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LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 17.

MR. VIVIAN'S MESSAGE.

"If man took as little care of live stock as does modern civilization of the human stock, there would be no live stock left within fifty years." This was the keynote of an impressive address on town planning to the Canadian Club on Saturday by Mr. Henry Vivian, M. P. of Birkenhead, England. Mr. Vivian is one of the philanthropic and public-spirited leaders of a new movement destined to give an uplift to the masses in the old land. Its aim is to provide and insure healthy surroundings for city dwellers. It has found expression in the model towns of Port Sunlight, Bourneville and Letchworth, and in the "garden suburbs" growing up around London, Manchester and other large centres of population. The voluntary efforts which have achieved these results have been recently reinforced by legislation. In the form of the Town-Planning Act, which will give a great impetus to the work. The act provides that a large municipality may control the construction of suburbs outside its boundaries, so that when the city expands, it will not be annexing slum areas, with their inevitable social problems.

Mr. Vivian has a message for Canada. He was appalled by conditions in some sections of Montreal. No thinkable sum of money would remove the evils which had been allowed to take root merely from lack of foresight. Toronto also was not above reproach. Unless something was done soon to relieve the congestion caused by a 66-foot main thoroughfare, the state of affairs in that city would become intolerable in another decade or two. Mr. Vivian let it be understood that in his opinion old world problems are being reproduced in Canada with terrible rapidity. Mr. Vivian's plea is for the conscious, ordered, and pre-conceived planning of urban communities, with its favorable reaction upon the physical, moral and intellectual welfare of all classes. There are half a million families living in one room each, and two millions living in two rooms each, in the old land. Can empire-builders come from such surroundings? Thanks to such men as Mr. Vivian, thousands of his countrymen have been rescued from the degrading tenements and placed in homes where they can breathe fresh air, cultivate a garden, and rear their children under healthful conditions. This movement is in its infancy, and promises to transform the face of the mother country.

THE GREAT LANDLORDS.

To a Canadian who has never lived under a landed peerage, the arguments seriously advanced in its behalf by British orators and cheered by select British, or rather English audiences, are extremely insipid and uninteresting. In a recent speech Lord Curzon asked whether without the land monopoly and parks of the peers, England would be happier, and expressed his doubts. It would be quite as sensible to doubt whether a sound man is likely to be happier than a cripple, a free man than a slave, and a plausible argument could be concocted that the reverse is the case. It was a cardinal principle of stoicism that happiness depended on external conditions: "happy on the rack" was the ideal for the wise man. An Englishman has a wide scope for the practice of stoicism, under landlord control.

"Landlords are sometimes treated as if they were guilty of some abominable crime" the orator went on. The radicals, at any rate, do not regard the land-owner as a criminal, as they would like to multiply the land-owning class a hundredfold. It is the ground landlord who holds villages or towns in his grasp and objects to paying anything like his full share towards the cost of the armaments which he shouts for—that is the man who, to follow Lord Curzon's suggestion, may put on the criminal's cap if it fits him. Of such men Mr. O'Connor was thinking when he spoke in Montreal the other night of the "grasping curse of landlordism." The genuine country landlord, again, with his ancient airs of patronizing kindness, is attacked by the budget only as to his shooting preserves, and is arraigned chiefly for shackling the political independence of his tenants. Who calls him a criminal? He merely blocks progressive farming, while, indeed, he often makes the best of an antiquated system by his blundering but public-spirited labors. There is none of the intimate, personal relationship between the urban landlord and his tenants, such as often exists between the rural

landlord and the occupiers of his paternal acres.

"The landlord peers have deserved well, and will continue to deserve well of their country," says Lord Curzon. They "have contributed very largely to the prosperity of our country." So also the good old spectator put in a plea last winter for the House of Lords, publishing a list of about 150 eminent members to show its high calibre. The list was generously padded, to say the least, and of the truly eminent men not a corporal's guard are of the old landlord class. But it is a monstrous assertion that the hereditary monopolists have contributed proportionately to the prosperity of modern England, however much they have added to their glory. They got her into bloody wars often enough, and then the poor or new men, like Wolfe, Clive, Wellesley and Kitchener, got her out of trouble again, with an added burden of debt always to be paid from the aristocracy that Shakespeare, Bunyan, Dickens, Gladstone and the great emancipators of the spirit have sprung. The exceptions of that sort who appeared in the landlord stock have commonly earned the contempt and hatred of their own class. There can be little doubt that England will benefit from the extinction of "landlordism," whether she becomes "happier" or not. Surely, the landlords will be happier if their present burdens are so hard to bear as they say. Mr. O'Connor says that Ireland is well rid of her masters, and he seems to feel much happier over it himself than Lord Curzon and Earl Cawdor showed themselves at the passing and success of the budget.

WELLMAN'S DARING.

Should Walter Wellman succeed in his attempt to cross the ocean in his dirigible balloon, he would give the world a supreme sensation, even in these days when wonders crowd thick and fast.

In the world of aeronautics, too, his flight would mean much from a technical standpoint, as the distance across the Atlantic is 3,000 miles, and as yet no ship of the air has made an uninterrupted flight of 500 miles. The journey was Wellman's own project, although he has contracted to supply an exclusive wireless service to the Chicago Record-Herald and the New York Times.

The America is a dirigible of the Zeppelin type, 223 feet long, with two motor engines of 90 horsepower. The volume of the gas bag is 345,000 cubic feet, with a lifting capacity of twelve tons. In the event of disaster a portable lifeboat is carried, while wireless apparatus, with a range of 100 miles, is expected to bring aid from passing liners.

Wellman's plan is to proceed north-east to the Newfoundland banks and then turn directly east to the route of the northern steamship lines. The big machine is capable of making a speed of fifteen miles an hour through still air, but Wellman, by using favoring winds, estimates that he can make the passage in six or seven days. He is well provided for a longer trip by carrying gasoline for twenty days and provisions for a month.

Wellman has lived a life filled with adventure. In 1895 he went far beyond the Arctic circle in quest of the top of the globe, and during the following fifteen years made five trips to the polar regions. His farthest north was 81 degrees. In 1906 he prepared to sail by balloon in search of the pole, but the attempt was abandoned through some defect in the mechanism. In August, 1908, with three companions he actually started on the perilous flight, but had gone but a few miles when it became necessary to land, the huge gas bags shortly afterwards exploding.

As a newspaper correspondent at Washington Wellman scored frequent triumphs. He has written much on geographical and exploration topics, and has lectured extensively.

The British people will hear with pleasure and relief that General Lord Kitchener is no longer in the ranks of the unemployed.

One member of the city council thought it worth while to hear Mr. Vivian's stimulating address on municipal problems. Only one.

The picture of a hat on the woman's page of Saturday's Advertiser was printed upside down. Fashions being what they are, probably nobody noticed the difference.

Neither is the bishop's letter comfortable reading for Dr. Pyne. The bilingual schools of Essex are a reproach to his department. What does he intend to do? He can't continue to sit on the fence after such a prodigious.

A Greek post-patriot collected \$10,000 from Toronto compatriots toward building a Greek Dreadnought. This is about \$999.70 more than howler could be raised among the Toronto howlers for the gift of a Dreadnought to Great Britain.

"Kit," of the Toronto Mail and Empire, during a recent trip to England, was shown over the Canadian cruiser Niobe, and the one thing which impressed her most was that she was, while on board the cruiser, on Canadian soil. "Kit" has the right idea. Can't she drive some of her Canadianism into the Mail and Empire's head?

Mr. Maisonneville used the information he obtained as a civil servant to make war on the Bishop of London. The latter warned Maisonneville's official chief, Dr. Reaume, months ago, that the minister was virtually defying his secretary. The bishop now says that Maisonneville knew he had little to fear from Dr. Reaume, which is tantamount to saying that Dr. Reaume

viewed the conspiracy against the bishop with favor. The minister is plainly placed on the defensive, and it is time he showed his hand. What is his attitude toward the school question in Essex?

In the death of Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, the Republican insurgents lose one of their ablest leaders. The insurgent movement is called the Iowa idea, and its fathers were the senators from that splendid state, Cummins and Dolliver. Roosevelt is a newcomer, though, as usual, he has monopolized most of the limelight since he stepped on the stage.

POET AND WOMAN.

You bent above the grave and read the stone.
Where long ago I saw your quick tears start—
Some singer, unremembered and unknown,
Had woven into song his broken heart.

And then you asked if only loss and death
Moved man to truer song and brought the need
Of music's balm and that assuaging breath
Which falls so poignantly from lips that bleed.

You asked how I, who knew and mourned the dead,
Could hope for music, since its chords must spring
From death and sorrow—and I only said:
"Have I not my dead selves of which to sing?"

BEFORE AND AFTER.

The young Prince Tsai-lan, during his visit to America, welcomed criticism of Chinese customs, and retorted politely with counter-criticism of the customs of the United States.

The prince, at a fashionable luncheon in New York, sat beside a lady prominent in a rich and rather fast life.
"Princess," said this lady, "I think it's dreadful that in China a bride never sees her husband before the wedding day."
"Well," said the prince, with a grin, "here in America you never see him after it."

OUIE SO.

Here (tearing his hair)—I knew I'd find the scoundrel out!
Collector in audience—You have my sympathy, old man; I've been there myself.

ROUGH ON HER.

Scoundrel vision (staring a seagull)—How nice and clean he looks!
Boatman—Ah, ma'am, if you spent as much time in the water as he does, you'd look clean, too.

CAN SUPPORT BOTH.

Miss Gabys Deelys indignantly denies that poor little Michael would "take the money" on her. And if she makes as much as she claims as a dancer, and loves him as ardently as she protests, he need never go hungry, as many an exiled monarch has done before him.

THE CHECK TO MOHAMMED.

The great battle of Tours was fought 115 years ago—Oct. 10, 72. Tours was ever said in the front ranks of the supreme battles of the world. The victory arrested forever the progress of the Mohammedan arms in Europe, and thus saved the continent of the Christian race and the civilization for which that race stands.

There is nothing in history like the rise of the Mohammedan power. Within the single century from the death of Mohammed his followers had become a world power. With an energy that seemed to be irresistible they overcame Syria, Persia and Mesopotamia. Egypt and North Africa fell under their sway; and then, leaving the Strait of Gibraltar, they planted themselves firmly in Spain. After a brief hovering spell they overtook the Pyrenees and obtained a lodgment in Southern France. With the Koran in one hand and a sword in the other, the mighty Caliph Abdelrahman started out with a powerful Mohammedan army to subdue the whole of France. As far as the Loire everything fell before him, and it seemed that all Europe would come under Moslem rule.

In his northward march Abdelrahman finally reached Tours. His armed ranks stood like solid walls, says an old chronicler—and not far away stood other walls, the Franks, under Charles Martel. Neither Franks nor Arabs realized the importance of the struggle between East and West, Asia and Europe, the Gospel and the Koran. In a word, the civilization of the world was at stake. For five days the mighty hosts stood facing each other, and then, on the sixth day, the sun was to resound all through the day. Presently the stars came out, and with folded tents, the beaten Arabs silently stole away. Charles the Great, however, to be known as Martel (the Hammer), had crushed them forever, and the white man's civilization was saved.

THE EXCEPTION.

"What a frank and delightfully honest way Mrs. Dollinger has of talking!"
"Yes, she's a good talker. But the last time I met her at bridge she held up a heart and claimed she didn't double when she did."

THE LIMIT.

The Judge—Can you describe any specific act of cruelty on the part of your husband?
The Complainant—I should say I can! Whenever he has anything to say to me he'll call me up on the telephone and say it and then disconnect before I had a chance to talk back to him.

FREEDOM FOR THE FINNS.

Already there are several thousand Finnish people at the head of Lake Superior both in Canada and the United States. They abandoned their native country for political reasons, and they will be followed by thousands of their fellows who will not submit to the tyranny of Russian government.

THE NEED.

Rusty Rufus—Say, Tom, wouldn't it be great if you could get all de eat an' drink you wanted by jist pressin' a 'lectric button?
Tired Thomas—It shore would—if I had somebody to press de button for me.

UNAVOIDABLE DELAY.

A woman who bore the magistrate and modestly inquired:

"Your honor, can I have a warrant for the arrest of my husband? He boxed my ears yesterday."

"Certainly, ma'am," replied the judge. "I will make out a warrant on the ground of assault and personal injuries."

"Can I fetch the warrant in about a month?"

"In a month? Why won't you take it at once?"

"Please, your honor, when my husband slapped my face I took my rolling-pin and hit him on the head, so that he had

to be removed to the hospital. The doctors say, however, that he will be on his legs again in a month."

RATHER A DULL SORT.

[Sacramento Union.]
"Yes," said Mrs. Wadsworth, "the family is most interesting. John dances divinely, Tom sings like an angel, David is a famous footballer, Susanne paints with great taste."

"And Henry? Well, he's rather a dull sort of fellow, you know. He only works and supports the others."

NOT NICE FRENCH.

[Tribune.]
In the dining-room of a hotel at Nice, on a huge placard posted over the mantelpiece, you can read the following:

"Our English visitors are kindly requested to address the waiters and servants in English, as their French is not generally understood."

CATHOLICS CLAIM

POPE WAS INSULTED

25,000 Pass Resolution Condemning the Mayor of Rome's Speech.

Montreal, Oct. 16. — Twenty-five thousand Roman Catholic citizens of Montreal gathered at the Champ de Mars this evening and passed a strongly-worded resolution denouncing the recent anti-Christian speech of Mayor Nathan, of Rome. It had been planned to hold the demonstration at the Monument National, but the hall and street were so crowded the speakers could not get in, so the open-air meeting was held. Archbishop Bruchési presided, and his speech was made by his grace, Mayor Guerin, Messrs. Henri Bourassa, Hon. J. DeCarie, provincial secretary, and many others, while letters were read from other bishops of the province representing a million and a half French-Canadian Catholics.

Archbishop Bruchési said they had an undivided right to protest against Mayor Nathan's insult to the Pope, who was both their king and spiritual father, just as it was the duty of every subject to protest against an insult to their king. His grace read parts of Mayor Nathan's speech, which were greeted with cries of "a bas le Juif" (down with the Jew) from all sides of the huge crowd. His grace said the meeting represented the adhesion of a million and a half Catholics to the vicar of Christ and the Vatican.

The following resolution was adopted amidst loud cheers:

"To his Eminence Cardinal Merry De Val, Rome: Catholic population of Montreal, at immense public meeting, and composed of society of society, vigorously protest against the brutal speech of the mayor of Rome. His undivided blasphemies against Christ, His Gospel and His Church, his coarse outrages upon His inflexible star arouse deep indignation. Sentiments of unlimited devotion and ever-increasing gratitude to the Papacy, humanity's benefactor, joined and loudly acclaimed." This was immediately cabled to Rome.

BAKERS UPHELD

Judge Morson Holds That Ten-Ounce Loaves Can Be Sold.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Toronto, Oct. 17. — Judge Morson gave his decision in the test case on the new bread law this morning. Bakers were prosecuted for selling a loaf of bread weighing ten ounces, while the law required that bread be sold in loaves of at least 24 ounces or 48 ounces, and small bread under ten ounces. The bakers sold a number of loaves of small bread joined together, and called them small bread because bakers could be broken up. The judge held this was not violation of the law, and said law was not sufficiently specific in defining "small bread" and also suggested that bread should be sold not by the loaf, but entirely by weight.

TECHNICAL COMMISSION

Continued From Page One.

have examined 600 witnesses, and have secured over 5,000 pages of evidence to be submitted to the government.

Cutting Down Testimony.
Inspector Edwards laid before the commission the local arrangements and Prof. Robertson approved of them. It was held that the commission would cut this number practically in twain, and give half the number a chance to state their case.

The witnesses will be asked to give their reasons for desiring a technical school to demonstrate its usefulness. No long speeches will be given, and the commissioners will endeavor to obtain in the shortest possible way the reasons or the need of such a school in this city.

An Independent School.

A technical school, if it is established here at the recommendation of the commissioners, will be independent of all schools and colleges. It will be built altogether for the poor children over fourteen years of age to give them an opportunity to learn a useful trade, and educate them along useful lines. It will also give those intending to go to schools of science an opportunity of getting along with their studies.

The visitors left the Tecumseh House at 10 o'clock in automobiles in charge of Mayor Beattie, President Harry T. Reason, of the board of trade; Chairman Gamgane, of the board of education; Ald. Fitzgerald, Ald. Jeffries, Publicity Agent. Carrying the visitors to the city. The first place they stopped at was at McClary's east end branch; then came the London Rolling Mills, the carpshops, the Columbia Handle Works, the Peat Company's plant, and many others.

After lunch they took another jaunt for an hour to finish up as many as possible during the day.

Avoiding Evening Sessions.
It is the intention of the board to avoid an evening session on Tuesday if at all possible, and they will visit as many factories as time will permit today.

The selection of the witnesses will be left to the commission who will pick out the ones desired to speak.

Pro. J. W. Robertson, the chairman of the commission, is an old Middlesex boy, and yesterday he spent a busy day visiting old friends and acquaintances. He had little to say, but was glad to visit London once more.

Those on the commission are the following: Prof. J. W. Robertson, Mon-

Kingsmills

DRYGOODS, CARPETS

Kingsmills

This Week's Hosiery Specials

Stocks in the Hosiery Department are now complete. The wearing quality, together with fit and style, are some reasons why these weekly stocking specials are attracting more and more appreciative buyers. Come.

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE, seamless leg and foot, guaranteed fast dye and excellent for wear; all sizes. This week special, per pair 23c

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE, made of fine wool, seamless throughout; sizes 9, 9½ and 10. This week special, 3 pairs for \$1.00

DIAMOND KNEE STOCKINGS FOR BOYS are the best stockings in the world for wear and fit; all sizes. Priced according to size, per pair 58c, 62c, 67c, 75c

Some Pretty Aprons and at Little Prices Too



TEA APRONS, made of lawn, with plain frill or crossbar muslin, with neat embroidery frill. Priced at 25c and 50c

TEA APRONS, of finest lawn, with tucked frill or of dotted muslin, with lace frill and bib; very new. \$1.00 and \$1.25

SPECIAL WORK APRONS, made of checked gingham, with strap over shoulder, extra large, for kitchen wear, also made of English Prints, with large bib. Will wash perfectly and are good for wear. These are an exceptional value and will sell quickly at this SPECIAL PRICE 45c

Sweater Coats for Children and Misses

We had the white, navy, gray and fancy colors for some time, but the RED were quickly bought up. We have them again now in all the different styles. At \$1.35, \$1.75, \$2.25 to \$4.50

VERY SPECIAL VALUES IN FANCY KNIT COATS, in blue, gray, white, red and fancy effects, as red trimmed with blue; perfect-fitting, warm, soft, comfortable; all made of fine selected wool. SPECIAL \$1.35

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Kingsmills

WILL INVESTIGATE SINKING OF MAINE

Cofferdam Will Be Used to Raise Warship.



Weedon Grossmith.

Weedon Grossmith made a decidedly good impression on two fashionable audiences on Saturday, when he appeared here for the first time in "Mr. Freedy, who has a representative farce comedy of more than ordinary interest and cleverness, and delighted the critical audience which greeted it at night."

The afternoon audience, while very critical, were not so well pleased as the evening crowd. At the matinee Mr. Grossmith and his company exceeded the speed limits in presenting the play. In their desire to get through they did not consider either the acoustic properties of the theatre or the meaning of the lines, making the presentation anything but satisfactory. Although the audience was not large, it had paid its money in good faith, and was deserving of consideration. As a matter of fact, the comedy was put on in less than two hours in the afternoon.

"Mr. Freedy and the Countess" is an English society play. The Countess of Rushmore is married to a rakish fellow who has a penchant for dancing. Of course, an element is one of his favorite forms of diversion. His wife, a forgiving soul, allows him plenty of rope, but, in despair, plans to elope with another man, her friend, Mr. J. Boushall. They go to the apartments of Mr. Freedy, when Mr. Boushall discovers that a wealthy relative is dying, and he must hurry to his bedside. While away he contracts a marriage with a ward of his immense property. Mr. Freedy then has the entertainment of the countess on his hands for a day or two. In the meantime, he secures a maid for the countess, and looks after her comfort as best he can. Freedy has a love affair of his own, and his rival starts all manner of stories about him, and it looks as if he were in for a serious time. However, the whole affair is cleared up, and the countess returns to her husband, much sadder, but apparently wiser. Her husband is repentant also, it would appear.

The eccentricities and the drolleries of Mr. Weedon Grossmith are immense. He is an interesting personality, and all that he says or does is funny to the extreme. He is equipped with some clever lines in the play, and makes the very best of them.

Miss Granville, who plays opposite to Mr. Grossmith, is a Junoesque lady, of striking figure, and much ability. As the countess she scored, and her gowns and hats are the talk of the female portion of the audience. She is an actress of marked ability, and is admirably cast in her present role.

The other characters were well taken. The plan of the board provides for the using of a cofferdam of interlocking steel pilings within which the wreck is first to be exposed by unwatering and afterward to be removed by bulkheading and floating the un-damaged portion and by hoisting the damaged portions piecemeal; all

work to be done by hired labor and the purchase of materials in open market, using the same now on hand and hiring other plant necessary. It is expected that the wreck will be exposed to view this winter in time for Congress to decide regarding the actual disposition of the wreck. It will be necessary to make such further appropriations as may be necessary to deposit it in deep water."

Engineers Not Yet Selected.

The army engineers who will have charge of the work have not been designated yet. In line with the President's desire to remove all doubt as to the cause of the explosion, full publicity will be given to the work as it progresses. Besides the army engineers, there will also be an officer of the United States navy present during the work on the wreck. The army engineers will, however, be supreme, and the others will be there merely out of courtesy.

The cofferdam method consists in building the huge box of steel piles about the wreck and then pumping the water out. This water-tight box is 415 feet long and 275 feet wide at the widest place. It will leave 50 feet clear on all sides of the wreck, and this will take in the turret of the Maine which was blown off by the explosion.

As the water is pumped out and the wreck begins to show, photos will be taken of the huge mass of steel and these will be shown and explained to newspaper correspondents or others interested in publicity.

The greatest care will be taken by the army engineers not to disturb any portion of the wreck until the whole has been carefully examined and analyzed. Then the badly wrecked portion, which comprises about one-third of the battleship, will be raised in pieces at a time. The remaining two-thirds will be bulkheaded and floated if possible, and if not, dismantled and removed piecemeal. The army engineers will recommend to Congress that the entire wreck be transferred to deep water, and there have a decent formal burial.

MARINE.

The surplus of sailors and other classes of men who work the big freighters, is generally all along the lakes. A sailor who shipped out of Cleveland a few days ago, reports that there are 150 men in the waiting-room there. The laying up of the wild carriers early in the season is generally conceded to be the cause of the over supply, but there has been other causes.

The harvest season in the north-west, which usually plays havoc with the upper lakes offices in their endeavor to supply men for the boats, is said to have had no perceptible influence this year. Larger numbers of men than in former years have drifted from other employments to the lakes. All during the summer large numbers of college men have been working on the boats, but with the opening of the schools this class has diminished.

It is reported that the winds are clearing the upper lakes of the smoke from the northwest forest fires.

The steamer Coruna, her damages received in the collision with the Smeat-on having been repaired.