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LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1910.
AFTERMATH OF THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Professor Marshall, of Cambridge University, the foremost living British economist, wrote some years ago:

"Progress is most rapid in those parts of the country in which the greatest proportion of the population are the sons of workingmen. For instance, the beginning of the manufacturing era found social distinctions more closely marked and more firmly established in the South than in the North of England. In the South, something of the spirit of caste has held back the workmen and the sons of the workmen from rising to posts of command; and the old established families have been wanting in that elasticity and freshness of mind which no social advantages can supply and which comes only from natural gifts. There are not a few towns in the South of England whose decadence within living memory can be traced in a great measure to this cause."

The results of the recent election confirm these words. The fundamental distinction which Professor Marshall noted cuts across Great Britain as never before. Feudal England and modern England stand face to face. The industrial progressive North ranges itself on the side of the Government. The South and Midlands, except in Devon and Cornwall, where Nonconformity is strong, bend to the power—too often the tyranny—of the landlords. As the London Nation puts it:

"We (the progressive party), have the Britain that has always been right; they (the reactionists), have the Britain that has always been wrong. Roughly speaking, we have the makers and distributors of our wealth; they the spenders and manipulators of it. We hold the staple trades—cotton, woollens, iron, steel, tin-plates, engineering; they the smaller ones, backed by the great parasitic speculative class, with its immense appanage of domestic or semi-domestic labor, which has found the funds for this movement of its working centres. * * * Southern England and Wales won nothing in modern politics. It has neither the courage nor the steadiness of which a winning life of battle is made up."

The English newspapers are flooded with stories of intimidation in the rural districts. Mr. Lloyd George said in a speech a few days ago:

"I have had letters within the last few days from people in the villages saying that there was a perfect Reign of Terror there, and that agricultural laborers were afraid to vote. I should like to ask what right has any landowner to ask either a farmer or an agricultural laborer to vote in return for the land he gets to cultivate. In Ireland the tenant farmers were charged because they were intimidating the landlords, with boycotts and the like. Mark the difference. A tenant farmer intimidating a landlord is guilty of a crime; a landlord intimidating a tenant is a patriot."

The London News prints scores of letters giving circumstantial evidence of the truth of these charges. "The country folk," says the News, "are terribly helpless targets. The petty tyranny of the village is a thing hardly to be conceived, except by those who have lived under it." "Over great spaces of country," says the London Nation, "all forms of intellectual persuasion, even the crudest, were abandoned in favor of a direct invocation of terror and a vote for the peers was extorted by every form of social pressure. Money and beer flowed like water, and hired bullies made their appearance in every constituency. Sir Henry Norman tells a really terrible story of the election of poor men in Wolverhampton for the Liberal bill, and the dismissal of workers of known Liberal opinions. From all parts of the rural districts come reports of the dismissal of employees on large estates as a minatory hint to vote against the budget." The Manchester Guardian says:

"At this election a great proportion of the county electors are voting under the threat of dismissal and destitution if their votes should confirm the Liberal Government in power and sanction the policy of the budget. When men as much under the check of a tenacious conservatism as the Dukes of Portland and Sutherland go as far in the way of menace as they have ventured to do, and when a comparatively obscure and absolutely unknown potentate like Lord Sherborne goes a great deal further, one readily understands what must often be done by the obscure owner of a few remote parishes, whose dependents have not the protection of a reporter's pencil."

"The new method of collective intimidation allows individual intimidation, if difficult, to be dispensed with. The big employer of rural labor just gives notice to his workmen that should the present Government be again returned to power he will be forced to curtail his staff, and so on. Thus the law is, though not the spirit, of the law is

observed, and yet a terribly powerful weapon is used." From all parts of the country come demands for the amendment of the election law so as to prevent the forms of intimidation practiced in this election. Other sorely-needed reforms are the abolition of plural voting, and the holding of all elections on the same day. But these objects will never be attained under the present constitution of the House of Lords, or until the veto of that chamber is limited or abolished.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED?

Mr. Borden and his followers must take either horn of the dilemma: if they are sincere now on the naval question, they were insincere ten months ago.

Ten months ago the Opposition voted unanimously for a resolution pledging Parliament to begin the construction of a Canadian fleet as soon as possible.

Today the leader of the Opposition demands that the construction of a Canadian fleet be not undertaken until the country has been consulted and has approved.

Ten months ago Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster declaimed against the policy of money contributions to the mother country for naval defense.

Today they ask that \$20,000,000 be given to the mother country at once.

Ten months ago, the German war scare was at its height. The British Government had suddenly accelerated its programme on the supposition that Germany had stolen a march in naval construction. A wave of excitement rolled over the empire.

Today there is no ground for alarm. It is now known and admitted that Germany's programme has not been accelerated. The members of the British Government measure the British people. In the critical year, 1912, Great Britain will have 20 Dreadnoughts to Germany's 12. No one pretends to dispute this statement.

Ten months ago "in the midst of alarms," the Opposition professed to be satisfied with the project of a Canadian navy. Three months ago Mr. Borden was still satisfied. What has happened in the meantime to give him and his followers an honest and valid reason for a change of front?

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The royal commission, over which Lord Balfour of Burleigh presides, appointed to investigate the trade relations between Canada and the West Indies, is about to resume its labors—this time in the islands. The matter is engaging not a little attention in the United States, where the problem is regarded as a political one for the mother country, an economic one for the islands, and both an economic and a political problem for the Dominion. As a Boston paper, the Monitor, views it, without the phenomenal rise of Canada, it is at least doubtful whether Great Britain could, in the long run, have checked the natural economic tendency of the islands in the direction of the United States. Now it is no longer a question of choosing between a declining market in the mother country and an increasing one in the United States, for prosperous Canada showed a way out of the dilemma within the bounds of the empire.

The Boston paper is of the opinion that the Panama Canal will be an important factor in drawing Canada and the West Indies closer together commercially. It says:

"The West Indies cling to Great Britain just long enough to make a new imperial combination possible by which the mother country, the self-governing daughter nation and the time-honored crown colonies are enabled not only to safeguard and to consolidate but to develop their individual interests. It is the certainty of the construction of an interoceanic canal that puts an entirely different complexion on the imperial value of the West Indies, and such has been the economic and political growth of Canada that the value of the islands dominating the eastern entrance to the canal concerns the Dominion in larger measure than the mother country. Evidently this new imperial factor, introduced by the construction of the isthmian canal, points to a far greater share for Canada in the governance of the empire than can be gauged at the present time."

The class in this country who jibe at "Little Englanders" are "Little Canadians" on the navy question.

Wall Street appears to be at its old game of depressing stocks to discredit or avert anti-trust legislation.

Paris is more excited over the premiere of Rostand's new play than over the effects of the flood. Which means that Paris is herself again.

The Kingston Standard crows like a bantam rooster over the conversion of the Conservative papers to its view of the naval question. The Standard is perfectly correct in saying that they have turned a somersault.

All the provincial governments, except Manitoba's, approve the Dominion Government's proposal to appoint a technical education commission. The Roblin-Rogers combination is not expected to sanction anything the Laurier Government does—even in Manitoba's interests.

The Hamilton Herald unconsciously condemns the Ottawa Opposition when it says that "Conservative members have been sounding public opinion between sessions and have discovered that the Laurier-Borden (naval) policy of last year is less popular than they thought it would be." The Herald might as well say plainly that they have not been actuated by conviction and principle.

The United States Government has given Germany the benefit of the American minimum tariff, but is still

considering whether Germany's colonies shall be included in the arrangement. This means that Canada will not have the same favor merely because Great Britain is given it. The American Government will regard this country as if she were a separate nation. Germany adopted the same attitude toward Canada, but it is to be hoped for the sake of good neighborhood that Washington will not repeat Berlin's mistake of trying to penalize the Dominion on account of the British preference.

WANT TO KEEP HIM.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—Rev. Dr. James E. Barclay will not leave St. Paul if money will keep him. The managers have decided to give him an assistant and let him do as much or little as he likes himself, provided he remains. Without a definite offer, they also gave him to understand that his salary would be made pretty much his own figure. He now gets \$8,000, and two years ago was given a present of \$75,000.

HE TOOK HIS CUE.

[Vancouver World.]
Texas now proudly announces the marriage of Miss Maude Cue and Mr. Alex. Cumber. After which Cupid had cholera morbus.

WHAT A CIRCUS PAYS.

[Springfield Republican.]
The Ringling Bros., dominant in the circus arena, are reported in Baraboo, Wis., to have divided \$1,000,000 as profits of the season of 1909, \$900,000 of which represented the profits of the Barnum & Bailey show; and the balance the net earnings of the Ringling Bros. show. This year the Adam Forepaugh-Sells Bros. show will be added to the above, making the record circus combination in this country.

NOT SERIOUS.

[M. A. P.]
She—So your grandfather lived to be over a hundred, Thomas? What did he eventually die of?
Thomas—I don't quite remember, miss, but 'twas nothing verra serious.

HORSE RACING.

[Victoria Times.]
One might as logically argue that a specially excellent quality of fowls will be the result of a recent cock fight held in the immediate neighborhood of Victoria (of which the provincial police, of course, knew nothing) as that an improved standard in horsemanship is the product of most of the racing meets held in Canada.

A DIFFERENT MATTER.

[Good News.]
Mother (looking over her boy's shoulder)—Your spelling is perfectly terrible!
Little Son—This isn't a spelling lesson. It's a composition.

STICK TO THE FARM.

[New York Sun.]
"Stick to the farm," says the President to the wide-eyed farmer boy.
Then he hies him back to his White House home.
With its air of rustic joy.
"Stick to the farm," says the railroad king.
To the lad who looks afar,
Then hies him back on the double-quick
To his rustic private car.
"Stick to the farm," says the clergyman
To the youth on the worm-fence perch,
Then lays his car to the ground to hear
A call to a city church.

A DIFFICULTY AVOIDED.

[Scottish American.]
Sir Wilfred Lawson, in his recently published reminiscences, has a story of a clergyman who expressed his unqualified detestation of the Athanasian creed.
"What," asked Sir Wilfred, "do you do on the days when it is appointed to be read?"
"Make the curate read it," he replied.

A VOTER AT LEAST.

[Human Life.]
Aune Spintley—I hope that your opinions uphold the cause of our sex, Mamie, and that you believe that every woman should have a vote.
Mamie—I don't go quite so far as that, but I believe that every woman should have a vote.

HIS TRADE MARK.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
"I wish you didn't have such a flat and plebeian nose, papa," said the aristocratic young daughter of the plain old merchant.
"That's the mark of the grindstone, my dear," replied the plodding old man.

WHY PAT WAS WORRIED.

[Scottish American.]
An Irish soldier who had suffered much during the South African war was sent back to England to recuperate. He arrived at London looking very ill. Just as he stepped from the train one of his friends rushed up to him and said:
"Well, Pat, I'm glad to see you're back from the front."
Pat looked worried. "Begorra," he exclaimed, "I knew I was gettin' thin, but I never thought you could see that much!"

A PLEASANT CHANGE.

[Exchange.]
Mrs. Newrich—Oh, dear, no. My husband don't have to be in business no more. He's just a gentleman now.
Mrs. Bluffer—That must be a pleasant change for him.

DISSIPATED SHEEP.

[Exchange.]
Mr. Foolish—Why are sheep the most dissipated animals?
Mr. Silly—Because they gambol all their lives, spend all of their time on the turf, many of them are blacklegs, and all are fleeced in the end.

SENSIBLE LUNATIC.

[Exchange.]
Tramp (to lunatic looking through asylum gates)—Hi, sir, can you tell me where this here road goes to?
Lunatic—Well, I don't know where the road goes to, but it's here every morning when I come down.

TWO KINDS OF OIL.

He was anxious to purchase a birthday gift for his wife, and, as he liked pictures and as the walls were rather bare, he soon hit upon the form which his present should take.
"Where, shall I find something really nice in oils for the dining-room?" he asked of an assistant at the co-operative store.
"On the third floor," began the assistant; then he paused and looked doubtfully at the inquirer. "Did you mean a painting or something in the sardine line?" he asked.

Do You Need Shaking?

Like a Stove Choked With Ashes

You have probably noticed how much more briskly the fire burns when fresh fuel or shaken. You doubtless remember, too, how much more briskly you used to get around when you were in your teens or twenties.

The cases are parallel. You are like the fire that is choked with ashes. The coils which compose the body are constantly dying and being renewed. Then there is the indigestible part of the food to be removed. This clearing of the body is the duty of the bowels, kidneys and skin. When any of these organs fail to do their work properly, the system becomes clogged and the fire of life burns low.

There is an increasing tendency towards constipation, kidney trouble and poisoned blood as one grows older. In most cases, the need is felt of something to regulate these vital organs.

"Fruit-a-tives," the famous fruit medicine, does this perfectly. It acts directly on the liver, increasing the flow of bile and causes the bowels to move regularly and naturally. "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest of kidney regulators, overcoming the tendency to congestion of the kidneys and strengthening these organs. "Fruit-a-tives" also stimulates the skin to renewed action.

By their combined action on bowels, kidneys and skin, "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the system free of all poisons and renews the vigor of youth.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25 cents—or may be obtained from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

\$1,000 TO DREDGE THE RIVER THAMES

City Council Decide to Place This Sum in the Estimates.

THE CEMENT CONVENTION

Mayor Beattie's Action in the Matter Was Indorsed by Council.

There was considerable routine business at the city council meeting last evening, and the session was very late. Some of the debates on trivial questions were somewhat heated, and sharp criticisms were the order of the day.

The sum of \$1,000 will be placed in the estimates for dredging the river and estimates of the cost of a dredge will also be obtained.

When the report of No. 2 committee was read there was a clause setting aside \$1,000 for dredging purposes. Ald. Morgan moved that the clause be amended to allow figures and estimates of the cost of a dredge being obtained. He pointed out that a suitable dredge could be secured for a small sum, and the city could save money every year by doing the work itself.

Ald. Richter thought that legal advice should be obtained as to what rights the city had on the river before any money was expended.

Ald. Eckert and Ald. Underwood moved that the clause be referred back. However, after a couple of divisions, Ald. Morgan's amendment carried.

The bylaw governing junk areas was so amended as to include the parcel owned by R. J. Young & Co., at the south of Philip, adjoining the London and Port Stanley Railway, and other lands to the west.

A special meeting of the council will be held to consider the bylaw appointing Engineer Sifton as free-trimmer.

Septic Tanks.

Mr. Willis Chipman, of Toronto, reported that the Government was prepared to make a recommendation regarding septic tanks, about which there was some talk of litigation, and stated that at a meeting of the municipal council interested would be held in Toronto shortly.

On motion of Ald. Saunders, Mayor Beattie was authorized to attend the meeting.

Ald. Rose, on a question of privilege, stated that he had been misinformed as to where the clothing for the firemen had been manufactured last year, and that R. J. Young & Co., and said that he wished to correct a wrong impression given the aldermen.

Cement Convention.

Mayor Beattie explained the part he played in inviting the Canadian Cement and Concrete Association convention to London, and the course he pursued was ratified.

A communication was received from the London Horticultural Society, commending Ald. Morgan's suggestion for a parks commission.

Arch Black, sen., Geo. C. Dobie, jun., J. Loughlin, A. E. Burwell and John C. Beattie applied for the position of assessors' clerks.

L. No. 72 asked for the free use of the city hall for Feb. 13. Granted.

The G. T. R. engineers and firemen asked for the free use of the city hall for a ball room, No. 2.

A Fixed Assessment.

The London Foundry Company asked for a fixed assessment of \$5,000. No. 1. Squire Taylor made charges against Weigh Scales Clerk Dean, and Market Clerk Maker, No. 3.

E. I. Jones and others complained of the smoke nuisance from the power-house, No. 2.

A. Greenlees and others petitioned for street watering on Wellington street, between St. James and Grosvenor street, No. 3.

City Engineer Graydon wrote advising against the free use of the city hall being granted for balls, etc., owing to the excessive lighting bills, No. 1.

A Wolf asked for a rebate on a cigarette license, No. 3.

Offer of Property.

George White & Sons wrote offering to west and property to the city. Manu-facture committee declined.

Tennant & Campbell, on behalf of Miss Rebecca Ferguson, wrote notifying the city that Miss Campbell had given on the street, breaking her leg, for which the city would be held responsible, No. 2.

Henry W. Schaefer and others petitioned for street watering on Grey street, between Colborne and Maitland streets, No. 3.

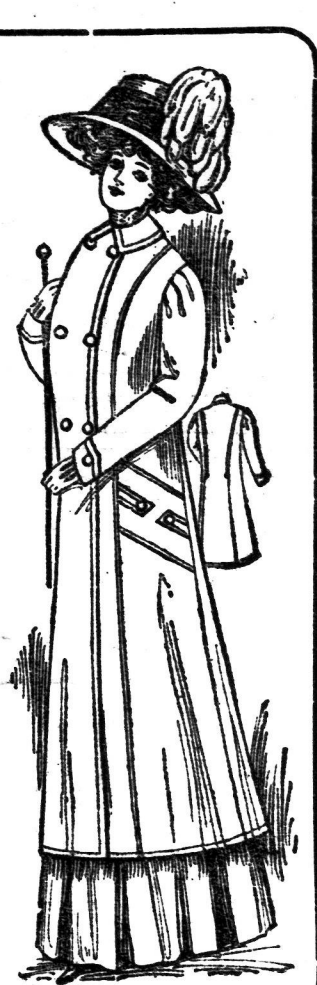
City Engineer Graydon recommended that the Dundas and Richmond streets pavement be resurfaced, No. 2.

Those present were Mayor Beattie, Ald. Richter, Underwood, Stevenson, Eckert, Ashplant, Fitzgerald, Jeffries, Rose, Saunders, Tancock, Morgan, Pocock, and City Clerk Baker.

CHAPMAN'S Stock-Taking Sale

\$18.00 Coats Stock-Taking Clearing Price Now \$9.00

These are high-grade Winter Coats, in the very latest styles, long semi-fitting models of handsome quality broadcloth, in blue, green, brown and taupe. Worth up to \$18.00, choice now \$9.00. See window.



The second week of our Stock-Taking Sale brings out many small lots of merchandise that are highly desirable because of the unusual low prices. In many instances the quantity is too little to advertise, but the bargains are here for those who want and are well worth coming for.

Green price tickets are on stock-taking lots.

Longcloth
Bleached Longcloth, No. 55, absolutely pure cotton, for fine underwear. sale price, yard 10 yards for \$1

Heavy Round-Thread Factory Cotton. Special 8 1/2c yard, 12 yards. \$1.00 250 yards Heavy Bleached Twilled Sheet, 72 inches wide. Special, yard 25c

Pillow Cases
Hemstitched Pillow Cases, sizes 40, 42 and 44. Special, 18c each, or per dozen \$2.00

Embroideries
At 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c up to \$2.40 a yard. Our most successful sale of these Embroideries continues Wednesday and following days of the week. Women who know, tell us the prices are lower in this sale than in any previous sale, and judging by the large sales the big majority must think so, too.

Men's Underwear
Stanfield's warranted pure wool unshrinkable Undershirts and Drawers, every garment stamped "Truro," which means the regular dollar quality. Our regular price all season was \$1.00 a garment. Broken now because of the Stock-Taking Sale. Each78c

Girls' Hudson Bay Coats-- 6 to 10 Years--at Half

All of the Hudson Bay Coats that we have for young girls 6 to 10 years will be half price today. Snug and warm, with heavy linings. All-wool blanket cloth, in dark blue with red pipings. Mothers know that such blanket coats are rare value at half price.

4 to 6 years. 6 to 8 years. 8 to 10 years
\$5.00 for \$2.50 \$6.00 for \$3.00 \$8.00 for \$4.00

Mill Ends Lawn and Nainsook on Sale Wednesday

Again this year we cleaned up a big lot of mill ends of White Lawns, suitable for fine waists and children's dresses, and nainsook, madapollam and cambric for fine underwear. These are in useful lengths of 1 to 10 yards. Sale starts Wednesday.

Mill ends of Lawn, worth 15c and 12 1/2c a yard, length from 2 to 10 yards. Per yard 9c
Nainsook, Madapollam, Cambric and Lawn Mill Ends, worth 20c, 18c, 15c. Per yard..... 13c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

YOUNG WOMAN SUICIDES BY WAY OF THE FALLS

Deliberately Wades in Until Swept From Feet and Carried Over Cataract.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 8.—A young woman, thought to be Miss Beatrice R. Snyder, of Buffalo, committed suicide here yesterday afternoon by walking into the river just above Prospect Point and going over the American Falls.

As her body swept over the brink of the cataract she turned her face towards those on the bank and smiled.

A park policeman, John Shalading, was talking to Milton A. Parker, of White Haven, Pa., when the young woman first appeared on the path leading to the river bank. They paid little attention to her until she began to run toward the river. It was too late to interfere. Without a moment's hesitation she waded into the stream. She turned and smiled toward them and continued to move rapidly to deep water. In an instant she was whisked from her feet and went careening toward the brink of the falls. As she passed out of sight she was still smiling.

GOOD FOR THE BERRIES

Byron Fruit Growers Anticipate Big Crop—Snow Helpful.

At a meeting of the Fruit Growers, held at the home of A. Garthorn, at Byron, on Friday evening, orders were given for 175,000 berry boxes for this year.

The growers claim that the snow has been a great benefit to the fruit crop in this section. Small fruit has not looked so promising for years.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 18, a meeting of the growers will be held in Byron Town Hall. Everybody will be welcome.

INDIANS IN UGLY MOOD.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 7.—According to advices from Chulucpa, Mexico Indians in that vicinity are in an ugly mood, and an uprising is not improbable. Colonists report a number of cattle driven away by the Indians.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLEVIATES ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

Mortgages

Taken on City and Farm property at the lowest current rates. No charge for inspection or renewal on maturity.

LIBERAL TERMS OF REPAYMENT

Loans completed promptly and with the strictest privacy.

Application forms and any information you desire mailed free on request. Write us.

Incorporated 1864. Assets over \$11,500,000
The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co.,
442 Richmond St., London.
366 Talbot St., St. Thomas.

Huron & Erie

THE FAMOUS

Rayo Lamp

Once a Rayo user always one

The RAYO LAMP is a high grade lamp sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more but there is no better lamp at any price. The Burner, the Wick, the Chimney-Holder—all are vital things in a lamp; these parts of the RAYO LAMP are perfectly constructed, and there is nothing known in the art of lamp-making that could add to the value of the RAYO as a light-giving device. Suitable for any room in the house. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agent of

The Queen City Oil Co. Limited

TORONTO.

Perfection Oil Heaters, Oil Cookstoves and Rayo Lamps Are Sold at

J. A. Brownlee's Stove Store

385-387 TALBOT STREET.