

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.,
Limited, Publishers,
121-123 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS:
Business Department.....107
Editorial Rooms.....124 and 125
Job Printing Department.....175

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily, Delivered by Carrier in City:
One year.....\$5.00
One year.....\$5.00
Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City:
One year.....\$5.00
One month.....\$2.00
Daily, by Mail, Outside City:
One year.....\$4.00
One month.....\$2.00

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:
Buffalo, N. Y.—J. Seldenburg, Elliott Square News Stand.
Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 179 Madison.
Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.
Montreal, Que.—Peter Murphy, Post-office News Stand.
Toronto—Rogues Hotel News Stand.
Toronto—Rossin House News Stand.

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

THE PUGSLEY AFFAIR.

The charges against Mr. Pugsley create no excitement in New Brunswick, where people know them to be merely a rechauffe of campaign speeches. They are close to the stage and can see the wires being pulled by the artful Mr. Hazen. His hand-picked commission consisted of two party workers, not otherwise conspicuous, and a judge who was a keen politician before he was rewarded with a seat on the bench. Mr. Hazen himself is the high-minded public man who tried to spring a mine under Mr. Pugsley in the Federal election by reading a falsely-dated affidavit. Mr. Pugsley swept the province for the Federal Government, and Mr. Hazen lost two of his supporters who rashly ventured into the fray. In order to become anti-Pugsley candidates they vacated their seats in the Legislature which were filled afterwards by Liberals. The Central Railway "investigation" is Mr. Hazen's attempt to get even with his old opponent.

Mr. Pugsley himself, when the inquiry was set on foot, proposed that the commissioners should deal with the matter in the same way as a court of equity in the case of a trustee called upon to render an account. Instead of taking evidence as to any amounts in dispute, the politician who acted as counsel for the commission limited the scope of the inquiry to suit his own purpose, and the commissioners prepared their report without submitting a draft copy to counsel for the company, of which Mr. Pugsley was ex-officio a director. As an example of the inaccuracy of the report it is pointed out that the share capital allotted to the founders of the railway was only \$42,000, whereas the commissioners place it at \$430,000, and cite the latter figure as proof that the interested parties had visions of ultimate large profits!

Mr. Pugsley absolutely denies that there has been any misappropriation or underhanding financing, and says he will welcome any further inquiry, properly conducted. In fair play judgment ought to be suspended until both sides of the case are fully heard, and until there has been a full and impartial examination of the facts. This simple measure of justice would be conceded to anyone but a public man.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

While much of the contents of the annual report of the department of the Interior for the year ended March 31, 1908, has been anticipated in the bulletins which are periodically issued, considerable information that is new and valuable is furnished in the volume just issued.

During the twelve months there were admitted into the Dominion to reside here, 262,469 immigrants, of whom 120,152 came from the British Isles, 58,312 from the United States, 3,378 from Newfoundland, and 604 from other British colonies, making a total of 182,476 English-speaking people who came to settle in Canada, as against 79,995 foreigners.

Britishers are turning to the Dominion rather than the United States as in the last century. While the immigrants from the United Kingdom to Canada numbered 120,152 the United States share was only 58,312. Of the British immigrants who came to this country, 90,380 were English, 22,223 Scotch, 6,547 Irish, and 1,032 Welsh.

Of the Europeans other than British who settled in Canada, Austrians came first, with a total of 24,374, Italians 11,212, Russians 6,281, Hebrews 7,712, French 2,671, Germans 2,363, Bulgarians 2,329, Swedes 2,132, Norwegians 1,554, Poles 1,212, Belgians 1,214, Greeks 1,043, and others 1,538. The Asiatic immigration to Canada included 7,601 Japanese, 1,884 Chinese, 563 Armenians, 732 Syrians, 45 Arabians, and 2,623 Hindus, or a total of 13,455. The number from Japan has been greatly reduced in the past twelve months in pursuance of the agreement between Tokio and Ottawa.

Every precaution continues to be taken by the Canadian authorities to keep out immigrants of the undesirable class, whether on account of criminality, insanity, or physical defects. The arrivals at Canadian ports during the year for both Canada and the United States numbered 283,592, and of these 1,172, or one out of 242, were denied admission. In the five years, 1904 to 1908, 1,134 of the 824,951 admissions were reported, or one out of 618 admissions, which goes to show that the necessarily stringent regulations adopted by the

Canadian Government have deterred the criminally-inclined and physically-unfit in other countries from attempting to make Canada their home.

GERMANY IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

The military and naval ambitions of Germany's rulers have cost her dearly. The bills are falling due, and the difficulty of finding the money ought to be comforting to British alarmists who have been absurdly over-estimating Germany's resources. The German masses are already taxed up to the hilt by import duties, and to make up a deficiency of \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 in the Imperial budget, the Government must resort to direct taxation its financial proposals included estate and inheritance duties, corresponding to the succession duties in the Province of Ontario, but much milder. The amount these taxes would yield was estimated at \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 yearly compared with \$31,850,000 raised by a similar impost in Great Britain last year. The agrarian party in the Reichstag, with amazing selfishness and ingratitude, refused to assent to the proposed duties, and succeeded in voting them off the list, although the German tariff is framed in the interest of the agrarians and has so increased the price of food that horseflesh has become a regular article of diet for the masses. In fact, the representatives of the propertied classes in the Reichstag, who have backed the Government in its naval policy, and the Kaiser in his megalomania, have united opposing any tax which falls upon land and other forms of wealth, and the Government finds itself checkmated by its traditional supporters. For the past eight years the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by \$53,000,000 a year, and the Government's borrowings have weighed severely on the market for capital, so that new loans as a way out of the present difficulty would mean a high rate of interest and a further depression of the national credit.

Germany is not a wealthy country naturally, its capital being the efficiency and intelligence of its people. It has had a rapid industrial development, and the urban population has grown to such proportions that the country is no longer able to produce sufficient food for its own consumption. The taxes upon imported foodstuffs weigh cruelly upon the masses, as did the corn laws in Great Britain 60 years ago. Against the swelling expenditure on the army and navy, which is mainly responsible for the burden of taxation, there is a deep-seated revolt, which is expressed in the growth of Socialism. The Socialist party polled one-third of the votes cast in the general election, and its power is growing portentously. Unless all signs halt German democracy will in the near future call a halt to the mad piling of armaments, and the wealthier classes, who refuse to pay their proper share of taxation, will be fortunate if they escape a social revolution.

Mr. Whitney's ideas of civil service reform are still a state secret.

In knocking Niagara power, the Free Press is driving the hammer down on its own brittle head.

The weather is distinctly discouraging to spring poets, but we make no complaint on that score.

In lamenting the loss to English letters through the death of Swinburne, it seems to occur to no one that Alfred Austin is still alive.

Ex-President Roosevelt has already called one man in Europe a liar. Before he returns home there may be a European branch of the Ananias Club.

Sir Edward Grey says that competition in armaments is driving Europe into bankruptcy. That is one redeeming feature of the craze. Insolvency may bring common sense.

The twenty-five Labor members of the British House of Commons will go to Germany in a body to join with the German Social-Democrats in a peace campaign. This is work that churches in both countries ought to be doing.

Mr. McKeown, M. P. P. of Dufferin, explained to the Legislature that he was opposed to the three-fifths clause but voted to retain it because he was reluctant to oppose the Government. It would have been better for Mr. McKeown's reputation if he had voted in silence.

Why was the report of London's water supply held back? This journal called for the production of the report, and the provincial analyst said the story of such report was made from whole cloth. It does not appear to have been.—London Free Press.

Just so. But why did our contemporary abuse this great home journal so unmercifully for printing the truth days ago?

A MATCH—ONE OF SWINBURNE'S CHARACTERISTIC POEMS.

[Algernon Charles Swinburne.]
If love were what the rose is,
And I were like the leaf,
Our lives would grow together
In and of singing weather.
Blown fields or flowerful closes,
Green pleasure or grey grief;
If love were what the rose is,
And I were like the leaf.

If I were what the words are,
And love were like the tune,
With double sound and single
Delight our lips would mingle
With kisses glad as birds are
That get sweet rain at noon;
If I were what the words are,
And love were like the tune.

If you were life, my darling,
And I, your love, were death,
We'd shine and snow together

Ere March made sweet the weather
With daffodil and starling;
And hours of fruitful breath;
If you were life, my darling,
And I, your love, were death.

If you were thrall to sorrow,
And I were page to joy,
We'd play for lives and seasons,
With loving looks and treasons,
And tears of night and morrow,
And laughs of morn and boy;
If you were thrall to sorrow,
And I were page to joy.

If you were April's lady,
And I were lord in May,
We'd throw with leaves for hours,
And draw for days with flowers,
Till day like night were shady,
And night were bright like day;
If you were April's lady,
And I were lord in May.

If you were queen of pleasure,
And I were king of pain,
We'd hunt down love together,
Pluck out his flying feather,
And teach his feet a measure,
And find his mouth a rein;
If you were queen of pleasure,
And I were king of pain.

RANK AND FASHION.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
"Are there degrees of rank in the servants' hall?"

"To be sure. Maids who have charge of dogs don't associate with maids who look after children."

NOT SUCH A FOOL.

[Everybody's Magazine.]
It was said of a certain village "innocent" fool in Scotland that if he were offered a silver shilling or copper penny he would invariably choose the larger coin of smaller value. On day a stranger asked him:

"Why do you always take the penny? Don't you know the difference in value?"

"Aye," answered the fool, "I know the difference in value. But if I took the shilling I would never try me again."

BRITAIN'S NOBLE GOVERNMENT.

[Toronto Star.]

For the last four years Great Britain has had a Government whose members have been strongly impressed with the importance of the people by a better system of education, to strengthen their physical fibre by getting them out of the slums of the cities and "back to the land." In all this it has met with the bitter opposition of men of narrow views, whose only conception of patriotism is hatred or suspicion of every citizen. And yet, whether there is to be peace or war, what higher patriotic service could be rendered than to make the people stronger in body and mind, and stronger in moral fibre? What greater incentive to spring to the defence of a country than to know that in that country there is constant progress in freedom, equality and justice?

ON SUNDAY.

[Life.]

Fond Mother—Oh, Reginald, Reginald, I thought I told you not to play with your soldiers on Sunday?

Reginald—But I call them the Salvation Army on Sunday.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE

[New York Sun.]

The last of the English poets has gone. The last century has passed, and Swinburne began to sing has placed his name safely by the side of Shelley and Keats and Wordsworth and Tennyson in the wonderful array of poetic genius that marks the nineteenth century in English letters, and Swinburne's name unfortunately closes the list, for among the poets of talent who have sprung up within thirty years none can be named who in any degree approaches greatness, nor is there promise of any on either side of the Atlantic.

THE CRINOLINE.

[London Chronicle.]

It is surely inconceivable that the crinoline can ever be revived. Yet the mothers of a good many of us wore that enormity, and one always likes to think of one's mother as looking lovely. It is said that the crinoline was made by the sixteenth-century look charming in his inimitable black and white illustrations. The present writer has under his hand a copy of the 1862 Christmas number of All the Year Round, which contains a full page advertisement of these amazing articles. It is headed "Designed for the Home Circle." What a vast home circle it must have been!

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

[Lippincott's.]

She went to buy wool underwear.
The warmest she could get;
But struck a bargain, and bought
And bought—embroidered net!

SOMETHING RADICALLY WRONG.

[Goldwin Smith.]

Another clean sweep of obsolete warships, we are told, has been decided upon by the British naval authorities; no fewer than ten are coming under the hammer. Among them some of the ships of the special reserve are to be sold. A few years hence, perhaps, the Dreadnoughts will be sold to make way for aeroplanes or some other new invention. Meantime the streets of London are filled with the wreckage of 2,000 persons are found to be homeless.

GRENFEILL'S NOBLE WORK.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's occasional visits, and the continued story he tells about his work among the fisher-folk on the wild Labrador coast, are like fresh breezes, laden with health-giving ozone, a good remedy for the selfish materialism of the age. No nobler, Christ-like work is done on earth than the work of this heroic missionary, and it is none the less so because he heartily enjoys it and laughs at the notion that he is making large sacrifices in the cause of humanity. The best type of heroism is that which is void of self-consciousness.

PAT AND THE ARMY MULE.

[Guthrie's Magazine.]

Gen. Phil Sheridan was at one time asked what incident in his life caused him the most amusement.
"Well," he said, "I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule that was kicking rather freely. The mule finally got his foot caught in the stirrup, when in the excitement, Pat remarked:
"Well, if you're goin' to git on, I'll be gittin' off!"

WIND WRECKS A TRAIN.

[Higginsville, Mo., April 12.—] Passenger train No. 14, eastbound, on the Chicago and Alton, was derailed near Mayview, 6 miles west of this city, today at noon. The accident was caused by the terrific windstorm raging at the time, which literally lifted the coaches off the track and rolled them down an embankment. The passengers were shaken up, but no one was seriously injured.

FRUIT--THE GREAT PHYSICIAN

WONDERFUL MEDICINAL VALUE OF APPLES, ORANGES, FIGS AND PRUNES.

How many people realize what remarkable curative principles are contained in fruit juices. There are two—the bitter and the sweet. There is about ten times as much of the sweet as of the bitter, though the bitter principle is the one which has the curative effect on disease. Apples, oranges, figs and prunes contain the highest percentage of bitter principle and thus are the most healthful.

It was a theory of a physician in Ottawa, that if the amount of bitter principle in fruit juice could be doubled, the curative property would be increased, not twice but many times.
After many tests, this physician succeeded in forcing into the combined fruit juices an additional atom of bitter principle, and in doing so formed an entirely new compound. The combined juices were added valuable tonics and antiseptics and the whole made into tablets.

These are "Fruit-a-tives"—the only remedy known to science that is made of fruit. The wonderful cures in cases of stomach trouble, biliousness, constipation, chronic indigestion, headaches and neuralgia, kidney, liver and skin diseases are due solely to the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" contain the medicinal principle which has been found to be for \$2.50, or trial box 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

BETTER BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Ontario Government Asked to Supply Volumes to Teach the Artisan.

Toronto, April 12.—That the Government should co-operate with the municipalities and provide books in the libraries at which the artisan, the mechanic, and the tradesman, and save to Ontario a quarter of a million dollars annually, now sent over to United States correspondence schools, for lessons in mechanics, engineering and other "study-by-mail" courses.

Now that public libraries were established in practically every city and town, Mr. Bradley asked why could not the proper books be placed there for the use of those who desired to educate themselves and keep up their everyday calling.

Mr. Bradley said the average amount paid for these books was fifty dollars per man per year. With an appropriation from the Government, he thought provision could be made for necessary books to form a library provided for \$25 a year. Mr. Bradley's remarks were on the subject, "The Larger Place of the Public Library in the Educational System of Ontario."

Mr. E. A. Hardy, B. A., the secretary of the Ontario Association of Librarians, said that the Ontario Association of Librarians, of which he was president, had been organized in 1884, and that it had since that time been working for the improvement of the library system of Ontario.

IMPROVE CHARACTER.

Mr. William Wilfred Campbell, M. A., LL.D., the poet, is down for an address to the Ontario Association of Librarians, in an interview this morning. He said that something should be done to improve the character of the literature being provided at the libraries and reading rooms.

Already, he said, magazines were beginning to crowd out books, and he feared that newspapers and magazines would both magazines and books if the quality of the reading matter provided in public libraries was not improved upon.

Other addresses will be delivered by Messrs. L. J. Burpee, Inspector T. W. H. Cameron, W. O. Carson and others. A feature of the proceedings tomorrow will be an address by Mr. Cedric Belfrage, England, on the subject of book-binding.

STEAMER MONTCALM FINE ICE SMASHER

Rapidly Clearing the St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter Channels.

Quebec, April 12.—The Canadian Government steamer, Montcalm, was again at work today slicing off huge pieces of ice and working gallantly to anticipate by as long a period as possible the natural descent of the Lake St. Peter ice and the consequent opening of navigation.

It is the sanguine hope of the officials of the marine department that early tomorrow the Montcalm will have reached the Richelieu River. Once this is accomplished the next task will be to clear the St. Lawrence. The C. G. S. Druid will start out in the course of a few days loaded with buoys, which will be anchored from Father Point downward, and later on the buoys will be placed between here and Father Point and at the customary intervals up the river.

STILL FOR OPEN SHOP

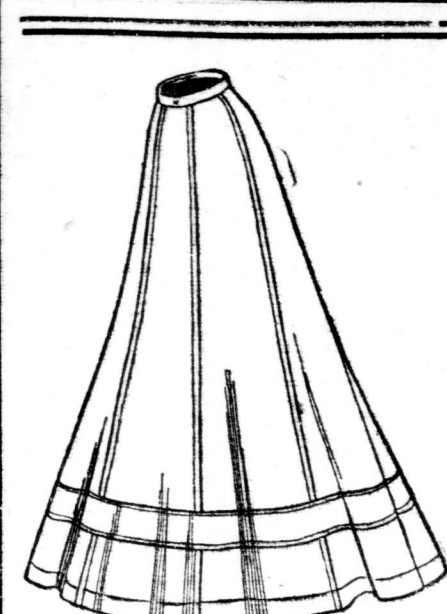
Lake Carriers' President Declares There Will Be No Surrender.

Detroit, April 12.—Whatever the four package freight lines at Buffalo may have been doing in the way of a settlement with their engineers will make absolutely no difference in the stand of the Lake Carriers' Association for the "open shop," declared President William Livingsstone, of the association today. He added that there is at least one error in the reported settlement saying that neither the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company nor the Rutland Transit Company are members of the Lake Carriers' Association.

BLOWS OFF COAT.

Columbus, O., April 14.—In a gas explosion today the front wall of a rooming-house was blown out. John Welsh, a lodger in the room where the explosion occurred, was divested of his coat, but did not receive a scratch.

Chapman's



LADIES' FINELY TAILORED SKIRTS

Strictly Tailored Skirts in the newest styles for spring and summer wear. There isn't a Skirt in the showing that is not worthy of being there, nor is there a price that is higher than it should be. Take these few as an example:

At \$5.00 Ladies' Skirts, made of Venetian Cloth or Panama, gored and flared. The bottom is finished with fold of the goods. Colors are black, navy, brown and green.

At \$6.00 Ladies' Skirts of Fine Quality Venetian, colors and black. This skirt is made in a very smart style, with fold of goods and button trimming.

At \$7.85 Ladies Skirts of Fine French Voile, black only; trimmed with satin bands around bottom of skirt and on all gores; faultless in fit and tailoring. There was a great demand during the past week for these skirts, but we still have a few.

At \$8.50 A neat tailored model, made of Imported Panama Cloth, with panel front and satin folds, finished with satin-covered buttons. Colors, black, navy or brown.

Heatherbloom Petticoats Are Here, \$1.89

Just the Petticoat to wear with the new Spring Suit. We consider ourselves fortunate in getting them again to sell at \$1.89. The value is unusual for a genuine Heatherbloom Petticoat, and this lot of seven dozen will go out quickly. **BLACK ONLY.** On sale tomorrow. Phone or mail orders promptly filled if sent in at once.

TWO TO BE GIVEN DEGREE OF DOCTOR

Rev. Thos. Manning and Rev. W. B. Brighton To Be Honored by Victoria University.

Toronto, April 12.—At a meeting of the senate of Victoria University, held tonight, it was decided that at the convocation to take place this year on Monday, April 26, the honorary degrees of D. D. should be conferred upon Rev. Thomas Manning, M. A., of Windsor, a graduate of many years' standing and a prominent and able minister, and Rev. W. B. Brighton, M. A., B. D., of Toronto, editor of the Christian Guardian. Some sixteen years ago the latter gentleman was gold medalist in divinity at Victoria University. It is expected that among the distinguished men who will deliver addresses at the convocation will be Rev. President Little, of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

BURNED IN HIS SHACK

Inquest Into Death of Homesteader in Saskatchewan.

Milestone, Sask., April 12.—A coroner's jury is holding an inquest on the body of a Missouri homesteader, Charles J. Morris, who met death mysteriously in his shack Monday night by fire. It opened here Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, and is still sitting, a verdict being expected tonight. An examination of the body was made by Drs. Cook and Tyreman, and a post-mortem showed the legs and arms consumed by fire, the skull fractured in two places, and a small piece of bone forced into the brain.

The rigid condition of the body, and condition of the stomach and organs suggested strychnine, and the stomach was sent to Regina for analysis.

A brother, Ernest, was on the stand five hours, being closely examined, and is held by the police pending the result of the inquest.

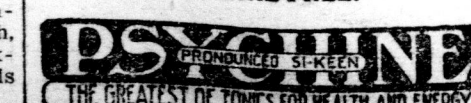


MY LUCKY DAY

Mr. Thomas Wylie (Box 384, Galt, says:—"It was the luckiest day of my life when I struck PSYCHINE for I truly believe I shouldn't be alive now but for that."

"A neglected cold was the beginning of my trouble, and what seemed to be a simple ailment, soon developed into a serious and dangerous condition. I got so low that it was scarcely possible for me to walk around, and I lost so much flesh that I looked like a skeleton. I was just about ready to 'hand in my checks,' although only 20 years of age. The medicine the doctor gave me made me worse and I got disgusted. Then I struck PSYCHINE." "PSYCHINE did miracles for me. The first bottle gave me new life and courage, and in less than one week I began to put on flesh rapidly, and I felt I was on the high road to recovery. My appetite returned, and I ate like a hunter," as the saying goes. My friends were surprised, and hardly knew me. In three months I was as strong and well as ever, and returned to work in the mill. I have not had a day's illness since. Nobody could wish for better health than I enjoy, and it is all owing to PSYCHINE. It should be in everybody's hands."

For Coughs, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Throat, Lung and Stomach Trouble, take PSYCHINE. Druggists and Stores sell it. Send for DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, for a TRIAL FREE.



The Economy of St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds"

A 5 pound box of St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds" may cost a few cents more than 5 pounds of ordinary sugar.

But ordinary sugar won't sweeten as many cups of tea or coffee as will the same amount of St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds."

Using these dainty squares of sweetness, means no sugar spilt on the table—no sugar wasted—cleanliness and tidiness.

Sold in attractive 5 pound cartons or by the pound—but be sure that you ask for "Crystal Diamonds."

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited MONTREAL.

For regular home use, St. Lawrence GRANULATED SUGAR is the standby. Get the 20 pound cotton bags. Full weight—no waste—clean—convenient.

Executor

Where is there an individual who is as capable to act as the executor of your will as this Company, which was organized and developed especially for this purpose?

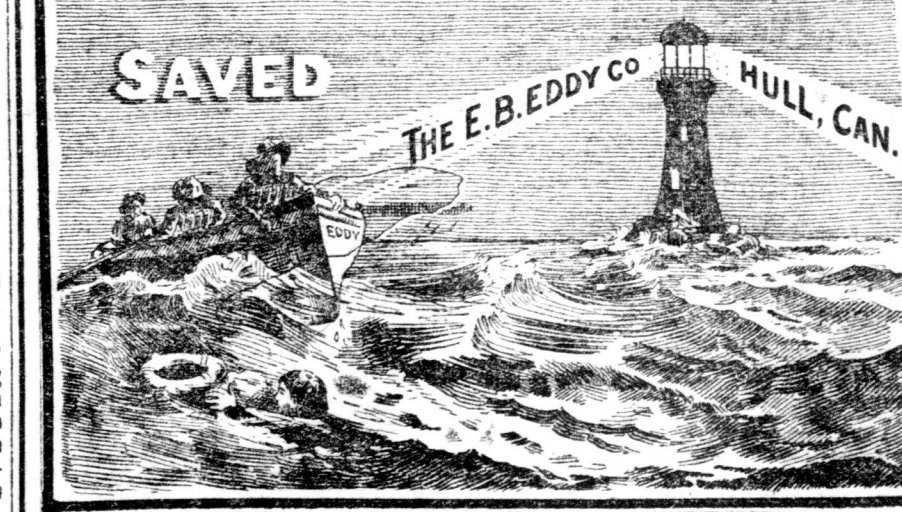
This Company will carry out to the last letter the terms of your will. It will manage the estate efficiently and economically, and avoid legal entanglements.

It will not be tempted, as an individual might, to speculate with the funds held in trust. It is debarred by law from speculation.

This Company cannot die, get sick or take a holiday—always ready to faithfully perform its trust. Charges are never greater, but usually less than the remuneration allowed individuals. Services of Family Solicitor always retained. Correspondence receives prompt and careful consideration. Managed in connection with the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co.

Canada Trust Co.

LONDON, ONTARIO.



LIVES AND PROPERTY ARE SAVED BY USING Eddy's Silent SAFETY Parlor Matches