

OTTAWA WOMEN GIVEN TO SMOKING SAID BY L. SCOTT

Prominent Lawyer Says Habit Is Increasing to Alarming Extent in Canada's Capital and Elsewhere.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, April 16.—Women of the best social set of Canada's capital and most of the society girls of Ottawa are cigarette smokers. This statement was made to the Commons cigarette bill committee this morning by W. L. Scott, president of the Ontario Union of Children's Aid Societies. The committee, therefore, was inclined to believe that he knew what he was talking about.

Mr. Scott has for many years given considerable time to the cases in the children's court, and was giving evidence on the evils which can be traced to the use of cigarettes by boys.

H. B. Morphy, of North Perth, called his attention to the statement by the W. C. T. U. of his constituency, that the women of Canada were beginning to smoke.

"Inquestionably they are to an alarming extent," replied Mr. Scott. "It is the women of the best classes particularly who are addicted to smoking. The habit is increasing to an alarming extent."

"Is it a new fad?" asked Dr. Schaffner. "It is a comparatively new thing in Ottawa for women to smoke," said Mr. Scott, "though I understand that the practice has been in vogue among the women of England and the continent for years. Here the practice is spreading rapidly."

"Have the W. C. T. U. women of Ottawa tried to restrain their own sex from smoking?" asked Mr. Morphy. "The smokers do not belong to that organization. The thing is largely a matter of fashion and fashion is a hard thing to disturb," said Mr. Scott. "It is this practice of women smoking peculiar to Ottawa or does it extend to other cities, such as Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London?"

"I am not familiar with Hamilton and London, but I know that it is going on in Ottawa," said Mr. Scott.

"How long since this practice was adopted by the society women of Ottawa?" asked Dr. Schaffner.

"It has been introduced within the last six years, and is spreading rapidly," said Mr. Scott.

"Do young girls smoke?" asked Dr. Schaffner.

"The majority perhaps of the young society girls of the best class are smokers," said Mr. Scott.

"Does it affect their health?" asked Dr. Schaffner.

"I cannot say, as I am not a medical man," said Mr. Scott.

"Do they inhale the smoke?" asked Dr. Schaffner.

"I don't know. I have no means of learning. All that I know is that they smoke."

"Has the press of Ottawa ever taken up the question?" asked Dr. Schaffner.

"Not so far as I can recollect," said Mr. Scott.

"I suppose they know of this condition; the press men know about everything," said Mr. Scott.

"So far smoking is confined largely to the exclusive set so that it is not as publicly known as it otherwise would be," said Mr. Scott.

"Do you think the middle and the lower classes follow the example of the women of the fashionable set?" asked Dr. Schaffner.

"I don't think so yet, at least I have not observed it," said Mr. Scott.

"I doubt that. I think that in Ottawa at least the practice has spread beyond this circle," said Mr. Scott.

"I have seen lots of cigarette smoking," said Mr. Scott, "but I must say only amongst the highest classes."

"This finished the evidence as to ladies and cigarettes and the committee went back to the familiar ground of boys and smoking."

NOT A MUSCLE

(Continued From Page One.)

during the swearing in of the jurors, when the clerk's "prisoner look at the jurors. Jurors look at the prisoner" drew his eyes to those of the selected men. Riley seemed to take but the most casual notice of the twelve men who have the custody of his life entrusted to them, the twelve men who can send him to a murderers' grave or give him his freedom.

When Crown Prosecutor Creswick gave his recital to the jury of the events that transpired during the eventful afternoon and evening of Oct. 3, when Blackburn was shot in the Hotel Cecil, the prisoner was coolly indifferent. The various statements that led to the shooting seemed to pass unheeded.

Riley Chewed a Match. "I'll get you," dramatically hissed the prosecutor as he retold the alleged threat of Riley's to the jurors. Riley, leaning forward in his chair, his interest centered on the tale being told by the lawyer. The hiss seemed to make their eyes start. Riley sat in his corner and chewed a match.

"I'd like to get that black," growled the prosecutor as he continued his tale. A jurymen started. Riley bit the end off another match, and started picking his teeth.

There was one incident during the course of the morning that might have been expected to draw some kind of an expression from the accused man, but it too, failed.

The Weapon Produced. When Harry Andrews, mate and friend of Riley, told of taking the gun from Riley, Crown Prosecutor Creswick seemed to have the weapon produced. Detective Sergeant Nickle reached into a bag and produced the huge weapon, "breaking" it within a few feet of the prisoner, but the latter never winked. He stared at the weapon with which the crown accuses him of taking George Blackburn's life, and then let his eyes roam to the other side of the room.

There was nothing furtive in his glances, no sign of fear, no dumb plea for mercy, no trace of emotion, but he seemed to be totally indifferent. It seemed as if Thomas Riley was a mere bored auditor in the great drama rather than his principal character, around which the others simply revolve.

There may have been love in the occasional glance he shot in the direction of the seat where sat his family and relatives, but it was not apparent to the observer. "Unmoved" is the only word that describes this big bulking boy.

BOOSTING TAXES ONLY SYSTEM OF FINANCE IN CITY

Enormous Assessment Increase Not Justified by Benefits Derived by People.

ANNEXATION TO BLAME

Lined Pockets of Some, But Placed Heavy Burden on Taxpayers of Old City.

The appointment of a commission of expert businessmen to untangle the tangled ends of London's financial history, is being strongly urged. With the prospect, this year, of a \$4,000,000 increase in the assessment to meet the demands of the city spenders, and to look after the interest and sinking fund of the city's ever-growing debt, many citizens have expressed the opinion that the time is ripe for drastic action to ferret out the why and wherefore of city financial affairs.

London's debt, at the end of 1912, according to the city clerk's report, was \$2,259,700.33. The recent action of the Legislature in assenting to the City of London bill, tacked \$1,628,000 to the first figure, and brought it up to the grand total of \$3,887,700.33, which, if proved, would be something to be proud of. But it isn't a surplus, and the ratepayers must pay the piper, the latter, in this case, being the bond buyer, who sits at a mahogany desk and slips off the coupons at frequent intervals.

Where Does City Stand? A great many persons are anxious to know how the city stands financially, just how much the annexed districts are costing the ratepayers of the city proper, and just what the prospects are for putting things on a more satisfactory basis.

The present administration, it is pointed out, is not altogether to blame for the condition of affairs that now exists; other councils of the last few years have had their little whack at the municipal budget, and the city's debt has been increasing until it has reached a point that, many believe, calls for the services of expert financiers to suggest changes and improvements with tendency toward keeping down expenses and lowering the liability total.

It would be interesting to know just what the annexed districts are costing the city. The annexed districts of Chatham and Knollwood Park are costing. When these four sections of London Township were taken into the city, a year ago, they were given a straight 15-mill tax rate for a stated term of years. This rate, however, does not apply to new buildings, and the consequence is that the prices of available factory sites in the city have so jumped in price as to be almost prohibitive.

Expenditure Double Taxes. It is said that the city will receive approximately \$15,000 this year, in taxes, from these districts, but that the expenditure for school and other purposes will run about double. Just what the ratepayers as a whole, of the older London, will derive from the annexed districts is therefore difficult of explanation.

It is true that a few ratepayers, some of them entirely unconnected with the city, have made money as a result of the rise in their holdings in the annexed districts, but the great mass has yet to reap any benefit from annexation.

A Third of Old City. The application of the Rowell policy of taxing land rather than buildings, in these districts, but that the expenditure for school and other purposes will run about double. Just what the ratepayers as a whole, of the older London, will derive from the annexed districts is therefore difficult of explanation.

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With all these things in mind, a number of citizens, as was before stated, are of the opinion that a businessmen's commission should be named to examine and report on the whole civic situation. Where improvements were found inefficient, recommendations would be made, and the city's clean-up and paint-up day, as it is believed, that such a movement would have the support of citizens as a whole.

London is now in the preliminary stages of the first real boom in many years. Building operations during the past twelve months have completely eclipsed all former records, and there is every indication that the present year will see the greatest activity in this direction within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Safe and Sane Government. Great additional expenditures are to be made if London is to reap the benefits of the present movement that is within her grasp, and the situation calls for safe, sane and able men at the helm of the civic ship. First of all, the city must have a sound civic financing, and that the barnacles of other years must be cleaned from the keel of the ship.

With the whole surrounding districts going ahead at a marvellous rate, with countless opportunities for securing additional factories and making in the heart of Midwestern, the greatest city in Ontario, London's future seems assured. But if this is to be accomplished, the city must be guided by men who know how.

Ordeal Too Much for Mrs. Blackburn. When Harry Andrews, mate and friend of Riley, told of taking the gun from Riley, Crown Prosecutor Creswick seemed to have the weapon produced. Detective Sergeant Nickle reached into a bag and produced the huge weapon, "breaking" it within a few feet of the prisoner, but the latter never winked. He stared at the weapon with which the crown accuses him of taking George Blackburn's life, and then let his eyes roam to the other side of the room.

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TO MAKE LONDON A SPOTLESS TOWN

Proclamation Issued By Mayor and Chairman of Board of Health Calling Upon All Citizens to Clean Up Premises on April 20—City Council Behind Project.

"The board of health of the city of London requests the cooperation of the citizens in making the week commencing April 20, special clean-up week."

"All backyards, cellars, front yards and premises should be made clean and tidy. United efforts will make the city more beautiful."

"The council of the corporation joins in the request to the householders for a general and effective special clean-up week."

The above proclamation, signed by Dr. F. L. Burdon, chairman of the board of health, and Mayor Graham, was issued this morning, and it illustrates the attitude of the civic authorities toward the campaign for a clean-up and paint-up day in London.

Use City Departments. The suggestion has been made that committees be appointed to supervise the cleaning-up process in the various districts of the city. With the aid of the garbage department in collecting refuse from yards and cellars, and the fire department in inspecting all business premises following the cleaning-up day, the board of health believes that the campaign for a clean-up and paint-up day can be made a huge success.

Word from Montreal, Rochester, N. Y., and other cities bears ample evidence of the realization of leading people everywhere to the need of such a campaign, at least once a year. As one man interested in the work has said, the agitation is one that will amount to a civic epoch. The idea is to get at the very roots of disease, which are nothing more or less than an unclean city and an unclean people.

Good for the City. The Clean-Up and Paint-Up campaign may be an especially good thing for the broom manufacturers and paint dealers, but it will be a splendid mark of progress for the whole city. There are hundreds of residences in London which, for the expenditure of a few dollars, could be made to look at least 50 per cent. better, and there are just as many houses and other buildings which, for a little downright cleaning and scrubbing, would be 50 per cent. better from a sanitary standpoint.

The advertiser, in commencing his campaign for a spotless town, believes that citizens would welcome the idea, and would willingly do their individual shares toward making the movement a success. The board of health has backed up the idea, and it is now up to the householders, the merchants and the manufacturers to get busy on April 20.

Both Saw Scuffle. Green and Heatherly Corroborate Previous Testimony. Guy T. Green was called at the reopening of the Riley trial at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He corroborated the testimony of other witnesses as to the ejection of Riley by Blackburn and the shooting.

Fred Heatherly, next witness, was also in the bar. He said Blackburn slapped Riley in the face. He said the two men fought as Riley was being put out.

Made a Bet That Riley Would Hang. William Burrows admitted on the stand this afternoon that he had made a bet of \$100 that Riley would be hanged.

Ed. Meredith, K.C., chastised the witness for doing such a thing.

Local Hydro Manager Interested in Dolphin's Activities in Mexican Situation. The activities of the Dolphin, the United States navy dispatch boat, and her Mexican situation, is of especial interest to General Manager H. J. Glaubitz, of the Public Utilities Commission.

Eleven years ago," said Mr. Glaubitz, "I supervised the installation of the wireless apparatus on this boat, and I know her layout thoroughly. I was then breaking in a new radio for the National Electric Signaling Company, whose shops were located in Washington. The Dolphin was in the Potomac navy yard at the time."

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MIDDLESEX PEOPLE LOOKING FORWARD TO BUMPER CROP

Although Winter Conditions Were Not of the Best Prospects Are Bright for Fine Harvest.

Farmers of the surrounding district are very optimistic concerning the prospects for 1914 crops. While it is generally admitted that the past winter and coming spring until a few days ago has been very unfavorable to the fall wheat crop, many prominent wheat growers assert that the crop is looking good. However, they all agree that a warm rain at this particular stage would greatly tend to produce a bumper crop.

It is frequently stated by agriculturists that a heavy fall of snow is essential during the winter, in order to procure a bumper production in spring crops. As a matter of fact this is not essential, as frost has practically the same effect in preparing the ground, and the snow, when it comes, will do the rest.

The land this spring, due partly to the prevailing high winds, has dried up quickly, thus allowing the farmers an opportunity to seed early, which is the greatest factor in obtaining a big yield.

Concluding from the amount of frost which was in the ground, and from the fact that many farmers are at present preparing the ground for sowing, with favorable weather, the harvest of 1914 will be a record one.

The Hay Crop. While it is rather early to tell anything about the outlook for the hay crop, growers claim that a very good sign is evidenced in the absence of the upheaval of the roots. Each spring a large acreage of hay land is thus destroyed by frost heaving the roots out of the ground and leaving them exposed to the wind and sun, which quickly kills them, leaving the land barren.

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