

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY — WEEKLY
TELEPHONE CALLS.Business Office107
Editorial Department134
Job Department178
The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are re-
quested to favor the management by
reporting any irregularities in deliv-
ery. Communicate with the Circula-
tion Department or phone 197.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

THE IRISH COUNCIL BILL.

It was a dramatic moment in the life of the mother of parliaments when Mr. Birrell rose yesterday to outline the Government's Irish policy. It revived in the memory of the British nation two historic scenes within the same walls. The first was the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill of 1886, and the second his last attempt, in 1893, to pay what he believed to be England's debt of justice to Ireland.

The first bill created a schism in the Liberal party which has not been healed to this day. The second bill, adopted by the House of Commons and thrown out by the House of Lords, was soon followed by the downfall of the Liberal Government and the exclusion of the Liberal party from office for ten years. What effect upon the same party will this present measure have? Conjecture on this point intensifies public interest. Three of the strongest men in the Campbell-Bannerman Ministry, Mr. Haldane, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Asquith, are outspoken opponents of home rule, but they have apparently decided to support a measure which falls far short of home rule in the Gladstonian sense.

Mr. Gladstone's bill of 1893 provided for a creation of an Irish Parliament consisting of a legislative council and legislative assembly, both bodies being on an elective basis. The council was to be chosen by electors owning or occupying land or houses of the rateable value of more than £20. The assembly was to consist of 103 members returned by the ordinary parliamentary suffrage. The Irish parliament was to make laws in subjects relating exclusively to Ireland, except in matters of peace and war, public defense, treaties and foreign relations, taxation, commerce, navigation, coinage, weights and measures, and other imperial interests, or interests which Ireland, Scotland and England have in common. The Irish customs revenue was to go to the imperial exchequer, but the excise duties, local taxation, postal revenue, and other miscellaneous taxes amounting in all to nearly £5,000,000 were to go to the Irish parliament. The latter assumed the charges for the constabulary, civil administration, inland revenue and postal service. It had also the power of levying taxation other than existing taxation. In the matters reserved to it the Irish parliament was to have full legislative and executive power, but every act was subject to the approval of the Queen, or, in other words, the British Government. The Irish representation in the House of Commons was to be reduced to 80 members, who were not to vote on matters relating exclusively to England, Scotland or Wales.

The bill introduced by Mr. Birrell is radically different from Mr. Gladstone's. As Mr. Birrell explained, it contains no trace of new legislative power, and does not authorize the levying of a single tax or rate. An Irish council, consisting of 82 elected and 22 nominated members, will be created to administer several departments, which relate to exclusively Irish affairs. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, the representative of the Imperial Parliament, is given power to reserve his consent to any resolution of the council. By this means, the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament is safeguarded. A special fund, amounting to a little over £20,000,000 yearly, is to be created by the British Government and paid into a separate Irish fund for the purposes of the Irish council. The control of the Royal Irish constabulary—a sore point with the Nationalists—is retained by the Imperial authorities. Under the Gladstone bill all police powers were to be vested in the Irish parliament. The Nationalists regard the Royal Constabulary as an an-English institution, and a symbol of English domination and distrust, but the Unionists in Ireland regard the force with different eyes.

The fate of the bill will depend upon the attitude of the Nationalists and the House of Lords. The Unionists in the House of Commons will, of course, oppose it tooth and nail as an installment of home rule, but the Unionist majority in the House of Lords may hesitate before furnishing the Liberal party with another provocation to a crusade against the Upper Chamber. The Nationalists may also accept the bill as a vantage ground in the fight for home rule. At any rate, the Government may well claim that it can go

no further at the present time, in view of the Unionist control of the House of Lords.

FAILURE OF COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

New Zealand has just passed through three labor strikes, and the result has been to demonstrate that compulsory arbitration as a means of maintaining industrial peace is far from being infallible. For over twelve years the compulsory arbitration act has been in operation, and it has been lauded as the best, if not the only, solution of the labor problem. But there have been those who have expressed doubts of the efficacy of a law so contrary to economic theory. True, for years after the passage of the arbitration act, affairs went along smoothly enough in the New Zealand labor world, and it was not until November of last year that any strike of a serious nature occurred. The tramways of Auckland were the scene of trouble, and the victory of the workmen was gained without the arbitration court being appealed to, which was a defiance of the law. Public sympathy was with the men, however, and this is given as the reason for the Government's failure to prosecute. The next strike was that of the sheep butchers of Wellington, who in February last quit work to enforce a demand for higher wages. The companies were at the mercy of the strikers and were compelled to yield, for not only were the yards full of sheep, but thousands were on the way to the works or awaiting slaughter. Meanwhile, another strike broke out at the freezing works at Paeroa, South Island. Non-unionist butchers' assistants precipitated this strike, and they had the sympathy of the unionist butchers. Consequently, the works were closed down, and before operations could be resumed the proprietors were compelled to agree that, in the event of the arbitration court increasing the rate of wages, the increase would date from the beginning of the strike.

The Minister of Labor, naturally enough, is by no means pleased with this turn of affairs, and has announced his intention of acting hereafter with greater promptness in the event of a strike or lock-out. This, however, has not relieved the anxiety of employers of labor, for the reason that in case of a strike such as those referred to no fine that could be inflicted upon a labor union or an individual could begin to compensate for the loss employers would suffer should the strike be prolonged for any length of time. Besides, few of the workmen would be able or willing to pay a heavy fine, while to enforce the alternative of imprisonment would be to rob the labor market, now none too well stocked, to that extent. The law, while providing for punishment of those violating it, makes no provision for keeping going an industrial concern which is suffering as a result of the violation. When men make up their minds not to work it is useless to attempt to compel them. Neither is it easy to prevent a lock-out where the employer feels he can better pay a fine than run his factory at a loss. When a few years ago there was a lock-out of the workmen at Auckland the then Minister of Labor held that it was the duty of the Government to furnish employment for those locked out, but when asked whether, if conditions were reversed, through a strike, the Government would compensate the employer for running his establishment at a loss, the minister was not prepared with an answer. With their recent experience fresh in mind, the New Zealand workmen are not what they want—so convinced, indeed, that it is believed many of the unions will cancel their registration under the act, and thus be free to strike whenever they believe they can gain their point by that means. Possibly the New Zealand Government, realizing that its much-extolled arbitration law has broken down, may be forced to abandon it, and turn to conciliation as embodied in the Canadian industrial disputes and investigation act. The benefits of that act have just been illustrated in the settlement of the western coal miners' dispute.

"The freest country under the sun," is Laurier's tribute to Canada. Sir Wilfrid is a living testimony of the fact.

A glance at the business streets shows that London is becoming more cosmopolitan. Is the city becoming more metropolitan?

It now remains for the prosecution in the London election case to demonstrate why the trial should be held in Toronto. So far there has been nothing in the evidence to warrant it.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as usual, carried his point in the Imperial Conference, with regard to preferential trade. The Canadian Premier is not only the Beau Brummel and the Bayard among the colonial representatives, but is foremost in council. Canada may be proud of him.

The German and Austrian press continues to fume against King Edward because he is hobnobbing with the rulers of the Latin countries. He is

pictured as carrying treaties in his vest pocket, and gradually weaving a chain around Germany. The whole fact of the matter is that the British King inspires confidence and can act the good fellow because the part is natural to him, while the Kaiser is an object of distrust, and whenever he moves abroad people imagine that he has some other motive than friendship and goodwill.

ANKLE DEEP.

(Illustrated Bits.)

"Mr. Murphy, Mr. Murphy!" cried an excited farm hand to his master, "will ye be sending six men with me with spades? Pat Delaney has stuck in the bog."

"Well," responded his master, "let him walk out."

"But," cried Mickey, "he's in up to his ankles!"

"In what of that? As I said, let him walk out."

"But, begorrah, sir, he's in head first!"

RARE EVENT.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Smithson—We had a case of kidnapping in our house lately.

Wilson—Really? How did it happen?

Smithson—The baby slept the whole night.

AN EVERYDAY MIRACLE.

(Sam Kiser.)

He scoffed at the Christian's hope and he sneered at the poet's song.

He passed the beautiful by and noticed only the wrong.

All things under the sky—mountain and plain and sea—

Were planned by a bumbling hand, he said in his mockery.

The lay of the lark to him was only a dismal screech.

Wealth was the only heaven, he thought, that a man could reach.

He turned from the murmuring brook, wearing a hopeless frown,

And hid in a dismal nook in the heart of the dismal town.

On a day when the clouds were dark and the world was cold and wet,

She passed where he paused a while, and he turned and their glances met.

She smiled ere she hurried on, humming a glad, sweet air.

And he saw that the clouds were gone, that beauty was everywhere.

He that had scoffed at those who hoped for a home above

Learned, being taught by her, that God was a God of love.

Mountain and plain and sea, all had become sublime

Ere the moment that he and she met for the second time.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

(Pick-Me-Up.)

Artist—Be careful of that picture; the point is scarcely dry.

Porter—It doesn't matter, sir; my clothes are old.

LOVE GOES.

(Cleveland Leader.)

"Oh, mother, Jack doesn't love me any more!"

"What makes you think so, my dear?"

"He ran out of maccaroni, and he wanted to borrow some of that p-pudding sauce I made today."

NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS.

(Chicago News.)

My clothes I always choose with care.

The cloth with judgment I select.

And money I will never squander.

To have all my attire correct.

My tailor gives me good advice.

His word, indeed, should carry weight.

But though he sets the style and price,

I don't look like the fashion plate.

I have my fittings—two or three.

I tell the man to shape my pad.

He's most particular with me.

And what he does is not so bad.

But though he uses all his skill

And tries to make up to no date,

And though I always pay his bill,

I don't look like the fashion plate.

No matter whether it's a frock,

Or business suit, or outwair.

My feelings always get a shock

In spite of what my friends may say.

They'll tell me it's a lovely set.

And that the pattern's simply great.

I try to like them, too, and yet,

I don't look like the fashion plate.

THE FAILURE.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Out-at-elbows, devil-may-care,

Vagabond, loafer, free of air.

Friendless, penniless, void of pride.

(Glad that the "dear dead past" had died),

Brother, here to the wastrel wind

And the open sky—and he found them kind.

Unloved, unloving, a nameless rover,

Wandering aye the wild world over.

Now north, now south, now east and west,

Where living is a struggle and a quest.

Headless of sun and wind and rain,

Scornful of toil, of worth and gain.

Wayfarer on the endless road,

His home the world-free man's abode—

His wealth the wealth of earth and sky,

His deed a beauty-loving eye;

Ever the guerdon of change he trailed,

And who shall say that he has failed?

THE COLORED SUPPLEMENT.

(Brookville Times.)

We have frequently criticized the colored supplement abomination which some of the Canadian newspaper publishers import from the United States, as being devoid of art, wit or refinement—without a solitary redeeming feature. We have also drawn attention to the fact that the educated intelligence of the United States has become disgusted with the hopeless vulgarity of the colored supplement, and awakened to a realization of its injurious effects upon children from the educational point of view.

LORD CROMER'S RETIREMENT.

(London Spectator.)

No man has ever served his country and the empire with more devotion and more wisdom, and none has achieved a greater success as the result of his work and his self-sacrifice. It was finely said of the Duke of Wellington by Lord Brougham: "That man would serve his country with a pickaxe and a shovel if he could serve her in no other way." The words apply with equal force to Lord Cromer. Though, with the proud reliance of the Englishman, he has consistently avoided the rhetoric of patriotism in his writings and speeches, and has felt too deeply and too keenly to do lip-service to his country, his devotion to his native land has been shown at every stage of his career. The most loyal, as well as the most devoted of public servants, he has never hesitated to speak the truth as he has seen it to those above him. It has never been part of his conception of public duty to make things seem smooth or pleasant for the home government when the facts were neither smooth nor pleasant, and demanded to be faced.

THE MODESTY OF MARY.

(Bohemian.)

Mistress—Why, Mary, this figure of Venus is covered with just.

Mary—Yes'm.

Mistress—Didn't I tell you to brush it off?

Mary—Yes'm.

Mistress—And why didn't you?

Maid (blushing)—Because, mem, I thought it needed something on it.

KEPT THEM GOING.

(The Bellman.)

A story is told of a Scottish minister who arrived at the kirk without the manuscript of his sermon. He could not preach without it, but it lay in his manse, a mile away when the pulpit. Here was a poser mount into the pulpit. Here was a poser mount to be solved by giving out the 119th Psalm. While the congregation were singing it, off to his manse for the sermon galloped the minister, and with equal celerity galloped back. When he returned the congregation were still at it, and he asked of the clerk with some trepidation how they were getting on.

"Oh, sir," was the answer, "they're got to the end of the eighty-fourth verse, an' they're just cheepin' like wee mice."

ONE TRAINING FOR THE EMPIRE

Imperial Conference on Education To Be Held at London This Summer.

Toronto, May 7.—It is understood that Hon. J. J. Foy, the attorney-general, may be appointed to represent Ontario at the imperial conference on education to be held in London this summer. It is believed to be the intention of the Provincial Government to take an advanced stand in educational matters, and the conference may be of much importance to Ontario.

The conference will be a representative of all the British dependencies. It will have for its premier object the general desire for uniformity in educational training throughout the empire. It is the first conference of the kind which has ever been held, the plan being formed about two years ago in England with the Imperial League and being carried out under the auspices of the Imperial Government.

Among the matters to be dealt with are two which will be of especial interest to Ontario at the present time. An effort will be made to secure a standard of uniformity in the qualifications for teachers, and the subject matter and mechanical character of text books and their grading will also be discussed.

University matters will also have a prominent place in the deliberations and special attention is to be paid to institutions for educating the deaf and dumb and blind.

It will be the aim of the conference to reach unanimity in the outstanding features of educational training. Such reports by the representatives of their respective Governments and the advisability of legislation on the lines recommended will be considered.

It is understood that Hon. Mr. Foy will take with him a full outline of the prospective plan of the Ontario Government relative to educational advancement and progress, and these may be still further enlarged if deemed advisable as a result of the conference.

ENGLISHMEN'S OUTING

Gigantic Gathering at Port Stanley on June 15 Appears Certain.

At a meeting of the Englishmen's picnic committee reports were heard so that there will be no doubt that the event was furthered. Everything is going satisfactorily and the prospects for a giant demonstration are very bright.

It has been decided to hold the picnic at Port Stanley, and to raise a sum of \$700 to cover the expenses. The ways and means committee is now hard at work on the collection of funds.

The money must be secured before June 15, and to help along the committee's efforts, a meeting will be held in the city hall shortly, at which Mayor Judd will be asked to preside.

Prizes are being donated every day, so that there will be no lack of offerings for every event on the programme. Bandmaster Slater, of the Seventh

Do You Easily Tire?

IF A DAY'S TOIL EXHAUSTED BODY OR BRAIN, FIND THE REASON WHY.

We all inherit a disposition to disease. With one it's consumption, another heart disease, or perhaps nervousness.

At first you are languid, but as the fatigue increases you lose appetite and spirit, feel as if work wasn't in your line.

Surely no clearer evidence of ill-health is needed.

Thousands have been in the same sickly condition; those who heeded not were sorry—those who used Dr. Hamilton's Pills were cured.

Your weakness proves germ life has eaten up the vitality of the blood, and a cleansing tonic like Dr. Hamilton's Pills is urgently needed.

At once your blood will riden and gain strength.

Digestion will so improve that additional nourishment will be supplied to all needy organs.

Surplus vigor will be instilled into the system till disease and weakness are completely driven out.

Truly wonderful is the tonic effect of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are considered the best system purifier extant.

When you can renew your health with this safe vegetable remedy, the prescription of a noted physician, your duty is clear. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once.

Remember this! It is the prescription of an eminent physician, you use in taking Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Absolute safety and permanent results guaranteed in every case of languor, weakness, headache and debility.

Price 50c per box or five boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

1-4 Off China and Bric-a-Brac Sale

Today is the initial day of the big china event. It is one of the most important sales of the season, coming as it does when the housewife finds it convenient to invest, and when many have wedding gifts to buy. During this sale a discount of 25 per cent.

Boys' Blue and Black Suits For Confirmation

Pronounced values in blue and black suits for boys. Mothers who have confirmation suits to buy should see them while the assortment is complete. Already many have bought.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits, in Norfolk and double-breasted styles; sizes 4 to 11 years. One of our biggest values. At... \$4.25

Single-Breasted, Two-Piece Suits of Blue and Black Worsteds—to suit boys 4 to 12 years. A big seller at... \$4.95

Boys' Ribbed Cotton Stockings; all sizes. Special... 25c

Men's Suits \$13.50



Have you a Gray Suit in Mind? If you have, take a look at our \$13.50 grays in Progress Brand and other styles; in the very patterns your fancy wishes. Don't wait until the best is gone.

Ladies' Separate Skirts Same as In the Window.

Favorite gray, fawn and black and white check tweeds and worsteds, well made, smart and stylish skirts for summer wear. The style is a nine-gore, cut with front foot pleats and buttons. Extra value, at... \$4.85

ENDS OF LACE

Short ends of All-Over Gimpure and Net Laces, cream, ecru and white; were \$1.00 to \$2.00 a yard. At... Half Price

Ends of Batiste Embroidery and Insertions at... Half Price

CORSET COVERS

10 dozen Ladies' Full-Front Corset Covers, made of fine cambric with lace insertion and edge on neck and arms. Some we have never shown before. At... 15c

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

RRRR

NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE AND ALL PAINS

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For Headache (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swelling of the Joints and Pains of all kinds the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

FOR 60 YEARS!

The great curative powers of this remarkable remedy have been known for more than sixty years to medical science and to millions of grateful men and women in thousands upon thousands of homes throughout the world. There is no remedy known that is so effective in the cure of pain of every description, without any possible danger, as

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

No opium, chloral or other narcotic or dangerous ingredient is contained in Radway's Ready Relief. Guaranteed under U. S. Pure Food and Drugs Law (Serial No. 100).

COWAN'S CAKE ICINGS

are perfect. A child can ice a cake in three minutes.

CHOCOLATE, PEARL PINK, LEMON, ORANGE, WHITE, ALMOND, MAPLE, and COCONUT CREAM.

The Cowan Co., Ltd. TORONTO. 28b-x

Thos. Patterson & Co

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in COAL AND WOOD and General Builders' Supplies. Agents for Owen Sound Cement. Sole agents for the products of the Korocho Quarry, St. Marys.

YARD: COR. ADELAIDE AND YORK STS. Phone 2897.

GILLETTS ABSOLUTELY PURE CREAM TARTAR.

Nearly all goods in this line at the present time are adulterated and in fact unfit to use.

GILLETTS is used by the best bakers and caterers everywhere.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

GILLETTS costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

There is only one child's shoe in the country that has the name stamped on the sole.

That's the Instructor Shoe. We've put that name on the sole because we're proud of our product and want you to know it when you see it. The Instructor is the only shoe made in this country that is designed to give freedom to children's growing feet. It is modelled on exact anatomical lines. It is the only shoe that permits the toes to lie out flat and straight. The soles of Instructor Shoes are cut from oak-tanned leather from the centre of the hide where the grain is tough and wear-resisting. The soles are sewn by our special process of locked stitches sunk in a channel so that constant wear will not cut the threads.

The Instructor Shoe is the only child's shoe that is made in several widths—a perfect fit is certain. Instructor Shoes will out-wear two pairs of any other make of children's shoes. That's the result of good solid leather all the way through, expert workmanship and careful finish.

Ask your shoe dealer to show you a pair of Instructor Shoes, if he can't, write to us and we'll tell you who can. We know you'll recognize their superiority at once.

Instructor Shoes

For Children's Growing Feet

MADE IN 35 STYLES AND FOUR WIDTHS

THE TETRAULT DISTRIBUTING CO.

Sole Selling Agents for Canada, MONTREAL.

