

London Advertiser

Founded in 1863.

ADVERTISING BUILDING,
191-193 Dundas Street.SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition:One week, by carrier..... 10c
One year, by carrier..... \$5.00
One year, by mail, outside city, \$2.00

TELEPHONE 3670

Private Exchange, connecting all departments. Nights and Holidays.
Business Department..... 3670
Editors..... 3671
Reporters..... 3672
Job Printing Department..... 3673

[Entered at London Postoffice for transmission through the mails as second class matter.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

THE ANGRY WEST.

Every elector in Canada, particularly in Ontario, ought to have such information as Mr. Turfitt, M. P., of Assinibola, Sask., imparted in his address at Hyman Hall. The relations between Eastern and Western Canada constitute the most important question in national politics, and it is essential that people in the East should try to comprehend the western point of view. From personal experience the member for Assinibola gave an unvarnished description of conditions which are too serious to be ignored in the East by the pretence that party politics is behind the angry protests from the prairie provinces. There are today 45,000,000 bushels of wheat still in that country, of which 20,000,000 bushels are unthreshed, and 8,000,000 "wet and tough." All the elevators in the wheat country, and in Port Arthur and Port William are overflowing. If last year's crop of 175,000,000 bushels, of which 20,000,000 bushels were unthreshed, so outstripped the railway and elevator facilities, what will be the plight this year with a crop of 250,000,000 bushels, the estimated yield under normal weather conditions?

But the market problem is as serious as the transportation problem. Where is a crop of 250,000,000 bushels to be sold? The United Kingdom last year imported only 208,000,000 bushels of wheat from the whole world, and will only absorb a fraction of Canada's surplus this year. Other export markets must be found. The nearest, the best, the natural market is the United States. The price of wheat there is from 10 to 15 cents a bushel higher than the price in Canada nearly all the year round, but the Canadian farmer has been denied the boon by the defeat of reciprocity. A great proportion of the western wheat crop will have to be exported to the south because it cannot be absorbed by other markets but every bushel of it will have to pay 25 cents in customs duties. The western grain grower willingly purchased his manufactured goods in Eastern Canada, paying his share of taxation for the protection of the industrial interests, but when he asked only permission to sell his own products to the best advantage he was denied the privilege. He is angry and no wonder. As the millions taken out of his pocket by the defeat of reciprocity would have been largely spent upon the products of Eastern Canada, those manufacturers who opposed the agreement were short-sighted in their own interest.

Mr. Turfitt admitted that the prairie farmers were angry, but he deprecated the use of the word secession, and declared that the grain-growers would cling to constitutional methods of remedying their grievances. When the next election comes, and the prairies will have their just representation, they will strike a blow that will smash the present Government.

PORCUPINE.

Porcupine, the gold mining camp of Northern Ontario, has permitted the world a glance at its treasures. The throwing open of the gates to all who cared to enter was almost unprecedented. Men who have put millions into the development of their properties, do not care to have their work hampered by the curious. It is not likely that the mines will be unitedly taken down the bars again, and permit the investigator to have free access to the veins where the free gold appears. Before the recent celebration eminent experts had been refused admission to one of the largest mines, and the impression went abroad that the directors were averse to investigation, which in the light of after-events appears to be glaringly absurd.

Porcupine has abundant faith in itself. An Advertiser representative, who accompanied the newspaper party that visited the camp recently, was impressed with the gallant effort that had rebuilt the camp upon the ruins of the first town of South Porcupine, into a community, which, while lacking the paint and decorations, would rank high among the Western Ontario towns of 2,500 persons.

The camp has been dignified by the presence of Government officials, who have voiced their well-grounded hopes for the future of the camp, by the scientists, who are the coldest-blooded critics of all, by the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars before any stock had been offered for sale. The banks have erected substantial buildings, the hotels are away above par, though they lack licenses. The suggestion of permanency is further found in the solid houses where good men have brought their good wives. And the Pled Piper might entice an army of children—the best of all signs of continuance—were he to come from the woods and blow his pipes.

Many imagine a gold mine a hole in the ground from which ore is taken in barrow lots, a sort of indifferent in-

dustry. The newspapermen who saw the mighty Dome stamp mills, a sort of combination of a great grand stand, a theatre and a steel mill, suddenly came to know that gold mining has its most important and extensive processes above ground. A cluster of buildings surround the mills of the Dome. The Hollinger is rearing just as great an equipment. Half a dozen other mines are producing. Underground, there are miles of tunnelling to be traversed. Porcupine, as a whole, has reached the producing stage.

Dropped at lightning speed down a hoist two or three hundred feet deep, the visitors found drifts and cross-cuts diverging in many directions. Some of the mines had as much as 4,000 feet of tunnelling, and any that have actually gotten into development work have at least 1,800 feet. Veins of quartz as wide as thirty feet were shown to the inspectors. Some one body is pointed out as bearing \$100 to the ton, while another will go as low as \$4 or \$5. The average is brought about by taking the different grades, and after bulking their values, dividing them.

The ramifications of the gold mining industry at Porcupine have brought 10,000 people into the immediate district. The town has excellent facilities, good railway connection, orderly streets, and there are farmers coming in to take advantage of the rich market the camp affords. Porcupine has many problems ahead, but anyone who comes to see at first-hand the signs of the brilliant recovery from the fire of less than one year ago, can scarcely think that the mining camp is a fools' paradise, and that the gold will soon "pete out." Rather are the signs that it will be one of the world's richest permanent gold camps.

WINNING ARGUMENTS IN B. C.

A glance at the issue of the Victoria Colonist on the eve of the Provincial election, throws some light on the results of the following day. Here are a few of the "arguments" addressed to the electors of the city:

Do you approve of the policy which has secured the construction of a new transcontinental railway of which Victoria is one of the termini?

Do you approve of the development of Vancouver Island by railways?

Do you approve of the \$3,000,000 Government block in Victoria?

Do you approve of the establishment of a provincial university?

Do you approve of the establishment of a Normal School at Victoria?

Do you approve of the dedication of Strathcona Park to public uses as a pleasure resort?

Do you approve of the construction of highways to make Vancouver Island one of the greatest pleasure grounds in the world?

Do you approve of the continued pressure upon the Dominion Government of the claims of the province for Better Terms?

Do you approve of the establishment of great railway terminal facilities at Victoria?

Victoria voted overwhelmingly for the railways, the Government block, the university, the normal school, the park, and the pleasure ground. From the house-tops the Government cried to the people to gather at the public trough. This must be the swill-pail era of politics in British Columbia as in Manitoba.

Capt. Scott found coal near the South Pole, and most people will be disposed to let him keep it.

We are all glad to see the Thames wake up every year, but why will it insist on setting out of its bed?

Lloyd George's much-reviled budget has produced a record surplus. The way in which that man confounds his critics is almost cruel.

Sir James Whitney has flatly refused to introduce the merit system into the civil service. He instinctively bristles at any suggestion of reform.

A reciprocity agreement with the West Indies will be welcomed, but every argument for it would be ten times stronger when applied to the United States.

Correspondents are once more reminded that no letters will be published unless accompanied by the writers' real names. The identity of a writer who does not wish his name published is never divulged.

The Labor Gazette is obliged to steer clear of party politics. Otherwise the editor in discussing the cause of the rise in food prices in Canada would have included a very patent one—the food combines.

Mr. Hanna now explains that when he described Mr. Rowell's temperance plank as a joke he was thinking of Dr. Hossack's temperance plank. It is a lame excuse, but let it pass. Mr. Hanna knows when he has made a blunder.

Mr. Rowell says that the municipalities should have representation on the hydro-electric commission, which spends their money. There is not a valid argument against the contention, but the commission in its present form is too useful an engine of party patronage to be voluntarily altered by the Government.

BLAKE AND BURKE.

[Manchester Guardian.]

Tonching the likeness of the late Edward Blake to Edmund Burke, which has been several times commented on, a correspondent points out to me that the likeness was not in profile only, though—barring his spectacles—he might have sat for the famous Reynolds profile portrait. In the House, Blake was rather like Burke, too—over-ample and diffuse. He was, however, he used to be taken about to show English audiences in the stormy times of the eighties that an Irishman

and Home Ruler was not necessarily a statistic and a failure.

UNREST IN THE NEAR EAST.

[Punch.]

"Look 'ere, 'Liza Mullins, did you say as I'd collared the fanner yer lost?"

"Nothink of the kind! Wot I said was as I 'ave found it if you 'adn't helped me to lok for it."

A DISCOVERY.

[Patron Free Press.]

"What good do you suppose the discovery of the South Pole has done?"

"I don't know exactly. But offhand I should say that Amundsen has at least found one place where the roads aren't forever torn up for repairs."

TRY A CELL.

[Revelstoke Mail-Herald.]

Wanted.—A furnished room in the neighborhood of the court house.

MODEST CHAP.

[Victoria Week.]

The editor of the Week wishes to call special attention to this department, which is conducted by an English gentleman, a 'varsity man of high attainments.

TALKING TO ARNOLD BENNETT. [Arthur Guiterman in Life.]

Dear Mr. Bennett, we love you excessively. Scorning pretences, you write so expressively. Fame is the shrine of her sacred Acropolis. Treasures your tales of your Stafford Pentapolis. You are a master, and that is no petty sense.

Curbed, as a rule, by a different reverence, so, when you lecture on fiction—why, blow it all! Don't make believe that you think that you know it all! Others have sunk in the slough you are falling in.

Where is the sense or the value of walling in. Genius and Art (and a beautiful world it is!)? Flague on your "Schools" and their priggish absurdities!

What! must we banish our Dickens and Thackeray, Dray poor old Pegasus off to the knacker's?

Smother Dunlop, whom our infancy grew upon. Look up Sir Walter for bookworms to chew upon? No! While we honor your vigorous Realists.

Nature has made us Romantic Idealists. Since in the woods they discarded their hairy tails. Men have been sadly addicted to fairy tales.

Haven't their marvels and triumphs been brought to be Mainly through dreamers of things-as-they-ought-to-be?

Why is our fancy so lively and intellectual? Please, can't we be just a little romantic?

When one is rearing an epic or serial Facts are—such excellent building material!

"Life is our text!" shall we cry to the gallery? Life is a wilder romancer than Malory.

Life, by example and precept admonishing. Truth is a Universe. Have you a chart of it?

Great is your credit for mapping a part of it. Then Mr. Bennett with all your facility. Haven't you monkeyed with Improbability?

"Buried Alive!" Ah, I'm glad that you snook of it. You're a Romanticist, that is the joke of it!

TAKES THE TRICK.

[Petersboro Examiner.]

Hon. J. W. Hanna, head of the Provincial License Department says Mr. Rowell's "banish-the-bar" policy is a joke. Without expression of opinion, it is suggested to Mr. Hanna, that the "joker" often takes the trick.

PROVIDENCE.

[Copper.]

God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform; He points his footsteps in the sea, And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines Of never-failing skill, He treasures up his bright designs, And works his sovereign will.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take; The clouds ye so much dread, Are big with mercy, and shall break In blessings on your head.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust him for his grace; Behind a frowning providence He hides a smiling face.

His purposes will ripen fast; Unfolding every hour; The bud may have a bitter taste; But sweet will be the flower.

Blind unbelief is sure to err, And scan his works in vain; God is his own interpreter, And he will make it plain.

AN INDIANA CHICKEN "SHOWER" [Greenfield Cor. Indianapolis News.]

A novel "shower" for a newly-wedded couple was given last night to Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Keats. It was called a "chicken shower," and each of the eighty guests presented the couple with a live chicken. They received 80 hens and two cockerels, enough to stock their farm.

A PRESENTATION TO MR. F. W. McLAREN

Wortman & Ward Official Given a Handsome Travelling Bag.

Mr. F. W. McLaren, mechanical superintendent of the Wortman & Ward Company, Limited, for the past two and a half years, has severed his connection with the firm, and the employees gathered together to bid him farewell, and at the same time to present him with a handsome travelling bag, as a token of appreciation of the many kindnesses shown by him.

Mr. James Colbourn expressed the feelings of the staff, while Mr. Charles Gilbert made the presentation.

Mr. McLaren made a very brief reply, and thanked all for their cooperation.

DEAD IN BATH TUB.

New York, April 2.—Joseph Orlando, a crack quarter-mile bicyclist, who had hopes of going to Sweden with the American Olympic team, was found dead in a bath tub this morning. It is believed that he became over-heated, took a cold bath and died of shock. He was 30 years old.

FAIR PLAY FOR WEST

Continued From Page One.

had half a million population each, and a thousand people coming every day. With steam plows breaking up thousands of acres, the railroads had not kept pace with the development. The result was that they were choked up, and the farmers found themselves this year unable to get their stuff out.

The Loyalty Cry.

The Government said: "We can't give you the American market, as that will make you disloyal." If there had been a good year in the West, the wheat crop last year would have been 225,000,000 bushels instead of 175,000,000, and the blockade would have been worse. Mr. Borden wanted the farmers to sell in Great Britain, so as to be loyal, but Mr. Turfitt pointed out that Great Britain never consumed more than 200,000,000 bushels a year, and with the ships laden with British manufactures going to South America, England would always buy a good portion of her wheat in the Argentine.

This year, with ordinary conditions, Canada would grow 250,000,000 bushels of wheat, and he asked, what was to be done with it?

United States Wheat.

Mr. Turfitt explained how it was that the United States both bought and sold wheat. It was nearly to the limit as an exporting country, and anyway Canadian hard wheat would always command a higher price in the United States than the soft wheat of the United States, as it made the best blend of flour. Never in one year that he had lived in Assinibola had there been a time when his constituents couldn't draw wheat across the line and get 10 to 20 cents a bushel more.

"Do you think the west is going to stand for that for all time?"

Losses to Farmers.

The speaker gave instances of farmers who had lost huge sums on the growing of flax and showed where they could make big money out of barley were they not kept out of the American market. In regard to the allegation that American settlers were the agitators, Mr. Turfitt said that he had 1,500 former residents of the United States in his constituency. Most of them were Scandinavians, who spoke good English and liked Canadian law. If a vote were taken tomorrow, outside of the question of reciprocity, not one per cent would vote for annexation. There was throughout all the west a strong and bitter feeling over the injustice it was suffering, and it might bring about a condition he did not like to contemplate. But they wanted to get fair play by constitutional means. They meant to get there just the same.

Elevators Full.

Every elevator at Port William and Port Arthur was full to the roof, and only million bushels of grain lay unthreshed in the fields. Eight million more was threshed, but wet, with not a dry elevator in the west that was not filled. When the warm weather came, some of the wheat could be threshed, but millions of dollars would be lost if there had been reciprocity much of the grain could have gone out over the American roads. The Canadian roads simply could not handle the crop.

Speaking of the advice of the Government to go into mixed farming, he showed how the defeat of reciprocity hurt the cattle business. A rancher had 200 head of three and four year old steers that he sold to an exporter to be delivered at a certain railway station at a certain time. Before the day arrived twelve of these steers strayed away and across the border into Montana. The Montana Cattle Association had a mutual arrangement with the Alberta Cattle Association by which strayed cattle were taken care of and the Montana association paid for rounding up these twelve cattle, shipping them to Chicago, paying all expenses, even to the exchange, and remitting a check for the net amount coming to the owner. The rancher found to his surprise, that for the twelve cattle that had strayed away he had got eight dollars a head more than for those he delivered to the nearest station.

Attitude of the Railways.

Criticizing the railroads for opposing reciprocity, Mr. Turfitt pointed out that the C. P. had a line from Moose Jaw to Minneapolis. On the line from Port to Minneapolis, it got no bonus but paid for everything; on the Canadian section

it was heavily bonussed, and yet it charged shippers on package freight on the Canadian side 30 to 50 per cent more than those on the American side. He said he would welcome Jim Hill lines into Canada, especially if they would cut rates as the C. P. R. did on the lines they built into the Hill territory.

Inconsistent Financiers.

He scored the financiers for loaning the money of Canadian farmers in the United States and then refusing the right to those farmers who owned the money to sell their produce in the United States. As to the cry that the working-man would suffer, he asked them if any of them had noticed prices tumbling down since the election. He proceeded to show how the Canadian artisan would profit from free trade in food products. The millers and packers were making huge profits for themselves and the consumer had to pay. He then attacked the implement manufacturers, who were competing with every country under the sun, except in Canada.

As an instance of the discrimination that was possible under the high protection in Canada, he told of a United States farmer who had bought a Cock-shutt steam plow on the other side for \$590. A few years later he moved to Weyburn, Sask., and as he liked the plow and was farming on a big scale, he thought he would buy another. He went to the agent at Weyburn and was quoted \$700. In the face of that, was it any wonder that the west demanded that the implement manufacturer stand a cut in duty? Another complaint was that cement was costing \$1.25 and \$1.35 a barrel, and they could get the equal from the cement mills of the near-by United States mills for 80 cents, but the duty amounted to 80 per cent. They were being held up by the throat. The difference was not going to the country, but to Sir Max Aitken, who organized the combine and who, with his associates, took at thirty million dollars a profit. Why should everybody have to pay through the nose to make a few men multi-millionaires?

Fell Fighting for the People.

The Liberal party had gone down in a good cause, but the people could not be fooled all the time. If not under the name of reciprocity, it would come as larger markets or free food, for the policy would win. He believed that the Government was worrying more over how they would quiet the west than over anything else. He did not like the word "secession," and they would win by constitutional means, for he did not believe that the final verdict of Ontario was 72 to 12 against larger markets.

Asked by a gentleman in the audience as to the lumber question, Mr. Turfitt pointed out that by changing the interpretation of the present law, the farmers of the west were paying 25 per cent more duty.

A Splendid Hearing.

Mr. Turfitt was accorded a splendid hearing, the only interesting thing being those of applause, and Mr. Philip Pocock well expressed the feeling of the gathering in moving a vote of thanks. As a manufacturer, he said, he had always believed in reciprocity, and he believed Ontario should take a broader view and vote for the prosperity of the west. He congratulated the Liberal Club on bringing so late an exponent of western views as Mr. Turfitt, and he expressed his own pleasure with the member's visit. Mr. George S. Gibbons, in seconding the motion, said the speech of the evening was the most convincing argument for reciprocity that he had heard either before or since the election, and he believed that had Mr. Turfitt been in Western Ontario before last September, this part of the country would have made a better showing. He was more convinced, more certain and more enthusiastic than ever over the Liberal policy. The vote was carried with great applause, and Mr. Turfitt, in reply, expressed the hope that all Western Ontario would have an educational campaign next season. He offered to assist in every way possible. The meeting then closed with cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Turfitt.

BILL MAKES RADIALS INTERCHANGE TRAFFIC

Rival Companies Must Give Running Rights to One Another.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 3.—"Where there are in the same municipality lying contiguous to one another, two or more electric street railway systems, owned or operated by different corporations, it shall be the duty of each corporation to afford to the other all reasonable facilities for the interchange of traffic and running rights over its lines."

This is the substance of a bill passed by the railway commission of the Legislature this morning. It was introduced by Mr. W. K. McNaught, of Toronto, and although the main idea is to compel an interchange of traffic between the Toronto street railway and the civic car lines, it applies generally to all communities and highways of the Province.

Mr. R. J. Fleming, general manager of the Toronto Street Railway Company, was on hand, and said: "There is no particular opposition to the bill, as far as we are concerned, except that we look upon it as an outrage on the rights of the Toronto Railway Company. It is a complete reversal of the policy practiced by the city against the radial lines in past years, when the city refused to allow an interchange of traffic between them and our company."

The bill provides that if corporations fail to agree upon the terms of interchange, the Ontario railway and municipal board shall arrange such terms. A clause was added by which the law will not come into effect until such time as the Lieutenant-Governor in-Council makes it so by proclamation.

in-Council makes it so by proclamation study of Uncle Tom. See the street parade at noon.

The Princess Theatre.

Irene Gold, "the girl with the band voice," who appears at the Princess Theatre, is a completely new voice, yet it is sweet and pleasing. The foot juggling by Wm. Tyler is clever, and together with the pictures, completes a programme of more than usual strength. The balcony is now open and affords a splendid view of the pictures.

FIRE NEAR PARKHILL

Home of William McArthur in East Williams Was Burned.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Parkhill, April 2.—The home of William McArthur, in East Williams, was completely destroyed by fire, which it is believed started from an overheated stove. Mr. McArthur awakened to find the front part of the house, where the stove was, in flames, and he barely had time to awaken his family and get out before the whole structure was ablaze. Only a very small portion of the furniture was saved.

THE SINGING OF CORNS

RELIEVED IN A NIGHT

Never slit your boots—that doesn't cure the corn. Just apply that old standby—Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It acts like magic, kills the pain, removes the corn, does it without blisters or scar. Get the best—Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, the sure relief for callouses, bunions, warts and corns. Price, 25c. As substitutes are dangerous, insist on getting Putnam's only. Sold by druggists.

Its Annual Visit.

There has never been so lavish and adequate a production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as that which Mr. Martin will offer amusement lovers at the Grand on Saturday, matinee and night. The scenes, which are large enough to fill the most spacious stage, could not easily be improved. The company is a splendid opportunity for a wide range of emotional acting.

About the surest means of controlling coughs and colds is by the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. This treatment loosens the cough, allays the irritation and inflammation and thoroughly overcomes the disagreeable symptoms. The success of this medicine has given rise to many imitations. It is only natural to suppose that the original possesses merit of an unusual degree.

IMITATIONS ABOUND

Every one shows the dealer a larger profit, but none possess the flavour of

"SALADA"

or give the same satisfaction to the tea drinker. Black, Mixed and Green. Sealed lead packets only.



His Master's Voice

Call Phone Number 2832

And let us send to your home a hornless Gramophone for a free trial. Prices, \$20.00, \$32.50, \$52.00, \$65.00, \$100, \$130, \$150, \$250.

The Williams Piano Co., Limited

194 Dundas Street. Opposite Advertiser.



OVER 5000 RECORDS TO CHOOSE FROM

Victrola \$20.00 to \$300.00

Beautiful Easter Music

Double Sided Victor Records, 90 Cents for the two

16008 CHRIST AROSE Haydn Quartette

16178 JESUS CHRIST IS RISEN Haydn Quartet

16408 THE HOLY CITY Harry Macdonough

THE NOBLE CRUCIFIX

BY CARUSO AND JOURNET

89054—CRUCIFIX Faure

74037—LES RAMEAUX Marcel Journet

Hear these Beautiful Sacred Records on the Famous Victrola, at the nearest dealer's today!

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO., Limited

MONTREAL.

W. McPHILLIPS' PIANO STORE IS THE HOME OF THE

VICTOR VICTROLA IN LONDON

Call and hear the latest records by the world's greatest artists.

WM. McPHILLIPS, 189 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

in-Council makes it so by proclamation study of Uncle Tom. See the street parade at noon.

The Princess Theatre.

Irene Gold, "the girl with the band voice," who appears at the Princess Theatre, is a completely new voice, yet it is sweet and pleasing. The foot juggling by Wm. Tyler is clever, and together with the pictures, completes a programme of more than usual strength. The balcony is now open and affords a splendid view of the pictures.