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LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10,

AGAINST THE ASIATICS.

The recent anti-Japanese disturbances at San Francisco, taken in conjunction with the subsequent uprising against Hindus at Bellingham, Wash., and the more recent outbreak against Japanese at Vancouver, indicate that this race-feeling is general along the Pacific Coast and on both sides of the International boundary line. It is against the Japanese that this feeling seems to be mainly directed, both in British Columbia and California, the Chinese being now regarded as less a menace to white labor than when they were almost the sole "yellow peril" with which these communities were confronted. The steady decrease in Chinese population, synchronizing with the rapid increase of Japanese, no doubt accounts for this. In 1890, the Chinese population of California was 72,472, composed mainly of working males. Ten years later it had fallen to 45,753, and there is reason to believe that it has since steadily decreased. As regards the Japanese official figures tell an altogether different tale. In 1890 there were but 1,147 of the Mikado's subjects residing in the state. Ten years later there were 10,151, and the number has since increased very rapidly. The experience of British Columbia has been the same.

A significant feature of the Vancouver riot was the attitude of the Japanese attacked. They did not run to cover, as the rioters probably expected, but met the attack with showers of missiles of various kinds, and at close quarters used knives. They appeared to be inspired by pride of race and to be conscious that behind them they had the might of a great nation. The failure of the local authorities to cope with the rioters has made the situation more embarrassing for this country. It will be necessary to offer some redress for the destruction of property and the insult to the national honor of Japan, more especially as an affront has been put upon a staunch ally of Great Britain. Article 1 of the revised treaty between Great Britain and Japan provides "that the subjects of each of the two contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property." There has been a violation of treaty rights, for which Canada cannot escape responsibility, as does the United States, by raising constitutional difficulties. It is reassuring to learn that the Dominion Government has not been indifferent to the problem created in the coast province by the recent influx of Japanese, and that negotiations have been in progress for some time between Tokio and Ottawa. The Tokio Government some years ago entered into an undertaking to limit the emigration from Japan to Canada to one emigrant for each Japanese province. Japan has kept faith, and there was no serious grievance in British Columbia until the disturbance of the sugar industry in Hawaii sent droves of Japanese coolies to this continent in search of work. It is said that Japan will undertake to control her subjects in Hawaii and put a stop to their migration to the Pacific coast. The comparatively few Japanese already in British Columbia are not a menace, and if immigration can be brought within the previous limits, the yellow peril will disappear.

IF BRITAIN SHOULD BECOME INVOLVED IN WAR.

A matter that has of late engaged much attention on the part of the British Government, and been the subject of considerable discussion in the press, is the possible effect on the food and raw material supplies of the mother country in the event of becoming involved in war with one of the great maritime powers or a combination of powers. Some time ago a royal commission was appointed to consider the question, and it has recommended that as an inducement to ship-owners and merchants to run their vessels in time of war and remove all inducements to transfer them to neutral flags, they be guaranteed by the Government against losses by capture. This, it is thought, would prevent prices of supplies in the United Kingdom from soaring in war time, no matter what captures may be made at sea by the enemy. A treasury committee has the suggestion under consideration at the present time.*

Sir Robert Giffen, an acknowledged authority on the subject, discusses, in an article in the Nineteenth Century, the contingencies of Britain being involved in a naval war. He points out that apart from the dangers to British commerce, the conditions of naval war must involve other economic dangers even more worth attending to and preparing for. Sir Robert considers that the American civil war—a conflict in which Britain had no part — furnishes the best illustration of the disastrous and far-reaching efforts upon the latter country of the interruption of business resulting from war. That struggle had the effect of paralyzing the British cotton industry, of ruining British merchants and manufacturers, and of throwing a vast army of British workmen out of their usual employment for a number of years. In India and other countries that were able to partly supply the demand for cotton resulting from the shortage in the United States there was immense speculation, while in Great Britain there was a speculation in silk, jute, wool and linen, which for a time took the place of cotton, the effect of which was long afterwards felt.

Sir Robert paints a most gloomy picture of the financial effects of the outbreak of a great war. There would be extreme disorganization of the entire British banking business and a run on London of unparalleled magnitude, war invariably producing a demand for gold. He recalls the great panic on the London Stock Exchange at the opening of the Franco-German war in 1870, which, he says, was directly due to the banking pressure, and argues that a banking panic, causing incalculable confusion and distress, must follow the outbreak of a war in which Britain was involved. Overwhelming would be the mischief and ruin which the first few weeks of a great naval war, whether successful or otherwise, would bring.

Sir Robert discusses the various ways in which hostile fleets might strike at the Empire's world-wide trade and commerce, and concludes that to escape great losses and disasters in any great war the nation's naval might must be so increased as to make it unsafe for any enemy's fleet to give up the work of protecting their own coast. The development of naval power on the part of great military governments renders this absolutely necessary.

INVENTIONS AND THEIR SUPPRESSION.

The suppression of useful inventions is said to be by no means uncommon in the United States, and in order to learn the facts, to determine how many unusued patents have been granted and to ascertain to what extent applications have been withdrawn before final issue, the Government has ordered an investigation of the patent office records. The statement is freely made that corporations and wealthy individuals have not only seized upon or bought for a trifle the valuable product of the brains of poor inventors, but have been known to purchase inventions at any price for the sole purpose of suppressing them, the reason being that established devices would be destroyed by their introduction and adoption.

It is now said that the strike among their operators has induced the two big telegraph corporations to seriously consider the advisability of making a test of certain automatic telegraph instruments, which have for a long time been buried for no other reason than that their adoption would have meant a costly revolution in the telegraph systems. The airbrake was in use on passenger trains many years before Congress, under pressure from labor organizations, passed a law providing for the application of the brake to freight trains, but at the same time a designated period was allowed for the change to go into effect. At the expiration of that period the airbrake was only sporadically applied, and it was found necessary to use compulsion to bring some of the railways to time. The change was very expensive, but it has been the means of saving the lives of thousands of railway employes. It is evident, however, that the cost of their introduction is the main reason why valuable new inventions are rejected or purchased and suppressed by corporations.

Any invention which saves labor, or increases the capacity for communication or transportation, or which adds to the comfort or safety of the public, is for the public good, and to suppress, or ignore it is little short of criminal. There is no reason why labor should be afraid of such inventions, as they invariably have tended to the benefit of the workman as well as to the employer. To such machinery and the superior intelligence required for its successful operation are due the fact that the workman and workwoman of today are in many respects far in advance of those of say 30 or 40 years ago.

Mr. Foster has temporarily dropped from Mr. Borden's entourage. Is this out of deference to public sentiment in Ontario?

It is said that Rufus Pope, ex-M. P., will join Mr. Borden in this city. There will be a big crowd if Mr. Pope will candidly describe his get-rich-quick operations.

Many of the fruit canneries in the Niagara district have been officially reported as filthy and unsanitary. Yet the Dominion Government was abused by opponents for providing for the official inspection of canneries.

Mr. Whitney says he is pleased with Commissioner Starr's report. Commissioner Starr reports, among other things, that politics have not been taken out of the administration of the license act, as promised by Mr. Whitney.

Our local contemporary describes Engineer Bell, of St. Thomas, as ringing the knell of the Komoka scheme. Mr. Bell is the engineer who testified that the north branch is drying up. Which horn of the dilemma will our contemporary take?

FAR FROM IT.

[Life.]

No man is a hero to his wife's relatives.

PICKING ON HIM.

[Lippincott.]

A first grade boy brought perfect spelling papers home for several weeks, and then suddenly began to miss five or six out of ten.

"How's this, son?" asked his father.

"Teacher's fault," replied the boy.

"How is it the teacher's fault?"

"She moved the little boy that sat next to me."

THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

[Smart Set.]

To live within one's salary
Is hard—no one can doubt it.
But there's no doubt 'twere harder still
To try to live without it.

THE SUNBONNET GIRL.

[Joe Cone.]

I know not why she thus should wear
A large sunbonnet gay;
Be sure it makes her look demure,
And roguish in a way.
She looks from out its lacey folds
A picture fair to see;
Yet she imagines, I opine,
It hides her witchery.

Mayhap the ostrich argument
Impels her thus to wear
This bonnet large and soft and deep,
To hide her beauty rare.
Though I suspect one other cause—
Though it were wrong to tell—
If she perchance should choose to kiss
'Twould hide two heads as well.

ALL THE ALPHABET.

[Boston Globe.]

Each of the following sentences contains all the letters of the alphabet:

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs.

John quickly extemporized five tow bags.

UNDESERVED SYMPATHY.

[Exchange.]

He anxiously noted an unseemly reserve in his wife's manner.

"Why do you look so sad, my love?" he asked.

"I was thinking of a poor little beggar child that came here this morning," replied his wife. "Just think, Charlie, the poor child was only eight years old, and her father was killed in the civil war, and her mother died of sorrow within a year afterward."

IT TASTES JUST THE SAME.

[Tit-Bits.]

"You say you were in the bar at the time of the assault referred to in the complaint?" asked the lawyer.

"I was, sir."

"Did you take cognizance of the barman at the time?"

"I don't know what he called it, but I took what the rest did."

COMFORTABLE.

[Youth's Companion.]

Comfort is a relative term. In a soldiers' camp things appear delightful which would hardly be thought so at home. When, the day after the battle of Gaines' Mill, John, a negro servant, came in for supplies, says Mrs. Pryor, in her reminiscences, his mistress asked after his master's well-being.

"Did he have a comfortable night, John?"

"He sholy did, missus," was the reply. "Marse Roger sart'nly was comfortable las' night. He slep' on de field 'twixt two daid hosses."

IN THE NATURE FAKER'S DEN.

[Chicago Evening Post.]

"This is a crocodile's jaw," he observed. "If you will notice it closely beneath, You will see that one day by privations unnnerved,
It provided itself with false teeth.
And here is an elephant's trunk that I got
When the elephant had gone away—
The intelligent brute must have tinkered a lot,
To arrange it with lid and with tray.

"And here are some chickens I got in the West—
Please notice the fur on their legs,
And also the wool on the back and the breast;
We hatched them from cold storage eggs.
This is a lobster I've mounted to show
All the wit that in it is revealed;
A legal disputer it is, don't you know?—
All its claws have been fully repealed.

"This tapir I caught in the jungles one night,
But I first had to choke it to death,
For the tapir attempted to blow out its light,
But I foiled it—I shut off its breath.
This sawfish I caught in a terrible gale;
And it died in the flush of its youth,
But the file that you see on the end of its tail
It would use when 'twould sharpen each tooth.

"And here," he remarked, as we paused at a case,
"Are the stories I've written to sell,
But in none of them all will you find any trace
Of the wonderful things that I tell.
In am waiting until I can add to this bunch
What I know will be splendid on view—
I am yearning to find a gray wolf at his lunch
On the heart of a bull caribou."

WHEN NOT TO SEE.

[Chicago Daily News.]

The shabby spider met the prosperous mole.

"You are looking unusually well," said the spider. "What are you following now?"

"Why, I am a government inspector," replied the mole, with a sly wink.

"Government inspector? Why, I was a government inspector, and couldn't make salt. I have eight eyes, too."

The mole smiled.

"That's just the trouble. You saw too much. Remember, I'm blind. That's why I make a good government inspector."

*"A straight back will stoop:
A black beard will turn white."
—Shakespeare*

Prepare for the Time

when present strength will fail. Shakespeare knew his world. He knew that advanced years showing in a man lessen his effectiveness. While you are young you should think of the days to come. It may be comparatively easy to earn money now. It won't be so easy then.

A small part of your savings put aside and invested in one of our "Reserve Dividend Policies" will make your old age a time of comfort and safety instead of a time of uncertainty. Write for details to

LONDON LIFE
Insurance Company,
London, Canada.
GEO. McBROOM
Inspector
J. F. MAINE
Supt. Industrial Branch

THE MOROCCAN MIX-UP

French Cabinet Meet to Discuss Matter of Indemnity.

Paris, Sept. 10.—A special meeting of the cabinet was held yesterday to consider the Moroccan situation. These conclusions were reached:

First—The Moroccan Government should be held responsible for the massacre of July 30 at Casablanca, as well as for the damages suffered as a result of the pillage or the repression of disorders.

Second—The indemnities should be fixed by an international commission.

Incidentally this is France's answer to the demands of the German exporters at Casablanca, that France compensate them for the losses they sustained during the bombardment.

Germany's reply to the French note relative to the formation of a Moroccan police from French and Spanish troops says that Germany assumes that the measure proposed is that merely of a provisional character and without prejudice to the terms of the Algeciras convention. The reply of Germany calls attention to the opinion of the German representative at Tangier that the appearance of foreign police there and at other Moroccan ports now is likely to result in the mountain tribes attacking the cities, with consequent danger to the lives and property of Europeans, unless efficient military support for the police is provided.

In regard to the German claims for damages sustained at Casablanca, no difficulties, it is asserted, are likely to arise.

REFUSED REWARD

After Restoring $200 That Convivial Soul Had Lost.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Here's a man who not only returned $200 which he found under his pillow on a lake steamer but refused to take a drink or a smoke or a share of the purse offered by the grateful owner. He's P. C. Atkinson, secretary of the Hyde Park department of the Chicago association. The thing occurred on a trip to Ludington, Mich., from which he has just returned. Cots had been set up in the cabin, and in some way the sleepers became mixed. Shortly after Mr. Atkinson handed over his find to the purser of the boat he was hailed by a wildly excited young man.

"You found my money," the stranger shouted, "come on and we'll drink all the boose on the boat."

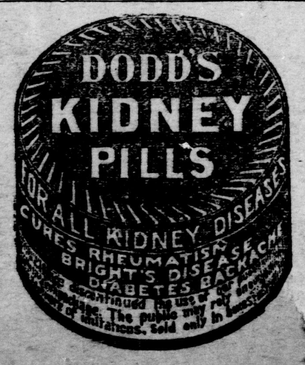
"But I don't drink," objected the Y. M. C. A. man.

"Well, come on and take a cigar," insisted the man, who was fondling $200 he had never expected to see again.

"Sorry, but I don't smoke, either."

"If you won't join me, take this," said the young man, as he held out $25.

Mr. Atkinson dodged this as he had the drink and the smoke, and the young man went off to try to make up for the Y. M. C. A. man's shortcomings in the drinking and smoking line, an effort in which, according to fellow-passengers, he succeeded extremely well.



Telephones on both first and second floors

CHAPMAN'S

TELEPHONE YOUR ORDERS

To Visitors of London's Western Fair

This Store Bids You Welcome

You are invited to make this store a visit as often as it is your pleasure. Meet your friends here. Make use of our parcel office to check your parcels and avail yourself of all other conveniences. In short, the freedom of the store is yours, with no obligation whatever to buy. We want to get you acquainted with our prices and methods of doing business. Your visit to the city will be incomplete without an inspection of the Busy Store.

Have You Tried Chapman's Store For China?

We are headquarters for Fine China and Bric-a-Brac. Visitors in the city, also those having fall wedding gifts to buy, will find in our stock just the needed goods at specially close prices. A shipment of assorted Hand-Painted China just to hand. Choicest and newest novelties of the season at assorted prices and marked at our well-known close margin.

Cups and Saucers	Salad Bowls	Afternoon Tea Sets
Bread and Butter Plates	Fruit Bowls	Marmalades
Grill Plates	Fruit Sets	Biscuit Jars
Mayonaise Sets	Creams and Sugars	Spoon Trays
Mustards and Shakers	Nut Bowls	Teapots
Sugar Shakers	Olive Dishes	Chocolate Pots
Spoon Trays	Bon-Bons	Vases
Celery Trays	Trays	Hat Pin Holders

WHITE SILICON CHINA, with pretty band, gilt edge. We are pleased to inform customers who have been waiting, also others, that a shipment of White Silicon China has just been received. Now fill your needs.

BLUE WILLOW CHINA—we also announce the arrival of a shipment of Blue Willow China. This is of special interest to fair visitors.

Some Fair Week Specials

Colonial Jugs, with blue band; regular 25c; fair week, special **19c**

China Cup and Saucer and Plate to match; gold band and floral decorations. This handsome set is worth 35c; complete this week for **20c**

Salad Bowls, willow pattern, in pink, blue and green; fair week, special, each **8c**

Salt Shakers, floral decorations; worth 5c, at, each... **3c**

Cobalt Blue Bowls, worth 15c; to clear, each **9c**

Very Special

Special Tea Set, floral decoration, gilt strippling; choice of different patterns; worth $7 50 a complete set of 44 pieces at.. ... ... **$4.50**

China Cheese Dish, gilt edge, floral decoration; 50c value for **35c**

Sale of New Fall Long Kid Gloves

From One of the Best French Makers

Keeping everlastingly at it trying to improve our glove values is the cause of our glove business forging to the front. Here are two strikingly good bargains fresh from the makers, just to start the season in the right way:

$2.50 quality Pewny's 16-button length Real French Glace Kid Gloves, full 20 inches long, in black and white. Fair week special..... **$2.00**

$3.25 quality Pewny's and Rouillon's 12-button lengths, in black, white, tan, brown and cream, real French Glace Kid Gloves. Very special..... **$2.75**

New Fall Fabrics

Voiles, Broadcloths and Checked and Striped Materials take the lead as far as public liking goes. Designs contain an infinite variety of combinations. Stripes are slightly in advance of checks. The woolen materials offered these days are for the most part very light in weight. Some are as large as the checks of a checker board, but self-toned, so that the effect is neither dazzling nor startling. There are many new conceits. Priced, a yard, from 50c to **$3.50**

Fair Visitors, Notice This From Our Millinery Dept.

Two important specials in Ladies' Fall Felt Sailors.

New Camel's Hair Sailors in navy, brown and black; the very newest thing in a sailor for this season's wear. Marked $1.50. Special values for Fair Week **98c**

Very Handsome Sailors, finest quality felt, in colors black, tan, navy and brown. A very smart hat, marked $3. Fair Week special **$2.10**

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St

CATARACT COMPANY AT BRANTFORD.

Brantford, Sept. 10.—The Cataract Power Company is making every provision for a complete invasion in Brantford. The power will come here simultaneously with the radial line from Hamilton, which will be completed in the course of six weeks. The company state they will be able to meet all competitors. All of the local distribution will take place through the Western Counties Power Company, now operating here and generating power by the aid of the canal.

Recent experiments on shallow-draft sternwheel motor boats have indicated that the stern wheel is a much more efficient propeller in shallow water than the screw propeller.