of the Nordheimer's superior TONE QUALITY. Years of experience have proven its durability, and we invite inspection.

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PURITY, BRILLIANCY AND UNIFORMITY