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The London Advertiser Printing Co., Limited.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26

THE OHIO DISASTER.

The appalling stories from Ohio and Indiana may be modified by later dispatches. Estimates of the loss of life made in the excitement of the moment by those on the scene are likely to be exaggerated. But making allowances for this the disaster is the worst of the kind since the flood at Johnstown, Pa., in 1889, when the collapse of a dam swept away nearly 5,000 lives, and millions of dollars' worth of property. The present calamity is far more widespread. The State of Ohio, which has suffered most, is interlarded with rivers, mainly tributaries of the Ohio, and all have been swollen by abnormal rainfall. Apparently scores of cities, towns and villages have been swept by the raging waters. Many thousands of persons have lost their belongings, and are in need of instant relief. To a single stricken city, as at Johnstown, Galveston, and San Francisco, aid could be rushed from all quarters, but to succor immediately scores of communities is a problem in organization which all the resources and goodwill of the country cannot solve. Even if the waters subside at once the train of misery will be terrible.

The conditions that produce floods of this kind are uniform over the continent. On a much smaller scale, the same difficulty exists in Western Ontario as in Ohio. The disappearance of the great forests has removed the salutary check on the sudden rush of waters down the river channels. In the western prairie country, where rivers are few, the cyclone is the enemy; in the well-watered east, it is the flood. Governments are being forced by disaster into policies of forest conservation. They should go further and in every practicable way encourage reforestation in settled communities where much land is suitable for tree-growing if for nothing else. A system of dams and retaining reservoirs would also do much to prevent the damage annually inflicted by the Grand, the Thames and other Ontario rivers. This must be a provincial undertaking. Cities and towns try to protect their own property from floods, not always successfully, but the prevention of floods is a work beyond them.

ONCE MORE ON THE CURVE.

Many years ago a certain Conservative newspaper was an advocate of free trade. When Sir John Macdonald introduced his National Policy of protection, the editor was not staggered. He is reported to have said: "It is a d— sharp curve, but we can take it." And it was taken promptly. We refer to this bit of ancient history only to illustrate the facility with which the Conservative party and the conservative press can take a sharp curve. If there is one characteristic of the party more prominent than another it is the promptness with which it can change the planks in its political platform to suit the exigencies of the moment.

The Conservative naval policy has been marked by inconsistency from its inception. First, it was a Canadian navy pure and simple. Then, when the Liberal Government proposed a Canadian navy, the Conservative party at once voted against it, and wanted an appeal to the people before anything should be done. Then when Mr. Borden became premier he turned his back on Mr. Borden's Canadian navy, and now proposes a contribution of money to the wealthiest country in the world.

But not only is the Conservative naval policy inconsistent with itself, it is inconsistent with their policy of Canadian protection. In advocating protection, one of the strongest arguments has been the plea that it encouraged and developed our own industries. No longer should Canada be the dumping ground for the manufactures of other countries. Everything used in Canada should be made in Canada. Tell the protectionist that a manufacturer with a home market of seventy or eighty millions of people could make a better article and sell it cheaper than a manufacturer with a small market like Canada, and that the Canadian consumer was entitled to some consideration; the answer was prompt and emphatic. Where is your loyalty to Canada? we were asked. If the Canadian consumer has to pay a little higher price for a short time, surely he will be glad to do it when he is building up our industries, and developing our own resources. Our people have the energy and the skill to make anything we need; only give them the chance. Let us spend Canadian money in Canada. Put up a high tariff wall, Canada for the Canadians.

But now an argument is needed to bolster up a naval policy of tribute

instead of co-operation. And so the plea of "Canada for the Canadians" is laid away on the shelf for future use. Canadians have not nearly so much energy as we thought they had. They cannot build ships. They cannot manufacture guns. They cannot construct docks. And that is not the worst of it. We used to think we were a very loyal people, ready to die for the empire. We could sing "Rule Britannia" and take off our hats to "God Save the King." Well, we can still sing, but we are not prepared to do any fighting. We cannot man any ships—either Canadian or British. The fact is, we can neither fight nor work. We are a very feeble people. But we are imperialists; we will stand by the flag; we will rally to the defence of the empire in this the day of her emergency. So we will borrow some money from her; and make her a present of the money. And, of course, we will pay her the interest on the money we borrow from her. Keep Canadian money in Canada? Not now; send it to Europe to build ships; spend it anywhere except in Canada.

Do the Conservatives really think that Canadians are such a mean-spirited, feeble folk? Perhaps some of them do; doubtless some English manufacturers think so; possibly, Mr. Winston Churchill thinks so. But the average Canadian, be he Conservative or Liberal, has a better opinion of Canadians. Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster had a better opinion of Canadians a few years ago, when they spoke for, and voted for, a Canadian navy. Major Beattie was a staunch Canadian a few years ago. Why this change?

Is it part payment of the price demanded for their help by the men who were opposed to giving any aid to Britain; who thought we owed her nothing; who boasted that they had to shoot holes in the British flag in order to obtain justice for the oppressed? So another sharp curve must be taken. The National Policy of the Conservative party is now "Little Canada."

BUILDING WARSHIPS IN CANADA

In October, 1909, our local contemporary affirmed that "patriotism would gather more closely about battleships built in England," and it declared for the building of them in Canada even though it would cost more money.

Today it denounces the proposal to build battleships in Canada, and makes this confession:

"We are not sure what type of ship we had in mind in October, 1909. The naval question in Canada was comparatively new at that time and we may have been misled by the then Laurier Government in believing that our facilities for building battleships of whatever class were radically different from what now appears to be the fact."

Our contemporary has, of course, dutifully turned a somersault after its leader, and it would be perhaps unneighborly to remind it too often or forcibly of that performance. It tries to hide behind Mr. Churchill's assertion that a Dreadnought plant in Canada would cost \$75,000,000, and asks whether The Advertiser and "its Liberal co-agitators" favor this expenditure. Expenditure by whom? Our contemporary talks as though a shipbuilding industry in Canada must be a public enterprise, paid for by Canadian taxpayers. Does it not know that if the Laurier Government's plan had been carried out, a shipbuilding plant would have been established in this country by a great British firm, free of charge to the Dominion? In consideration of getting contracts for the building of four cruisers and six destroyers to cost \$11,250,000, the firm of Cammell, Laird & Co., of Birkenhead, who have built scores of warships for the admiralty, agreed to erect a plant at St. John, N. B., out of their own pockets. That plant could easily have been enlarged for the building of Dreadnoughts, when Canada wanted them. But the Borden Government returned the check for \$100,000 which accompanied the Birkenhead tender, and reversed the policy to which Mr. Borden and his supporters in Opposition had pledged their faith.

Mr. Churchill's estimate of \$75,000,000 for a Dreadnought plant assumes that there are no plants in Canada at present capable of producing any part that goes into a Dreadnought, whereas the steel industry of Canada has reached such a development that it could be readily adapted to battleship-building. It would not be necessary for the Canadian people to spend a dollar in a Dreadnought plant to build Dreadnoughts in this country.

Why is it that everything can be made in Canada but a warship?

It is characteristic of the Turks to begin to fight effectively after they have lost the war.

The Ottawa Government is boasting of its valor, and going cap in hand to the Opposition for supply.

And now the professional loyalists and imperialists attack the Laurier naval policy on the ground that it will cost too much!

Mr. Rowell says the Ontario Opposition will fight till Christmas for a decent factory act. The Liberals at Toronto and Ottawa are in a fighting mood, and they have policies worth fighting for.

Twenty years from now the Little Colonials would be still crying that Canada could not build warships, were it not for the fact that Canada will

be building all sorts of ships long before then in spite of them.

The St. Thomas Times saw an argument for the Borden naval policy in the reported hovering of foreign airships over British soil. The logic of this was not clear, but it becomes merely comic in view of the discovery that excited patriots in England imagined they saw airship lights when they only saw Venus, now at the height of her splendor.

KEEP ON WRITING.

[Toronto Star.]
The Liberals contend all along that the Borden plan was weak because it provides only for cash and not for men. The Churchill letters strengthen that position. We hope Mr. Churchill will keep on writing letters.

HER PLANS.

[Judge.]
Soubrette—Which divorce colony are you going to?
Star—I haven't been able to find out which has the best bureau of publicity.

LEARNING ENGLISH.

[Manchester Guardian.]
It is a mistake to think that a foreign country in any one part of that country. At least you must not assume that your native accent may always be trusted to cover your acquired provincialisms. When in Edinburgh, a few days ago, writes a correspondent, I fell into the hands of a German barber who had spent 25 years in Scotland trying to pick up English. Alas! his first words to me were: "I didn't think you was to have such a braw day." Presently he started me with a mighty "Michty me!"—this with reference to the alleged German airships. "It is the most awful nonsense you can ever hear."

One of his observations gave me unalloyed pleasure. "Vy," he asked, should German want to fight England? No reason, at all, I agreed; but perhaps it was England she was thinking of, he said. "No, no," but of course, I count England in vit Scotland—which is clearly the patriotic thing to do in Edinburgh.

HER TENDER SYMPATHY.

[Kansas City Star.]
A society girl in Newton is quoted as saying: "Mother is so crippled with rheumatism and it is hard to see her do the week's washing that I just can't bear it. I always go shopping on washday."

RUSHED.

[London Evening Standard.]
"Why do you live in that house in the middle of the day?" asked the magistrate.
"Well," said the accused, "I had several others to cover that evening."

GREAT GUESSING.

[Washington Star.]
A man who undertakes to tell exactly what he is going to do and how he is going to do it, has to be a wonderfully good guesser.

A DIPLOMAT.

[Sidney Bulletin.]
Lady—You are the worst-looking tramp I ever saw.
Sassy Sam—Madam, it is the precincts of uncommon loveliness which makes me look so horrible.

Lady—Jane, give this poor man something to eat.
CHANGING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.
[New York Tribune.]
The announcement of the British Secretary of State for War concerning aeroplanes suggests that one of the national anthems of that country may presently be rewritten, or at least provided with a variant, so as to run "Britannia Rules the Air."

KEEPING UP THE SIMILARITY.

[Stray Stories.]
"That boy of mine," remarked Smith extravagantly, "is the genuine article. He's all wool, you can bet."
"Shouldn't wonder," commented Jones. "I notice that he shrinks from washing."

WARREN HASTINGS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

[London Correspondence, Manchester Guardian.]
I believe that not a single one of the inscriptions on commemorative tablets at Westminster has escaped criticism or challenge on some point of detail. But what shall be said of the astounding statement on the bronze plate placed in the floor of Westminster Hall yesterday? It reads:

On This Spot

Warren Hastings stood for His Trial, 1788-1795.

No wonder the great governor-general was weary of the business at the end of those seven years! The fact, of course, is that the opening scenes of the impeachment—familiar to everybody through Macaulay's purple patch and to a lesser number of people through the description in Fanny Burney's diary—were enacted in Westminster Hall, and presumably Hastings stood during part of the time. Apart from the historic tradition, the use of the great hall was necessary because the Commons claimed the right of full attendance as a committee of the whole House. The prolonged business of the trial, however (lasting in all 145 days), went forward year after year in the House of Lords, the great hall being requisitioned once again when the Lords delivered judgment on April 23, 1795. It is odd that Lord Curzon, the prime mover in the affair of the tablet, a stickler for epigrammatic accuracy, should have permitted so ludicrous an inscription to have gone through.

A NEW TIME TABLE.

[Lippincott's.]
"When does this ferry run, Uncle?" asked the would-be passenger.
"Dis ferry, Marster," said the old man, "she runs at quarter arter, half arter, quarter to and at."

AN APT QUOTATION.

[Manchester Guardian.]
One may doubt whether there has ever been a more apt quotation than that made by a correspondent of the New York Evening Post in a recent issue. In connection with Captain Oates' last words—"I am just going outside, and may be some time"—he recalls the following passage:

"In your patience ye are strong; cold and heat ye take not wrong; When the trumpet of the angel blows eternally's evangel, Time will seem to you not long."

The lines are by Mrs. Browning.

THREE SCORE LOST AT PERU, INDIANA WABASH OVERFLOWS

Hundreds Face Death All Night Clinging To Roofs of Homes.

Currents of Muddy River Ten Feet Deep Are Racing Through Streets.

[Canadian Press.]
Peru, Ind., March 26.—Death faced hundreds of persons who at dawn today were clinging to the roofs of buildings, where they sought refuge from the flood which last night swept in from the overflow banks of the Wabash River, drowning within a few minutes probably 90 persons.

The prospect at daylight was distressing. Currents of muddy water from ten to twenty feet deep were racing through the main streets at twenty miles an hour. The water, however, was then believed to be receding slightly.

Mayor Marooned.—Among those marooned was Mayor John J. Krutzer. He was sick at his home when the flood rushed in on the city, and was unable to escape before the water surrounded his home. He came to the city hall, where he was taken to the office of Mayor Thomas Kreuger, superintendent of a lighting plant.

Food and clothing for five thousand persons, sent from nearby towns during the night, had arrived to points within two and three miles.

At daylight currents of the water running between the business houses, by ordinary sidewalks. Three motorboats had been brought on interurban trains from Winona Lake, 50 miles away, and with these boats it was thought that not only food and water might soon be taken into the city, but also that the survivors might be rescued.

Bodies Swept Away.—No one was able to estimate the number of drowned, because of the many bodies that had been carried down the river and because of the submerging of the streets before the water came up, but the city officials agreed that the fatalities would not be less than three scores.

At night long, while the city was in darkness because of the cutting off of the gas and electric light supply, men, women and children, and in some instances famished, who had crawled out of their homes, waited for daylight to bring relief.

Easter Exams in St. Peter's School

The following are the results of the Easter examinations at St. Peter's school. The names are in order of merit.

Grade VIII.—Basil Coakley, Katie O'Hara, Charles Kilgallen, Anna Lawless, Irene Cox, Lizzie Clark, Vincent Callaghan, Charles Fennell, Thomas O'Hara, Helen Keenan, Margaret Corcoran, Marie Warburton, Leo Kenny, Rose Collins, Annie Mascheri, Grace Warburton, John Broderick, Leo Girard, Jerry Hayden, Tom Chung.

Grade VII.—John Johnson, Tom Kilgallen, Angeline Dwyer, Jack Sansone, Leona Kergus, Mike Sansone, Helen Coughlin, Jack Manley, Francis Cassin, Wilfred Lewis, Thomas Fenech, Margaret Ziller, Mary Ploye, Roy Garman, Tom Boon, Josephine Mascheri, Ada Sweeney, Fergus Murphy, Vera White, Josephine Cardella, Evelyn Mullins, Bertha Gardiner, Nicholas Fontana, Irene Moffat.

Grade VI.—Harold Foley, Eleanor Dwyer, Dorothy Mullins, Madeleine Moir, Frank Elliott, Philip McGinnis, Josephine Catalano, Antoinette Baranitz, Margaret Mascheri, Mary Webb, Willie Kilgallen, Daniel McNeil, Mary Mascheri, Gordon O'Brien, Harold McNeil, Thomas Steele, Michael Sansone.

Grade V.—Thomas O'Hara, Leo Donohue, Leo Callaghan, Thomas Guthrie, Guy Lombardo, Agnes McIntyre, John Moran, John Reid, Clifford Kergus, Margaret Pensa, Roy McEllister, Glen McEllister, Philip Macdonald, Clifford Delaney, Leo Donohue, Frank Brizila.

Grade III and IV.—Mary Dwyer, Bessie Theut, Edward Killingsworth, Josephine Sansone, Marie Pocock, Kathleen Battie, Kathleen Dwyer, Philomena Latella, Benjamin Flaherty, Edward Lindsell, Hazel Steele, Alfred Murphy, O'Meara, Anna McNeil, Frank Merlino, Joseph Latell, Ambrose Flaherty, Charles Elliott, Margaret Ball, Frank Morlin, George Delaney, Jack McLean, Madeleine Noonan, Ambrose Clark, Angeline Mascheri, Rose Dunn, Edward Henry, Kathleen White, Helen

Don't Diet Yourself TO DEATH TO CURE DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. IT ISN'T NECESSARY.

While it is necessary for the dyspeptic to abstain from rich, greasy, highly seasoned food, it is useless and dangerous to deprive the sufferer of a full supply of good nutritious food sufficient for the needs of the body.

Weakening the body will never remove dyspepsia, on the contrary, all efforts should be to maintain and increase the strength.

Burdock Blood Bitters will increase the strength, and at the same time enable one to partake of all the wholesome food required, without fear of any unpleasant after results.

Miss Martha A. Brooks, Gagetown, N.B., writes: "I have been troubled with indigestion for more than seven years, have tried several doctors and different medicines, claiming the power to cure, but all without success. Having heard of the many cures effected by Burdock Blood Bitters, I decided to give it a trial. I have taken only one bottle, and that one has done me more good than all the other medicines I have used. My appetite, which was very poor, is now good, and I can eat most everything without any disagreeable feelings."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure one ailment.

ACHE

Is the cause of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure all while Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They never hurt the stomach, do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Donnelly, McLeod Coles, Lena Merrill, Thomas Noonan.

Absent—Armond J. enech.

Part II.—Nellie Forbes, Clifford Collins, Tony Merlino, Willie Faber, Margaret Marpell, Joseph Donnelly, Loreto White, Thomas O'Hagan, Helen Cavanagh, Freddie Rowe, Dorothy McCarty, Annie Baratta, Crawford Lewis, Cecil Killingsworth, Margery Rehder, Carlo Perone, Ila Elliott, Bertha Majorana, Willie Gallagher, James Mascheri, Rose Furman, Edward Moran, Alphonso Merrill, Lancy Gardiner, Sheila O'Hara, Madeleine Hevey, Julia Kallenback, Helen Mullins, Carmen Lombardo, Emmanuel Famularo, Rose Catalano, Vernon Donohue, John Juliana, Tony Fontana, Lena Moran, Dan Kargas, Jack Antanac, Minnie McGinn, Tony Sansone.

Senior First—Margaret Crumey, Kathleen Fowler, Eugene Murphy, Lena Da More, Victor De Marca, John Masino, Lui Fenech, Lebert Lombardo, Margaret Dwan, Joe Antoinac, Helen Hevey, Catherine Ruff, Thomas O'Flaherty, Frank Fontana, Tony Sansone, Tim Donohue, Willie O'Brien, Margaret Dwyer, Joe Aubomond, Francis Henry, John Baratto, Earl Gardiner, Teresa Coyne, Frank Grey, Hubert Guthrie, Charlie Gardiner, Philip Pocock. The four last missed the examinations.

Easter Exams at St. Mary's School

The following is the result of the Easter examinations in St. Mary's school. The names are in order of merit:

Grade VIII.—Elsie Jensen, Kathleen Jenkins, Rhoda Scanlon, Pearson Dunley, Mary McGregor, Mary Harding, Leo Walsh, Irene Phalen, Ralph Cloghsey, Dan McCaughey, Leo Lenahan, Leo Kennedy, Wilfrid Addison, John Kennedy, Walter Flynn, Agnes Mingo, Theresa Wilson.

Grade VII.—Basil McDonald, Joseph McConn, Madeleine Larkin, John Coffey, Lizzie O'Neil, Frances Cloghsey, Jos. Garceau, Margaret Henry, Theresa White, Archie McPhee, Irene Flanagan, Phyllis Lyle, Jos. Harding, Agnes Harrison, Rita Smyth, Denis McRae, Thomas Christopher, Regina Carly, Joseph McConn, Bert Carlin, Kathleen Kinsella, Madeleine Fitzgerald (absent).

Grade VI.—Andrew McGuire, Percy Jones, Jos. O'Donnell, Leo O'Leary, Gerald Barkwell, Mary McLaughlin, Santa Miles, Maudie O'Rourke, Wilfrid O'Donnell, Walter Lenahan, Gerald Loughlin, Jack McGuire.

Grade V.—Hazel Jensen, Edith Rankin, Dympha Garceau, Ernest Jensen, Santa Mascaro, Marguerite Delaney, Philomena C. Howe, Clement Flood, Richard Christopher, Mary Lee, John Neil, Louisa White, John McCaughey, Gordon Lane, Gerald Henry, Frank Graham, Julia Dibb, Lizzie Lammpan, Maudie Allen, Irene Murphy, Gladys Blancy (absent).

Grade IV.—Jas. O'Donnell, Thomas Carson, Peter Ock, Joseph Tobin, Agnes Lenahan, Alma Connor, Cecilia Hay, Merlyn O'Donnell, Edward Clark, Margaret McGuire, Kathleen Mingo, Agnes Cloghsey, Mabel Flynn, Thos. Neiligan, Helen McLaughlin, Leonard Carrigan, Victor Miles, Chester Orendorf, John Murphy, Emmet Flanagan, John Dibb, John Walsh, Marie McAtlen, Lora Carson, Anna O'Meara, John Blancy, James White, Irene Lee, Francis Sherlock, Nora McGee.

Grade III.—Byrne Carly, Marie Garceau, Fred Warcup, Madeleine Graham, Josephine Young, Myrtle O'Leary, Margaret Christopher, Fred Graham, Bessie Allen, Cecilia Tobin, Cassimer Noutly, Jack Rourke, Mary Bishop, Mary McRae, Della Lammpan, Veronica Cloghsey, Louise Fitzmaurice, Haze Smyth, Mary Henry, Joseph Fitzmaurice.

BRONCHIAL COUGHS

result from inflammation of the delicate bronchial tubes which clog with mucus—pneumonia easily follows.

SCOTT'S EMULSION works wonders in overcoming acute bronchitis; it stops the cough, checks the inflammation, and its curative, strengthening food-value distributes energy and power throughout the body.

Inist on SCOTT'S for Bronchitis.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario 12-50

Something New LIPTON'S COCOA

At Your Grocers. Try a 10c. Package.

GIRLS! GIRLS! SURELY TRY THIS! DOUBLES BEAUTY OF YOUR HAIR

All You Need Is a 25 Cent Bottle of "Danderine"—Hair Gets Lustrous, Fluffy and Abundant at Once.

Immediate?—Yes! Certain?—that's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a Danderine hair cleanse. Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

A delightful surprise awaits, particularly those who have been careless, whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff, cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use of Danderine, when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair, and lots of it, surely get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and just try it.

If you do your own typewriting

you will be interested in the typewriter of light touch.

With the Monarch Typewriter, light touch is a matter of typebar mechanism, simplicity, balance and a something that mechanical men call a creeping fulcrum. Never mind the technical description. The fact is, and it is a fact admitted by other typewriter makers, that

The Monarch has a wonderfully light touch

Of course, it has the other essentials of visible writing, adaptability to all kinds of writing, and splendid durability.

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TWO GOOD THINGS De Jong's Gloria Cocoa De Jong's Cooking Chocolate

WINDMILL BRAND

Pure, Rich, Delicious Flavor

DE JONG'S COCOA FACTORY, WORMERVEER, HOLLAND

None of Londoners Hurt in Omaha

In a wire to The Advertiser, James R. Dewar, of Omaha, Neb., a former Londoner, states that so far as he has been able to learn, all former Londoners there escaped injury in the windstorm that recently devastated that city.

He also gives a list of other former Londoners resident there, as follows: Mrs. Theodore Gradmann, Mrs. George Victor, Thomas M. Smith, Robert A. Smith, William Frank, Church, and William Whittaker.

Thomas M. Smith and Robert A. Smith, mentioned in the foregoing, are sons of J. D. Smith, 498 Dufferin avenue, this city.

Operation on Winnipeg Man Awaiting Trial For Murder.

[Canadian Press.]
Winnipeg, March 26.—Walter Eves, awaiting trial for the murder of his paramour, Mrs. Hancock, was operated on yesterday for the removal of a darned needle from the vicinity of

Van Climbs Up On Top of Big Mogul Engine

London passengers on the train from Owen Sound today saw the unusual spectacle of a big freight van standing on top of a Mogul engine at Listowel.

Owing to an early morning fog, the engineer on a special way-freight, northbound from Stratford, drawn by Moguls 2051 and 2074, failed to see freight No. 2442 standing on the main line in time to stop his train.

The long freight was carried into the standing train with force enough to pick up the van and land it on top of the leading Mogul, No. 2051.

Engineer Gilzean and his fireman escaped unhurt, and the crew of the freight happened by the merest chance to be out of the van at the time. The car ahead of the van had a big hole punched in it, and the line was torn up so badly that the London train had to be sent around by way of Guelph.