

## London Advertiser.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

## CANADA'S BIRTHDAY.

Dominion Day is, or should be, our  
greatest secular holiday. It has been  
little more than a name to many Can-  
adians, judging by the unemotional way  
in which it is generally celebrated, but  
it is acquiring a larger significance  
with the growth of the country. Our  
neighbors to the south rejoice in their  
national holiday with an exuberance  
that verges on the grotesque, but the  
day naturally arouses their enthusiasm  
by its memories of a great national  
victory. Dominion Day makes a less  
dramatic appeal to patriotic feelings.  
Its historical associations are entirely  
peaceful, and the event which it com-  
memorates was not the birth, but the  
consolidation of a nation.It is useless to speculate upon the  
fate of a disunited British North  
America, as the force of circumstances  
would have driven the various colonies  
into a federal union even if the plan  
had miscarried at the appointed time.  
The methods adopted to bring Nova  
Scotia and New Brunswick into the  
union were not strictly in accord with  
Liberal principles, and provoked justifi-  
able resentment, but Confederation is  
now loyally accepted by all Cana-  
dians. No well-wisher of the British  
Empire would want the work undone.  
The country has had to adjust itself  
gradually, and sometimes painfully, to  
the framework of Confederation, but  
the system is now secure.The celebration of Dominion Day  
will be increasingly emphasized with  
the growth of the nation and of the  
national spirit. There is no need to  
pile up statistics to prove that Canada  
is progressing marvelously, though for  
long years the fact was not so evident  
as it is today. The problem of mere  
growth has been solved at last; the  
problem that presses now is of an-  
other kind—that of Canadianizing the  
newcomers. Church and state must  
play their part in welding the various  
races into national unity. The state,  
if it is to win the allegiance of the  
heart, and convert Canadians by adop-  
tion into Canadians by preference,  
must be identified in their minds with  
justice and toleration, and show itself  
in sympathy with their needs, moral  
and material. If Canadians of this  
generation are equal to the responsi-  
bilities which have been thrown up  
on them with increasing weight the  
Canada of forty years hence will have  
traveled further beyond the Canada of  
today than the Canada of today is be-  
yond that of forty years ago.

## SOLVING THE IRISH LAND PROBLEM.

Ireland is being transformed by the  
operation of the Land Purchase Act  
of 1903, and while it may take years  
to accomplish all the results intended  
it is fair to assume that the Irish  
land question is in process of settle-  
ment.The act provides that an owner of  
a large estate may sell to his tenants  
the holdings they occupy, and his un-  
tenanted land to anyone who desires  
to buy it, in such tracts and at such  
prices as may be agreed upon, cor-  
responding to the income now derived  
from that particular property.Although the landlord is at liberty  
to dispose of any part of his estate at  
any time at any price he may con-  
sider satisfactory, he cannot, under  
the act, sell a few acres here and  
there of good land. The terms and  
privileges of the act can only, how-  
ever, be enjoyed by a community of  
tenants in the purchase of the whole  
or a considerable portion of an estate.  
Nothing can be done without the ap-  
proval of the board of commissioners  
sitting in Dublin. The landlord and  
tenants may arrange their own bar-  
gains to their own satisfaction, but  
before these bargains are carried out  
they must be submitted to the com-  
missioners. When such agreements are  
reached and formally approved the  
Government furnishes the purchase  
money from the public treasury. The  
landlord is entitled to the cash in full  
and the tenant, who pays nothing,  
gives a mortgage on the property to  
the Government for sixty-eight  
years or less, and agrees to pay an  
annual instalment of 3½ per cent of  
the purchase price, of which 2½ per  
cent is interest and ½ per cent goes  
into a sinking fund to cover the pur-  
chase money at the end of sixty-  
eight years. The purchaser has the  
privilege of paying off the mortgage  
and receiving a clear title to the land  
when he chooses, or he may sell it atany time, subject to the mortgage.  
Should the purchaser be unable to  
meet his obligations to the Govern-  
ment the latter can turn him out and  
dispose of the land, subject to the  
same terms and conditions, to another  
person.Mr. W. E. Curtis, the noted cor-  
respondent of the Chicago Record-  
Herald, who is at present studying  
Irish problems, says the act has been  
carried out thus far with but little  
friction. Farmers who have availed  
themselves of its provisions have been  
fairly prosperous and able to pay  
their small annuities, while the land-  
lords are getting an average of 68  
per cent more than they were re-  
ceiving as rents for their land by the  
investment of the purchase money. Up  
to the beginning of the present year  
2,075 estates had been sold and divided  
among 50,983 tenants and other pur-  
chasers, for which the Government  
has advanced £19,736,318. Advances  
amounting to £14,725,034 have been  
asked for by 153,590 tenants and other  
persons for the purchase of 5,985  
other estates, and these transactions  
have nearly all been agreed to by the  
commissioners. But the condition of  
the treasury has been such that the  
money has not yet been paid, much to  
the embarrassment of the commis-  
sioners and the annoyance of the par-  
ties to the agreements.Among the more notable transac-  
tions are the division of Lady Wal-  
lace's Antrim estate among 3,000  
purchasers, the sale of Lord Lurgan's  
Armagh estate to 950 of his tenants,  
the estate of Lord Londonderry in  
County Down to 600 and that of Sir  
Victor Brook in Fermanagh to 577.  
Among others who have disposed of  
the greater part of their property in  
Ireland in this way are the Marquis  
of Bath, the Duke of Leinster (who  
has received over £800,000 in cash  
from the Government upon the basis  
of his rentals), Lord Castletown, the  
Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of  
Granard, the Duke of Abercorn, the  
Marquis of Waterford, Baron Kil-  
maine, Earl Fitz William and the Earl  
of Annesley.In some instances the Government  
has been compelled to exercise con-  
siderable pressure to induce land-  
lords to sell estates which have been  
the scenes of a good deal of political  
disturbance, but as a rule the nobles-  
men who have held large tracts of  
troublesome land have been willing  
to get rid of them on any terms. The  
aim of the commissioners is to break  
up the great estates so far as pos-  
sible into farms of not more than  
100 acres and sell them to the occu-  
pants so as to create a nation of peas-  
ant proprietors—an object which is  
being accomplished more rapidly than  
anyone had reason to expect.

## AFFORESTING THE WEST.

The fact that there still remain  
800,000 acres of forest in Canada,  
the greatest acreage of the kind in the  
world, does not cause the Government  
of the Dominion to in any way relax  
its efforts to protect and add to the  
country's timber wealth. Canada  
is profiting by the experience of the  
United States, whose standing timber  
is estimated at 2,000,000,000,000 feet,  
with an annual cut of 40,000,000,000  
feet, which, if present methods are  
continued, will practically exhaust the  
supply in thirty years.It was in 1901 that the present for-  
estry policy inaugurated by the Hon.  
Clifford Sifton, as minister of the  
interior, was put in operation in West-  
ern Canada. Since that time tree-  
planting has increased to enormous  
proportions. In that year the applica-  
tions to the forestry branch of the  
interior department for trees num-  
bered fifty-four, and the total num-  
ber of trees distributed and planted  
was 58,000. The demand has grown  
until the number of applications for  
trees sent in last year for this year's  
planting reached 3,206, which means  
the distribution and planting in one  
season of 1,900,000 trees. In the eight  
years the present system has been in  
operation the department has distrib-  
uted 11,181,825 trees, and according to  
the report of the superintendent of  
forestry just issued eighty per cent of  
these are now living.The scheme is one of co-operation  
between the Government and the far-  
mer. An important feature is a sys-  
tem of inspection before and after  
planting. Many of the trees first  
planted have reached a height of  
from sixteen to eighteen feet, and  
serve as an object lesson to the neigh-  
borhood as well as proving a most  
valuable asset to the farmer on whose  
property they are growing. The  
necessary supply of trees is grown at  
the nursery station established by the  
Government at Indian Head, Alberta.  
Every summer, woodlots, plantations,  
shelter belts and windbreaks set out  
on farms are carefully inspected, and  
the farmers find the advice and infor-  
mation given by the half-dozen well-  
qualified inspectors of much value.Among the varieties of trees sent  
out by the department are the native  
green ash, the Dakota cottonwood and  
the golden willow. Experiments are  
now being made with spruce, tamarac,  
jack pine and other conifers, but it  
will take time or them to reach the  
planting-out size.Although the policy of afforesting  
the West has been but a few years inoperation the results already ac-  
complished have been most encourag-  
ing. The settlers find that by follow-  
ing proper methods of tree-planting  
they can at little cost provide needed  
windbreaks, shelters and shade, and  
at the same time raise fencing ma-  
terial, and to some extent fuel. These  
and other advantages, such as the in-  
fluence of trees upon the rainfall,  
mean much for the future of the  
West.

## FORTUNES GIVEN AWAY BY BRITONS.

[Washington Gazette.]  
Lord Mount Stephen's recent gifts of  
£26,750 to the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen,  
and of securities producing £7,000 a year to  
King Edward's hospital fund are the  
latest proof, if proof were needed, that  
the American millionaire has no monopoly  
of regal munificence. Lord Strathcona's  
philanthropic gifts include £500,000 for the  
Royal Victoria Hospital, and £200,000 for a  
women's institute in Montreal. Sir Donald  
Currie not long ago gave £500,000 for uni-  
versity education in London and Edin-  
burgh; and Lord Iveagh a quarter of a  
million for the foundation of the Guinness  
trust. By gifts and bequests Mr. George  
Herring enriched the Hospital Sunday  
fund by £500,000; Mr. H. O. Wills recently  
promised £100,000 toward the en-  
dowment of a university for Bristol and  
the west of England; the late Lord Inver-  
clyde bequeathed £500,000 for seamen, and  
Lord Ashton gave £100,000 to Lancaster.

## TRAPPED.

[Philadelphia Press.]  
"I saw the cutest thing today," began  
Miss Passay, coyly. "It was a painting  
of the—er—what is the name of that little  
god that represents matrimony?"  
"Well, now," said Mr. Timmid, "you've  
got me."

"Oh, Mr. Timmid, this is so sudden!"

## OBVIOUSLY BILL.

[Chicago News.]  
When Bill gets on his Sunday best,  
His long-tailed coat he wears so neat,  
You ought to see him throw his chest,  
As if he'd been to drill!  
A pretty figure then he'll cut;  
It's worth a lot to see him strut,  
He thinks he's mighty stylish, but  
He's just the same old Bill.His shiny shoes are good and snug,  
His hat's a tall and glossy plug,  
He's shaved the bristles off his mug,  
And fixed up fit to kill.  
He likes to see the people stare  
When he goes by; he doesn't care,  
He acts the blooming millionaire,  
But he's the same old Bill.It's not the coat, it's not the hat,  
It's not the vest-it isn't that  
The vest-it isn't that!  
The chump, though, thinks it will  
It might work in another case,  
But Bill would not be hard to place  
Unless he got another face—  
He's just the same old Bill.PROTECTION AGAINST HOOD-  
GANGS.[Winnipeg Free Press.]  
Our volume of national business has  
now reached such a point that time-sav-  
ing devices must be resorted to, if it is to  
be handled in a reasonable period of time.  
Small Parliaments, dealing with unim-  
portant matters, can afford to be garru-  
lous; but the legislative body of a nation  
cannot put itself at the mercy of a baker's  
doz of athletic talkers. In point of fact,  
the closure should have been adopted  
years ago. Unless our sessions of Parlia-  
ment can be kept within reasonable limits  
—five months at the outside—the quality  
of the members, in place of improving,  
will fall; because professional and busi-  
ness men of the desired class will not  
offer their services if the session means  
their absence from home for eight or  
nine months in each year. The adoption  
of the closure by the House of Commons  
would be a guarantee that membership  
in the next Parliament would not involve  
the sacrifices in time and patience which  
have been exacted from the present  
members.

## MILLIONS OF TELEGRAMS.

[New York Post.]  
According to figures published by the  
German imperial postoffice, the record for  
sending the most telegrams in a year be-  
longed to the people of England, who dis-  
patched almost 94,000,000 during the year  
1906. The United States came next, with  
85,200,000, and then France with 58,000,000.  
Germany occupied fourth place, with 52-  
500,000 telegrams. The Japanese figures  
are 45,500,000, and the Russians use 23-  
000,000, including all that country's  
Asiatic possessions. But Russia paid for  
the large sum of \$3,675,000, while  
Germany's outlay was only \$2,500,000. Dur-  
ing the same period the American com-  
panies took in roughly \$29,000,000. Of the  
European countries, Spain, for its size,  
has the smallest telegraphic traffic; the  
smallest number of miles of wire, and the  
smallest income proportionately to her  
population. So far as mileage is concerned,  
the United States leads all the other  
nations, but no one who has resided  
abroad ever fails to note how much more  
frequently English and Germans use the  
telegraph for short-distance communi-  
cation than is the case here. Of course, the  
development of the telephone in this coun-  
try, also far ahead of anything similar in  
Europe, accounts in large measure for  
this state of affairs. The long distance  
telephone calls in this country are used  
as a greater competitor of the tele-  
graph than it will be for years to come in  
Europe. The reason for the larger num-  
ber of messages sent in England is simply  
cheaper rates and generally better ser-  
vice.

## CAMPING.

[The Comet.]  
My white-walled castle stands agleam,  
Reflected in the limpid stream,  
And I, seated in solitude,  
Am king of river and of wood.  
My kingdom is the world afar,  
The trees and hills my subjects are.My boat with which to cross the seas  
Lies idly swaying 'neath the trees;  
It is the only battleship  
I need on such a lonely trip.  
My rod, my only tool of war,  
Stands close beside my castle door.Up, up between the trees of green  
A spiral streak of smoke is seen;  
It is my campfire burning low,  
And fading in the afterglow.  
All sounds of earth have died away,  
And quiet crowns the close of day.My white-walled castle is my own,  
It rules supreme upon the throne,  
I'm guarded by each tow'ring tree,  
I own the waters under me.  
I drink a hearty toast to sky—  
What worldly king so rich as I?

## AN IRISH BEAUTY SPOT.

[Boston Herald.]  
Kilmarney House, which is now on the  
market, one of the most beautiful places  
in Ireland, situated on the borders  
of the exquisite lake of that name, being  
a reproduction in red brick of an old  
Elizabethan mansion. Lord and Lady  
Kennmare desire to leave Ireland, for  
which they have done so much, for after  
many years spent in the furtherance ofIrish industries they find their efforts are  
unappreciated, and the difficulty of col-  
lecting rents for their lands has at last  
caused them to give up their holdings  
and return to England. One of the fea-  
tures of Killmarney House is the beauty  
of the door handles, the majority of  
which are formed of richly chased and  
wonderfully enamelled seventeenth and  
eighteenth century watch cases, while the  
dining-room is tapestried with old Spanish  
embossed leather. There is also a chapel  
of exquisite proportions, with an altar  
of transparent onyx, its walls inlaid with  
Italian mosaics, its silver candlesticks in-  
crusted with coral, a veritable gem of  
ecclesiastical art.

## COOKING.

[L. S. Waterhouse.]  
The Eskimo is cold, is cold,  
Up by the frozen pole;  
His house is worth its weight in gold—  
Or would be if 'twere here—and sold—  
But he don't know, poor soul!He shivers in his icy bed—  
His spine is never still—  
A furry cap is on his head—  
Worth plunks and plunks, or so 'tis said,  
And yet he has a chill!Fresh Iceland breezes fan his brow—  
Cracked ice is free as air;  
He wears the self-same collar now  
He wore a decade since, I vow!  
How blissful to be there!SHIPS ARRANGE  
DATE BY WIRELESSFirst Feat of the Kind—Panama  
Liner Calls Ship To Take  
Off Stowaway.New York, June 30.—Just as one  
man might say to another, "Meet me  
on the corner of Broadway and Forty-  
second street at noon tomorrow," said  
the other answer, "All right, I'll be  
there," two ships of the Panama Line  
made a date on the high seas, and kept  
it, too."Panama! Panama!" crackled the  
wireless on the steamship Allianca,  
calling in code for a sister-ship of the  
line which was reckoned to be within  
a radius of a few hundred miles."Aye, aye, aye!" came back the an-  
swer after the operator had called a  
number of times, "This is the Esperanza."  
"This is the Allianca!" hoarsely  
called the wireless, "Cape, Sukeforth  
speaking. Meet me at 30 degrees 17  
minutes north, 4 hours 37 minutes west,  
at noon today.""All right, I'll be there," read the  
tape, and the message was signed by  
Capt. Rogers, of the Esperanza.  
And just as though the ocean was  
cut up into streets, and equipped with  
surface cars, subways and other mod-  
ern conveniences, the two big vessels  
met promptly at the appointed hour.

## Very Polite About It.

"Well, I see you are here," shouted  
Capt. Sukeforth through the mega-  
phone.  
"Yes, Hope I haven't kept you wait-  
ing," replied Capt. Rogers.  
"Not a minute," called Capt. Suke-  
forth, "but the business of the first  
wireless appointment ever made,  
which consisted of transferring a  
stowaway from New York to the in-  
bound vessel to the inbound one,  
was promptly transacted, and with  
"so-long" at the whistle from the  
Esperanza, and a "Good-bye, much ob-  
liged," response from the deep-toned  
siren of the Allianca, the two vessels  
went their ways.Word of this remarkable appoint-  
ment and meeting of the two ships at  
sea was brought to port by the Esperanza,  
which arrived here with the stow-  
away. Passengers and crews of both  
ships were enthusiastic over the demon-  
stration of the possibilities of the  
wireless combined with good seamanship  
in bringing two vessels together  
at a given time on the high seas."It may all seem wonderful and ex-  
traordinary to others," said Willis  
Brown, the stowaway, a student of  
the Temple Law School at Philadel-  
phia, "but that is because they do not  
know of my hoodoo. It is the busiest  
and most potent hoodoo that ever be-  
set a man from his birth. If it could  
not have brought the Esperanza to  
wreck my plans for getting to Panama,  
where employment awaits me, it would  
have brought an airship along and had  
me transferred to that."Hoodoo a Tireless Attendant.  
"This hoodoo of mine works twenty-  
four hours a day and pulls a stronger  
stroke than all the geni who were  
slaves to Aladdin's lamp. I can't get  
rid of it."When it was Brown's hoodoo or  
the unusual application of the wireless,  
a record in the disposition of a stow-  
away from a liner was made when the  
Esperanza was called and halted at  
sea to take Brown from the Allianca.  
On a number of occasions, stowaways  
have been transferred in harbors from  
incoming ships to ships bound back to  
the port from which the stowaway  
hailed, but as a rule the stowaway  
who is not discovered until after the  
ship has left port is fairly sure to  
reach his destination, with rough treat-  
ment and hard work as toll for his  
passage.The ships of the Panama Line, un-  
der lease to the Government, are under  
very strict regulations, however, and  
Capt. Sukeforth was anxious to get  
rid of the stowaway for fear that he  
would be an unwelcome passenger on  
the return trip of the ship. No pas-  
senger without business in Panama is  
allowed to land at Colon, and Capt.  
Sukeforth had to bring back or  
transfer regular paid passengers be-  
fore because the officials refused to al-  
low them to land. He was not taking  
any chances with Brown, who said he  
had been promised employment.

## Brown's Strange Story.

Brown, however, blames the whole  
error on his hoodoo. To illus-  
trate, he gave a brief sketch of the  
hard luck he has encountered in life.  
Born in 1880, Mother died at birth.  
Father died two weeks later. Left to  
the care of an aunt, who died when he  
was 12. Both legs broken in an accident.  
Broke an arm by falling from a tree.  
Expelled from school for an offense  
committed by another boy. Forced to  
go to work. Has lost every position he  
ever held, and never, he says, through  
a fault of his own. Married in 1906 andCHAPMAN'S  
JULY SALE

STORE CLOSED TODAY (DOMINION DAY).

## REMEMBER!

Tomorrow Morning at 8:30 Commences  
Our Great July SaleToday being a holiday, we only draw your attention to the displays in our win-  
dows. If you are down-take, take a peep at them. In every section of our big windows  
are striking examples of what is in store for you tomorrow. Do not lose sight of yester-  
day's list, as it contains all of the bargains on sale tomorrow.

## EAST WINDOW DISPLAY.

Millinery, Dress Goods, Linen, and China.

## WEST WINDOW DISPLAY.

White Petticoats, White Vestings, Men's Shirts.

5 O'CLOCK CLOSING DURING JULY AND AUGUST WE  
WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 O'CLOCK,  
EXCEPTING SATURDAYS, WHEN WE WILL BE OPEN AS USUAL UNTIL  
10 P.M.

J. H. CHAPMAN &amp; CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St

wife dropped dead on their honeymoon  
journey. Studied law while acting as a  
prosecutor's clerk. School closed and lost  
his job because business was dull.  
Heard a position was waiting for him  
in Panama. Had only \$3 and stowed  
away. Ship stopped in mid-ocean to  
transfer him. Landed in New York,  
practically penniless. Has since disap-  
peared.Brown stowed himself away in one  
of the lifeboats of the Allianca early in  
the morning. He was discovered next  
night and transferred the following  
noon.

## SUFFRAGETTES

## STORM COMMONS

Police Guard Asquith From the  
Attack of the Irate  
Women.London, June 30.—Women suffragists  
assembled to the number of several  
hundred in Caxton Hall this afternoon  
and sent a deputation to the House  
of Commons for the purpose of inter-  
viewing Premier Asquith in the matter  
of the immediate granting of the fran-  
chise to women. At the House the  
members of the deputation were met  
by a solid body of police and were re-  
fused admission. The Premier, in a  
curt message, declined to see the de-  
putation, and when the delegation re-  
turned to Caxton Hall their arrival  
was the signal for a noisy denunciation  
of the Government, and a decision to  
collect the full force of the suffragists  
for subsequent demonstrations at the  
House of Commons. Hundreds of police  
are guarding the House in view of the  
projected raid.The Women Suffragists Assembled in  
Great Numbers in the Vicinity of the  
House of Commons Shortly Before 8  
O'clock This Evening. They Made Se-  
veral Ugly Rushes on the Police Cordon  
and Refused to Disperse when Ordered.  
A Number of Arrests were Made. The  
Parliament Buildings are Surrounded  
by Several Hundred Policemen, Mounted  
and on Foot.W. H. TAFT'S LAST DAY  
AS SECRETARY OF WARPresidential Campaign Will Absorb His  
Attention Henceforth.Washington, June 30.—This was  
William Howard Taft's last day as  
secretary of war. After many years  
of distinguished service to his Gov-  
ernment as a justice of United States  
courts, as governor-general of the  
Philippine Islands, as secretary of war  
and as the special representative of  
the Government on several delicate  
and important diplomatic missions, he  
practically relinquishes tonight the  
performance, for a time at least, of  
duties as an official of the United  
States.The formal transfer of the war de-  
partment from the administration of  
Secretary Wright, his successor, will  
not take place until tomorrow. The  
last duty to be performed by Secretary  
Taft will be the formal presentation  
of his successor to Assistant Secretary  
Oliver and to the bureau and division  
chiefs of the war department.From that moment until the fateful  
day of the election next November he  
will devote himself assiduously to his  
campaign for the presidency of the  
United States.A group of millionaires' wives, con-  
sisting of Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs.  
W. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. J. Sloane,  
Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. W. K. Van-  
derbilt, Mrs. H. McKay Twombly and  
Mrs. George Gould, have organized a  
society for missionary work among the  
Indians under the direction of Sybil  
Cartier.

## BUY A HOME

Pay for It at 50c a Week Anybody  
the Rate of 50c a Week Can Do ThatRIVERSIDE  
PARKTake the Hamilton Road Car to Egerton  
Street, Walk Two Blocks South to the Bridge

## LOOK FOR THE FLAG

No interest. No taxes for two years. No pay-  
ments when sick or out of employment for 60 days.Bargain Day, July 1,  
and THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAYOnly a few lots left at \$50. Don't fail to come  
out to the grounds Wednesday, July 1. Car fare  
paid both ways on the grounds.This is an investment where you cannot lose.  
Because—These lots are worth at the present time twice the ask-  
ing price.  
Because—These lots will surely increase in value two or three  
times.  
Because—This section is in the heart of the manufacturing  
district.  
Because—These lots are all level and high and will need no  
grading or leveling for building.  
SALESMAN ON THE GROUNDS ALL WEEK, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily.Riverside Park Land Co.,  
Dundas and Talbot Streets.  
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The cultivation of pepper is official-  
ly reported to be continually extend-  
ing in the province of Coorg, where it  
is said to be gradually replacing cof-  
fee in abandoned areas.  
Chicago police have given vaude-  
ville theater managers notice that they  
had better cut out slurs against  
Rockefeller, Carnegie and other rich  
men. Such slurs tend to inspire an-  
archists and cranks.  
Pittsburg has ceased to give much  
attention to floods that do not excee-  
d 25 feet.