

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1852.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Tuesday, June 19.

The Horror of Modern Warfare.

Kipling, in one of his suggestive poems, has this striking statement: "Farewell Romance! the soldier spake; By sleight of sword we may not win, But strife, 'mid uncleanly smoke, Of archery and culverin. Honor is lost, and none may tell Who paid good blows. Romance, farewell!"

In the old days there seemed to be something romantic and heroic when two strong clever men closed in fierce death grapple, but now there is a horror and a mystery about the smoke of battle, and still more about the smokeless battle. Julian Ralph's article in the *Bloomsfontein Friend* of March 21 illustrates this very forcibly. He says: "One of the most interesting and formidable of the new conditions of war which we are experiencing is that we never—or next to never—see our foe. Can the student of war (or even the casual reader) comprehend what it means to go on for week after week and month after month fighting an invisible foe?" "Personally I saw a few score Boers running away at Belmont, a smaller number escaping from the punishment we were meting out to them at Graspan, and several hundred showing themselves—with uncommon impudence and courage—before the beginning of the battle of Modder River. But I have no doubt there are men in my army who have never seen a Boer in battle. I know of officers who have only seen one or two in one battle, or five or six in another." Under such circumstances if we did not pick up some wounded or take some prisoners as actual ocular proof of the existence of a flesh and blood enemy we might almost expect the more imaginative of our soldiers to believe that they had been fighting a vapour or an essence."

This, then, is the new condition. Men have to face an invisible foe and it takes a stout heart to do it. Men see their comrades fall by their side, but they cannot see the men who do the damage. The enemy entrenched behind rocks using smokeless powder is invisible.

There are still romantic as well as heroic sides to actual warfare, but on the whole it seems a horrible business. The fact that these new conditions have only recently been fully revealed should make us have more sympathy with soldiers and more consideration for officers. It is easy for men who are thousands of miles from the scene of action to suggest and criticize, but it is the men at the front facing the invisible foe who know all the bitter meaning of this sad business. When it comes to be generally realized surely there will be less vulgar jingoism, and we shall all feel that at its very best war can only be a hateful necessity.

"Mutual Preference."

There is something in a name, and Sir Charles Tupper showed he was acquainted with that fact when he spoke of his policy as that of "mutual preference." It sounds so fair and beautiful, who can find the heart to object to something or anything that goes by the beautiful name of "mutual preference?"

In England some years ago, the protectionists felt the same impulse and inspiration. Protection was discredited and "reciprocity" was not exactly a popular word, so the happy phrase, "fair trade," was coined. Who can object to that? "Fair trade" is certainly a very desirable thing if men can only agree upon what it is, but upon careful examination it turned out that the new "fair trade" was very much like the old "protection," and the people would have none of it. There are still many Englishmen who advocate a return to protection under the name of fair trade, but the leaders of the Conservative party know better than bind themselves to anything of the kind. We fancy it will be the same in Canada when this "mutual preference" business is carefully examined. Fair as it sounds, it will be found to be either nothing at all or a return to the old tariff. "Mutual preference" is meant to suggest that the present preference to Britain is something thrown away or lost.

We have already shown that although there is no direct return there must be a return, and that in so far as the present policy stimulates trade between Canada and Britain, it cannot be lost to either party. Again, the pleasant phrase suggests that the Government has neglected to take something that it might have got. As a matter of fact the Government has not had a chance to get a preference for Canada in the British market, and Sir Charles Tupper knows that he cannot get it.

The Imperial Government is now fully occupied with the war, Australian federation and other matters of great importance, and is not prepared at present to remodel the trade policy of the Empire. There are leading politicians who would be glad to see a policy of preference within the Empire, but there is no one in the first rank who is prepared to show that it can be done under present conditions, and many wise patriots think that it is not likely in our time to be either possible or expedient.

What the Government has done is to go as far as possible in meeting present conditions. The action taken has quickened in a healthy way the imperial sentiment, while it has also helped trade, and we are convinced that fair-minded citizens will support this action, and not be led away by deceptive promises of "mutual preference."

A Good Idea.

The French correspondent of *La Patrie* rejoicing in the success of the Paris Exhibition, says: "Do you wish to know in what consists the abstinence of our neighbors on the other side of the channel predicted by certain Francophobe journals? Here then, is a small specimen. On the morning of Saturday last nearly two thousand workmen and workwomen from a Manchester soap factory arrived in Paris. After travelling through part of the city they admired the facades and buildings of the exhibition and on the evening of the same day went back to their soap factory. This quick excursion which could only yield as profit a pretty bad headache to the excursionists cost the soap manufacturer \$30,000. And was it not money well spent?"

This not only shows that the English are not absent from the exhibition, but also that some English manufacturers take an interest in their work people. Although this trip was too short and sweet to be altogether satisfactory, yet it would open up a new world of ideas to many young men. As we count distances here the run was not a very long one, but to take it for the sake of one day in Paris simply to be able to say that they had seen the wonderful city and the great exhibition required some strength of nerve and will. If the two peoples which live so near together come to know each other better there will be less danger of war being stirred up by agitators or unprincipled politicians.

The Policemen of the World.

The world seems to be in a very restless condition. So that "the white man's burden" is increasing in weight, and our American friends having taken it up in the Philippines, find it difficult either to carry it or lay it down. The same is true of Britain in many parts of the world. The fact is, the world is smaller now, and things that happen in what were once a distant place, are now of interest and importance to all. Liberty is a great blessing, and a high achievement, but as we are often reminded, "order is heaven's first law." Seeing that the world is so closely bound together, it is important that there should be order, and safety for life and limb in all countries. The civilized nations, and Britain most prominent among them, cleared the sea of pirates, and they must see that anarchy is banished from the earth.

This is a big business, as the present condition of affairs in China, Ashanti, and elsewhere shows. But an important thing is that the policemen should agree among themselves. Hence we are glad to see that Russia showed special courtesy on the last occasion of the Queen's Birthday, and that France has shown her friendliness to Britain by prohibiting the importation of powder, etc., into certain of her African territories, where aid might be given to the Ashanti rebellion.

We are glad to note these things, not only on account of British interests, but also because it shows signs that the great nations desire to work together. These three nations, Britain, France and Russia, with all their imperfections, have done a great deal of good police work in the world; Germany and the United States now show a disposition to take a fair share of the work. A great deal of ridicule has been showered upon the European concert, and no sensible man would contend that it has worked well on all occasions. But the doing of great things has to be learned by nations as well as individuals, and we are beginning to hope that the great nations of the world will learn to settle their difficulties by friendly discussion, and to act together for the maintenance of peace and order.

War has become such a terrible thing now that all who have anything at stake are anxious to avoid it. It is only ignorant, vulgar people who lightly shout for war, and the leading responsible statesmen of the world, knowing that the fire once started may spread rapidly and widely, are justified in pouring cold water upon the "Boxers" or any other superstitious fanatics who are bent on working mischief.

TRADE OUTLOOK

As Outlined in Bradstreet's Weekly Summary.

The trade situation at Montreal is hardly as encouraging as last week. Collections from Manitoba and British Columbia are reported as not being good; renewals are being asked for. Reports from the interior indicate that storekeepers have bought rather freely and find their sales not quite as heavy as anticipated. Prices also show an easier condition. Reports from the west say that the hay crop in Manitoba will be a poor one—not more than half a crop.

Trade at Toronto has been moderately active in some lines, but the backward condition of the crops in some localities is making buyers cautious. A fair business is being done at Hamilton in seasonable goods, which is expected to expand as the weather gets warmer. A liberal movement for the fall is indicated. Payments are reported as satisfactory.

There has been more activity in some lines of business at London the past week. The crops in a good many districts are showing improvement. The outlook for fall business is regarded as very promising. The retailers have had a good business lately, and are meeting their obligations in a satisfactory manner, and there are fewer failures than for some time. There is a good demand for money.

The prospects for trade at the coast are a little more satisfactory now that the elections are over. The wholesale trade is showing improvement. At Winnipeg the reports on the crops are dominating the trade situation, but there is some improvement to be noted in general trade since the first of the month. Payments are fair for this season. Money is fair.

DIOCESE OF HURON

Proceedings of the Executive and Mission Committees.

A regular meeting of the executive committee of the synod of the Diocese of Huron was held yesterday afternoon in Bishop Cronyn Hall. The Bishop took the chair at 2:30, and among others present were Revs. Dean Innes, Archdeacon Davis, W. Craig, Rural Dean Hodgins, G. B. Sage, W. A. Graham, W. Lowe, C. Miles, Rural Dean Robinson, H. A. Thomas, Rural Dean Deacon, Rural Dean McCosh, Rural Dean Wright, Rural Dean Ridley, C. R. Gunne, Rural Dean Hicks, J. C. Farthing, T. G. Wright, W. Young, Canon Richardson, Canon Smith, Canon Hill, Canon Young, Canon Hinks, Rural Dean Mackenzie, Messrs. C. Jenkins, Chancellor Cronyn, Principal Dymond, J. H. Higginbotham, Prof. Harrison, James Woods, G. D. Sutherland, R. M. McElheran, J. Peers, R. Bayly, R. Shaw-Wood, T. H. Luscombe, J. Golden, E. G. Henderson, Matthew Wilson.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rural Dean McCosh. The minutes of previous meeting were confirmed.

The finance committee reported on the accounts and checks, and passed and recommended the payment of others. Report adopted.

The missions committee then reported. The report of the Rev. Canon Smith, bishop's commissioner to the county of Grey, recommended: (a) That Dundalk parish consist of Dundalk, Maxwell and Union Church, Melancthon; (b) that Flesherston be dropped, and Flesherston Station form the center of travelling mission as soon as practicable, with services at Proton Station, Proton Center (old St. Clementis), Eugenia Falls and Kimbilly; (c) that Kimberly be detached from Heathcote parish and added to Flesherston Station; (d) that no change be made with Markdale parish, but that the incumbent be requested to give a week-night service to Flesherston Station pending the formation of a travelling mission; (e) that no change be made in the Chatsworth parish, except that Holland Center be added to the group with services by the lay reader serving Williamsford. Report adopted.

The report of Rev. W. Craig, bishop's commissioner to Point Edward parish, recommended that the mission be served as heretofore, and that the sum of \$250 a year be placed in the bishop's hands to supply the necessary assistance. Adopted.

The report of Rev. Rural Dean Hodgins, bishop's commissioner to Atwood and adjacent places, recommended that services at Henfryn be discontinued, and that Atwood be attached to Elma and Milverton. In amendment it was moved by Rev. D. Williams and Rural Dean Deacon that Milverton and Elma form a separate parish, and that Shipley be attached to Atwood and Henfryn. The amendment carried, but on the consideration of the report as a whole the matter was laid over for further inquiry.

Rev. Canon Hill, bishop's commissioner to All Saints', London, recommended that that part as an independent parish, on condition that it should receive no assistance from the mission fund. After considerable discussion the report was adopted. The question of the redistribution of the surplus rectory fund will be considered by a proper committee.

The land and investment committee reported on the investments made, and the balance on hand. Report adopted.

The income and investment committee reported that the work of the financial agent, Rev. F. E. Roy, had been vigorously prosecuted. The total amount subscribed to date was \$24,261 55, of which the sum of \$18,309 was in cash. The amount raised during the past year was \$4,669 79, while the expenses amounted to only \$31 30. The thanks of the committee were due to Mr. Roy, and it was recommended that he be reappointed. Report adopted.

The vestry of Grace Church, Sullivan, proposed to erect a new church and asked concurring procedure. The secretary to reply. The incumbent and wardens of Brookholm asked that the building fund be paid over in order to help in the erection of a new church. Agreed to pay over as required. The pastor and wardens of Old St. Paul's Woodstock, asked permission to sell the church farm and to apply the proceeds towards a new organ. A new church, expected balance to repairing the church and the purchase of an organ. Granted, subject to approval of solicitor.

After several matters of minor importance the committee adjourned.

The synod met at 10:30 a.m. today for divine service and Holy Communion in the cathedral.

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The amount of vitality in the body is dependent on the richness of the blood and the supply of nerve force. When these essentials of health are lacking they can best be supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

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"As she was growing weaker and weaker I became alarmed, and got a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She used this treatment for some weeks, and from the first we noticed a decided improvement. Her appetite became better, she gained in weight, the color returned to her face, and she gradually became strong and well. I cannot say too much in favor of this wonderful treatment, since it has proven such a blessing to my daughter."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a blood builder and nerve vitalizer of most unusual merit, which overcomes disease by strengthening and invigorating the whole system. As a spring restorative it is unsurpassed by any remedy known to man; 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Must be seen to be appreciated. It is simple in construction, perfect in every way, never gets out of order. Always ready for use in 3 minutes from time of lighting. No hot fire in summer. Will not explode. Enjoy the comfort of a cool home on ironing days by using this iron.

Burns 2 feet of gas per hour. 20 per day. All parts of these irons are interchangeable, and may be used either with gas or wood alcohol. Made in all sizes and for all purposes. Agents wanted everywhere.

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on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, of each week, during the season. FARE, 30c ROUND TRIP. Trains leave London, 10:45 a.m., 2:30 and 6:50 p.m. Returning leave Port Stanley 1:00, 4:40, and 9:30 p.m.

STEAMER "URANIA"

Commencing Thursday, May 31, will leave Port Stanley for CLEVELAND, on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday of each week, at 11 p.m., except Saturday, when it will leave at 1 p.m. No train connection on Sunday.

*Fare one way from \$8.25; round trip, \$3.50. Get tickets at De la Hooke's, "Clock" corner and at G. T. R. station.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships for Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

	From	From
	Montreal	Quebec
Tunisian	June 30	6 p.m.
Nimidian	July 7	July 7
Corinthian (a.m.)	July 14	July 14
Parisian	July 21	July 21
From New York to Glasgow—State of Nebraska	June 30	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, \$32.50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$25 and upwards. Steerage, \$25. New York to Glasgow. First cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage, \$25.50. Reduction on first and second cabin return tickets.

London agents—E. De la Hooke, W. Fulton and F. B. Clarke.

WHITE STAR LINE
New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Reserve at once and save disappointment. Bear in mind that it is easier to cancel accommodation at a late date than to secure it.

*S. S. TEUTONIC..... June 20, Noon
*S. S. GERMANIC..... June 27, Noon
*S. S. MAJESTIC..... July 4, Noon
*S. S. CYMBRIC..... July 17
*S. S. OCEANIC..... July 18

*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

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Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner

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At fares:

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Deloraine.....	Moosomin.....	\$35
Antler.....	Yorkton.....	\$35
Bismarck.....	Calgary.....	\$40
Moosomin.....	Prince Albert.....	\$40
Hamota.....	Red River.....	\$40
Swan River.....	Edmonton.....	\$40

Going June 19, return trip to be completed on or before Aug. 20.

Going July 13, return trip to be completed on or before Sept. 12.

Going July 15, return trip to be completed on or before Sept. 16.

Full information may be obtained from agents G. T. R. system.

E. DE LA HOOKE, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

M. C. DICKSON, Dist. Pass. agent, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FOR...

Dominion Day

Will sell Round Trip Tickets at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE,

going June 30 and July 1 and 2; returning July 3, 1900. Following are return rates to a few places of interest:

LONDON TO

CHATHAM.....	\$1.95	WOODSTOCK.....	\$.85
WINDSOR.....	3.40	GALT.....	1.75
DETROIT.....	3.40	TORONTO.....	3.40

A. H. Notman, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 1 King street east, Toronto. W. Fulton, City Passenger Agent, 181 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

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"The Niagara Falls Route."

DOMINION DAY

JULY 1st,

SINGLE FARE EXCURSIONS

to all local stations in Canada, Detroit, Mich.; Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N. Y. Tickets will be issued June 30, July 1 and 2, good to return until July 3.

Rates, tickets and all information at City Ticket Office, 300 Richmond street. JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Jan. 14, 1900, the

transferring Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except Sunday, at 11:00 a.m. and on Sunday at 11:30 a.m. for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Province.

The Local Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m. The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Sydney at 10:00 a.m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and leave at 4:30 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Express.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.

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Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk System, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the General Traveling Agent, Wm. Robinson, General Traveling Agent, 80½ Yonge street, Toronto.
H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 148 St. James street, Montreal.