

# London Advertiser

**MORNING EDITION.**  
Subscription Rates:  
City. 10c per week.  
By mail, \$2.00 per year.  
Outside City. 15c per week.  
By mail, \$2.50 per year.

**NOON EDITION.**  
Subscription Rates:  
City. 10c per week.  
By mail, \$2.00 per year.  
Outside City. 15c per week.  
By mail, \$2.50 per year.

**EVENING EDITION.**  
Subscription Rates:  
City. 10c per week.  
By mail, \$2.00 per year.  
Outside City. 15c per week.  
By mail, \$2.50 per year.

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS.**  
Private Branch Exchange  
Connecting All Departments.  
NIGHT CALLS.  
6 p.m. to 8:30 a.m. and holidays.  
3670—Business Department.  
3671—Editors.  
3672—Reporters.  
3673—Job Printing Department.  
To call night numbers use the word  
"ONLY" after giving the number.

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

**TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE.**  
F. W. Thompson, 55 Mail Building.  
The London Advertiser Printing Co.,  
Limited.  
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 9.

## AN IMPORTANT CIVIC PROBLEM.

THE objections to level crossings are becoming constantly more apparent, and it was an irreparable mistake (except at great expense) when anything was allowed to stand in the way of the elevation of the Grand Trunk tracks. That error will be a very expensive one in the future.

Important as the railway problem in the south part of the city is, one equally important is threatened in the north part of the city and demands immediate attention.

Factories are very important and the Ford factory is welcome, but will it not be at too great an expense to the owners of fine residences north of the Canadian Pacific? Both north and south of the Canadian Pacific there are fine residences, which have not yet experienced the real inconvenience of level crossings, because there are not so many tracks to cross, no shunting and generally nothing but a passing train to wait for.

The building of the Ford factory at the corner of Waterloo street and the Canadian Pacific will be the commencement of the same objections as apply to the level crossings of the Grand Trunk in the south, and the assessable value of real estate north of the track will be decreased by a very large amount, so large that any revenue derived from the factory will be very inadequate compensation.

The city authorities should take immediate action, looking towards the prevention of a similar state of affairs in the north as now exists in the south. The best arrangement would be to have a union station at the Grand Trunk and have as little traffic as possible go over the present tracks of the Canadian Pacific, thus preserving the north part of the city for residences. It is making splendid progress in that way now, and it is the duty of all who can to save the north part of the city, and in doing so it is not necessary to lose a single factory. London wants the Ford factory and all other factories possible, but they ought not to be located where so many residences would be injured and the safety of the lives of the public endangered.

## WANTED: A MODERN ADMINISTRATION.

IT is worth the attention of our legislators that the good times in Great Britain, combined with and partly caused by advanced social legislation in the interest of the masses, may have an effect on the number and quality of the British emigration to this country.

A capable and educated British workman, protected by modern laws, minimum wage schedules, sickness insurance, employment bureau, housing regulations, etc., will think twice before he comes to live under the nineteenth century rule of the Whitties and Hannas.

As soon as Mr. Asquith has home rule out of the way, there is going to be some startling land legislation over there, also, in the interest of tenant farmers and agricultural laborers. Great Britain will try to keep these people on the land as France and Germany succeed in doing to a very considerable extent. The democratic educational system and advanced liquor legislation, not long ago throttled by the Lords but promised for the near future, must be expected.

We need modern men to govern Ontario. If we are to attract the unemployed, but the ambitious to our land, Ontario ought to be a paradise for the farmer and the artisan. We have both Australasia and the Old Country showing us the way, but our Government is a balky animal, too dull and stubborn to learn.

## COMPENSATION FOR LIQUOR DEALERS.

THE new Quebec license act, which came into force on the 1st of May, has among other features one which is novel in Canada, and which may have an effect more far-reaching than at first appears. Provision is made for reducing licenses in the municipalities, but any licensee-holder who in consequence of such reduction is put out of business, will be entitled to an indemnity, not exceeding \$5,000, and in certain cases not more than \$3,000. This, however, is not paid by the municipality or the Government, but from a fund made up by charging the remaining license-holders an increased fee.

If the principle of compensation is to be acknowledged then this would seem to be a fair proposition. It is stated by those who claim to know that one of the results of a reduction in the number of licenses is a material increase in the business of the remaining license-holders. If that be true, then there is justice in making them contribute a little towards compensating their less fortunate brother. If the man who loses a license deserves any indemnity then it is only right for it to come out of the

pockets of the liquor-seller and the liquor-user.

The same principle might be held to apply where in any municipality all licenses were withdrawn. A proportionate increase in license fees all over the province would provide the necessary funds. But suppose some day the province went a step further, and enacted provincial prohibition. Then nobody would be left in the business to be taxed for purposes of compensation? The precedent having been established it will be necessary to pay all who have been law-abiding license-holders. Two alternatives would seem to follow. The Provincial Government will have to begin at once to collect money from those in the liquor trade to form a reserve fund from which compensation shall be paid; that is, it will have to insure the business of license-holders. If this is not done then the province will have to put up the money, whenever it undertakes to enact prohibition.

The matter of indemnity for the loss of a license is not, therefore, as simple as it looks. There has been in Quebec, as in all the other provinces, a growing sentiment in favor of prohibition. Many of the high dignitaries of the church, have been active in the temperance movement. It is bound to become stronger with every passing year; and it is quite within the bounds of probability that Quebec may be the first province to adopt prohibition. The present Government has doubtless gone as far as it considers the public will endure it. But once started in any direction the people sometimes move rapidly, and if they are wise, will not lag behind. Whether or not the Quebec Government in recognizing the principle of compensation is acting wisely, it is alone can decide.

## COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

TORONTO has a hydro-electric dispute. The provincial commission has ordered the rates for electricity to be reduced. The local authorities say it cannot be done without loss to the city. There are improvements that should be made in order to protect the service in cases of possible accidents which the local commission considers imperative. But this will be impossible if rates are to be reduced. Of course, both the provincial and the local commissions base their views very largely on the advice of their expert. So the dispute involves a difference of opinion between men, who are equally entitled to speak with authority. When experts disagree it is not easy for laymen to decide. And yet the decision rests with the layman after all. Neither the provincial, nor the local commission is composed of experts, and yet the decision in a disputed case must rest with either one of them. Which shall it be?

It does not seem either improper or unjust that the decision should be by the party that pays the bills. The entire cost of the hydro-electric system has to be paid by the municipalities. The Government advances money, constructs the work, supplies the electricity. But, after all, the municipality has to provide the cash in the end. It must eventually pay for construction and maintenance in full, and for government supervision as well. It is quite possible that by the government assuming the initial responsibility and constructing and supervising the lines, the work can be facilitated, and carried on more economically. But the fact remains that the municipality must pay.

Now, while the general object in view by both Government and municipality is the same, namely, to supply heat and light as cheaply and as effectively as possible, yet there are some things which bulk more largely in the view of one than of the other. It is quite natural that to the provincial commission the best evidence of success is the extension of the system by cheapening the supply to consumers. They want to keep the rates charged as low as possible. On the other hand the municipal authorities have to consider not only the consumer, but the general taxpayer. They are looking out for low taxes as well as low charges for the people who use hydro. It is a good thing to provide our factories with cheap power, and our houses with cheap light. But there is no advantage if the tax rate has to go up. Even the consumer of electricity does not profit if he has to pay more taxes. While the non-consumers—and these are not few in number—not only have to bear an increased burden, but get no benefit from low rates for electricity.

So far as the Toronto dispute is concerned we have nothing to say. But the point we wish to emphasize is that while the municipality has to foot all the bills, the Government's commission fixes the rate to be charged to consumers. That is but a thinly veiled form of despotism. Now, in the case of Toronto—or any similar case—the despot may be the wiser, and the despotism may be in the best interests of the party governed. But it is despotism all the same. We have an idea that if our municipal council and all our municipal boards were abolished, and a first-class business man given absolute control of the city for the next ten years, there would be a decided improvement in the management of our affairs, both as to economy in cost and efficiency in work. But who wants to surrender all self-government, and place ourselves at the mercy and under the control of the most benevolent despot on the face of the earth? If we govern ourselves unwisely we are to blame, and suffer justly. Self-government with all its defects is better for the community than the rule of a despot, no matter how upright, or how wise he may be.

Under the provincial hydro-electric system self-government is reduced. Once a municipality enters the system it surrenders control of the most important of all matters connected with

## ---and the Worst Is Yet to Come



the business, the providing of a revenue to meet the costs it incurs. The same thing will be involved in a system of hydro-radials, operated by government commission. The rule of the commission may be wise and just in the highest degree, or it may not. But the principle is that of the surrender of self-government, and the acceptance of government by a provincial commission. Men have labored, and suffered, and died, under the banner of "no taxation without representation." And it was thought they had succeeded in the fight for self-government. But there are indications of the recrudescence of ancient policies thought to be dead and buried.

## PARCEL POST.

PARCEL post is one of those things for which neither political party can take great credit. It was not the inspiration of any Canadian statesman; it was an adaptation from England and the United States. But Canadians of either shade of politics should try their utmost to make the parcel post system a success. Liberals will be narrow-minded who criticize it because it was inaugurated by the Conservatives, and Conservatives who regard it as a Government achievement will do well to remain quiet in order to make the whole country friendly to it. It should be above politics.

## IS THIS FAIR?

IF Toronto has a power deficit as a result of lowering the rates, as the local management claims, the whole province will have to pay the amount. Mr. Beck has given his word that the provincial commission will be wholly responsible in the case of a Toronto deficit, and if the predictions of Mayor Hocken and others were realized, London, Brantford, Hamilton and all the other municipalities would have to pay the piper. Assuming there will be no deficit, is this a safe principle to lay down?

## IMPERIAL CITIZENSHIP.

THE bill introduced into the Dominion Parliament by the Government providing for a uniform system of naturalization throughout the Empire is the result of a conference between the Governments of Great Britain and of the overseas dominions. The object is a good one, and it is to be presumed that the provisions of the bill appeared to the consulting parties the best they could devise. There are, however, some features which look questionable, and should be well considered before adoption.

In general terms it will be necessary for a foreigner seeking naturalization to have resided in the Empire five years. The first four can be spent anywhere, but the fifth must be in that part of the Empire where he applies for naturalization. This will repeal the present law in Canada by which one can obtain full citizenship after three years' residence. The synopsis of the bill telegraphed to the press does not say whether an applicant must give a preliminary notice of his intentions.

The method of obtaining naturalization does not seem at first sight to be the best. The applicant comes before a court—in Ontario it will be the county court—satisfies the court of his good character and of the possession of an "adequate knowledge" of English and French, and take the oath of allegiance. This, however, does not entitle him to naturalization. The application goes to the Secretary of State, with the report of the court, but the secretary acts on his own discretion, and his decision would appear to be final. In other words the head of one of the political departments of the Government of the day will have full control over the naturalization of any alien. The court before which he first appears, and which may be presumed to have the opportunities of coming to a wise decision which personal observation gives, may be quite satisfied. But a political leader, hundreds of miles away from the applicant, can reject or approve as he sees fit. This would seem to take the decision out of the hands of an impartial judge and transfer it to a partisan chief. This may work all right, but it leaves the way open for political considerations to control the process of naturalization. It is not necessary to assume that the Secretary of State will always be influenced by representations

from his party friends, but it certainly gives opportunity for that sort of thing. And it affords a chance for temptation which might very well be avoided. Naturally when a person applies for naturalization, the two political parties in the locality will be on the watch, will want to have some idea of his politics, or what party he is likely to support, and they would be more than human if they did not try to bring some influence to bear to secure his acceptance or rejection. That influence would be of little effect on an impartial court. It is just within the bounds of possibility it would have some effect on a political chief vested with full power, and whose decision would be final. We would rather trust the judge than the politician.

Canada has 698 students in American universities. China is next, with 594, and Japan has 336.

Scientists declare that the desire of many women to clean up is a species of mental disease. Too bad it is not infectious.

Never judge an auto by its honk. The one that screams like a tenor can hit you just as hard as the one that carries a basso bugle.

Fuente has demanded control of the water works near Vera Cruz, but we have not heard of his calling for the water wagon.

It has been discovered that the house fly of two million years ago was four feet long. How did it manage to get into the sugar bowl?

Green colorations belonging to the lower animals, says John Burroughs, the naturalist. This may account for the recent fad for green wigs.

We now learn that the German royal family goes in strong for the democratic sausage. Pretty soon we will cease to believe that wild yarn that the Kaiser has ice cream three times a day.

If Mrs. Wood, who slashed Henry James' picture, had been the well-known novelist, Mrs. Henry Wood, there would be some understanding her act. Mr. James has been sizing up the novelists for the London Times, and very possibly omitted to mention her immortal works. But there is no use looking for a reason in the doings of the militants. They are a wild force of nature, making no discriminations. One day it is a picture of Venus, then comes a portrait of Henry James to judgment. An unmarried female saint may just as likely be the next victim.

**WOMEN WILL WIN.**  
(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)  
English women eager to be physicians encountered the same opposition that is delaying those who want to be lawyers. But they finally won and now possess all the rights and privileges of their brother practitioners. And so it will be with the Portias now knocking at the door.

**SHOO!**  
(Chicago News)  
Considering the shapes of shoes to which it is required to conform, the civilized human foot is not so disgraceful as it appears.

**WAGES.**  
(Cleveland Plain Dealer)  
The Boston Globe asks for the original of the word salary. But everybody knows that salary is merely wages venerated and gilded.

**AVIATION.**  
(Pittsburg Dispatch)  
The benefits to humanity obtained from aviation have not yet equalled the loss of life. But perhaps if the aviators would out out the "show stunts" the account might be nearer a balance.

**NATURE.**  
(Lippincott's Magazine)  
He was enraptured with the scenery. His fair companion at the country resort sat upon the stone wall beside him. "Behold that exquisite sunset!" he exclaimed. "Note the delicate flesh tints, the cream shades, the long dashes of vermilion, and the almost living fire that leaps up from the sinking sun as from a fountain. Behold the framework of darkening skies and of deep green. Isn't it wonderful?" His fair companion sighed heavily. "You just bet it is!" she exclaimed. "It looks just like a great big lobster salad!"

# Your Home and Fortune Are Waiting For You In Vermilion, Alberta

**MORE MEN HAVE ATTAINED FORTUNE IN WESTERN CANADA WHO STARTED WITH PRACTICALLY NO CAPITAL, THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE.**

Vermilion is the first Alberta divisional point town, east of Edmonton, on the main line of the C. N. R.

Are you contented with your present conditions? Could you not stand greater prosperity? If you are a merchant, are you making as much profit as you ought to? Can you not see the opportunity which is yours? Come to Vermilion and throw in your lot with one of the richest sections of the West, and one from which you will be able to draw an ever-increasing trade.

Get out of the rut. Come and make a fortune for yourself and your children as others have done.

**Town-Site Realties Limited**  
Suite 32, 14 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

Sign and send this coupon for free information.  
**DO IT NOW.**

## College Park

College Park is Vermilion's best buy. This beautiful piece of property lies about one mile southwest of the railroad station and postoffice, immediately adjoining the Demonstration Farm on which is erected the new Agricultural College.

College Park lots are guaranteed high and dry and comparatively level, with an inspiring view of the town, college buildings and splendid modern homes. Home building is rapidly advancing towards College Park.

College Park will yield quick returns to the investor. Opening prices, \$100 to \$250. Size of lots, 25x130.

**Town-Site Realties, Limited**

14 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Gentlemen.—Please furnish me with particulars of College Park, Vermilion, Alta.

Name .....  
Address .....

## POEMS WORTH READING

**NIGHTFALL.**  
The day dies,  
The last faint ember of the setting sun  
Goes out; and long, dark Night comes  
on apace,  
A stillness wraps the world in solemn  
thought.

No song of bird, no rustle of the breeze  
Disturbs the sacred silence of the hour.  
On rapid wing, a solitary dove  
Pursues her lonely and belated flight  
To eastern skies o'ercast with leaden  
clouds.  
So white, so sad, so lost in such a sky!  
Her course is straight and swift as  
arrow's flight—  
And darkness swallows up the white-  
winged bird.  
A star peeps out—and Night is on the  
star.  
—Edward M. Carney.

## THE YELLOW PERIL

[From the New York Globe.]  
A schoolmaster, wishing to impress upon his class the great population of China, said: "The population of China is so great that two Chinamen die every time you take a breath."  
This information made a deep impression upon his young pupils, particularly one small boy at the foot of the class. His face flushed and he was puffing furiously.  
"What is the matter," inquired the schoolmaster with alarm. "What on earth are you doing, Tommy?"  
"Killing Chinamen, sir," was the answer.

## USELESS QUESTION NO. 4114.

[Cleveland Leader]  
A theatrical journal propounds the question: "Should actresses wed?" But why ask? Most of them do, to a very considerable extent.

## SAFETY FIRST!

[Chicago Record-Herald]  
A glass eye exploded the other day while a man in Pennsylvania was trying to read the war news with it, and a little later a peanut wagon exploded in Chicago. People who use glass eyes and peanut wagons ought to join the safety first movement.

## RARE, BUT SWEET

[Louisville Courier-Journal]  
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman says there are six kinds of love, and the first is the gratitude felt by a child for the benefits conferred on it by parents. First because rarest.

## WHAT THE AUDIENCE WANTED.

[Exchange].  
With hisses and groans the audience greeted the new musical comedy. All hope, then, was at an end.  
"It's hard to tell just what the public wants," murmured the heartbroken author.  
"It's easy enough to tell in this case," said the manager, grimly. "It wants its money back."

## SHOULD BE PREVENTABLE.

[Hamilton Herald.]  
Controller Morris' proposal that a business manager be appointed for all the civic departments is more sensible than Mayor Allan's suggestion that a layman be made supreme executive head of the works department. But both propositions are open to objection as attempts to relieve the board of control of labor and responsibility.

## From Western Ontario Press

**WEATHER WASHING UP.**  
[Stratford Herald.]  
The weather man evidently thinks a wash a necessary part of "clean up week."

## CIVIC PUBLICITY.

[Chatham News].  
All is well with the municipal ship of state so long as there is a healthy interest in public affairs. The only occasion for alarm is when a spirit of apathy is manifest and the people take the attitude that they don't care what happens. Complaint is sometimes made that the newspapers should not publish certain things in respect to the city's business, but the newspapers have a duty to the community they serve, and one of the most important functions performed by the press is the dissemination of fair and accurate knowledge concerning the municipal government.

# BUY IT WHOLESALE FROM Simpson, London FROM FACTORY TO HOME. Trunks, Leather Goods, Suit Cases

LET US SAVE YOU 25%

All kinds of repairing and special work given careful and prompt attention.

Club Bags ..... \$3 to \$20  
Suit Cases ..... 50¢ to \$15  
Trunks ..... \$3 to \$50

**SIMPSON COMPANY, LONDON**

Manufacturers of Trunks, Club Bags and Suit Cases.  
ONE-MINUTE WALK NORTH ON  
TALBOT STREET FROM DUNDAS. 447 TALBOT STREET  
"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back." Phone 1856

# Have You Seen the New Cut Glass?

We are receiving new lines each day from the best factories, cutting the newest and best designs. We carry the largest variety of articles in Ontario, and sell at prices that the regular dealer cannot compete with. The large quantity we buy secures for us exceptionally low prices and you have the benefit.

**Try Our Line and Prices.**

New Bronzes, Brass Goods, Statuary, etc.; Pots and Pedestals, Minton China, Haviland China, English China.

THE LARGEST STOCK; THE LOWEST PRICES ON EVERYTHING IN CROCKERY IN THE TRADE IN CANADA.

**Johnson & Barbour**

193 KING STREET. LONDON, CANADA.

# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

There are many hundreds of substantial savings accounts with the Home Bank that were started years ago with a deposit of one dollar. Your dollar is always welcome. Full compound interest paid.

London Branch—394 Richmond St. W. J. Hill, Manager.

Branches in Middlessex—London, Ilford, Thorndale, Melbourne, Delaware, Komoka, Lawrence Station.

## ATTENTION, PLEASE!

[Milwaukee Sentinel].  
Uplifting is highly creditable, of course, but do not overlook the army of good souls who by their own manly and womanly efforts keep on the right way. Stop, now and then, to touch your hat to them and say a word of commendation.

## QUITE A FUNCTION.

[Kansas City Journal].  
"Then you didn't meet with any discourtesy at the polls?" inquired the first lady.  
"No," said the other lady. "I have attended receptions that were less enjoyable."