

# London Advertiser

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3670 (Private Branch Exchange,  
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3672-Reporters.

3673-Job Printing Department.

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The London Advertiser Printing Co.,  
Limited.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 4.

## THE EMERGENCY IN AESTIVATION.

The midsummer calm has settled  
down on the Emergency. Its name has  
hardly passed the lips of Bordenists  
for four weeks. First it got a chill  
from the early frosts of June, and  
then it was sizzled to a frazzled, dried  
up and put away till the fall.

The British Empire is still stagger-  
ing on in hourly peril, but nobody  
cares. The ministers have left behind  
all thought of the Emergency and  
most of them are out west seeing  
Canada instead of watching the Ger-  
man Ocean. Probably none of them  
will be a gray hair the worse even  
for reading that the crew from May-  
ence defeated Toronto's cranks on the  
Thames.

The weather is too hot for indig-  
nation or for blushing at Canada's  
disgrace. The blunders have gone out  
west, where they will feel at any rate  
a cool breeze from the electors and  
non-electors. Go west, young minis-  
ters, for a cold douche.

But poor old Emergency! It's left  
at home in Ottawa with the cat. The  
only difference in their fate will be  
that the feline may not get over a  
prolonged starvation, while the Em-  
ergency is almost sure to be dragged  
out again and gingered up. A cat has  
nine lives, but a jingo emergency has  
a hundred.

## A IMPERIALIST ON THE NAVY.

Mr. Richard Jebb, a prominent British  
author and "Tariff Reformer," has  
recanted his opinions on imperial fed-  
eration. In his recently published book,  
"The Britannic Question" (Longmans,  
Green & Co.) he discusses the various  
schemes for closer co-operation of the  
British race, and decides in favor of  
the Britannic alliance. Still possessed  
of the notion that an imperial tariff is  
needed to cement this alliance, he  
nevertheless throws over the merger  
plan of drowning the separate nations  
of the Empire and developing its de-  
fence and foreign policy from Down-  
ing Street alone. In this connection he  
condemns, of course, the Borden policy  
of naval contribution.

Thus Mr. Borden's own friends in  
Great Britain begin to exclaim against  
the unwisdom of denationalizing the  
Dominion of Canada. They are par-  
ticularly astonished at the supineness  
which declares Canada unable to build  
and organize a navy as Australia is  
doing. Mr. Jebb says:

"All navies must have a begin-  
ning, and less than thirty years ago  
the Japanese naval power was non-  
existent. Yet the modern proposal,  
first in Australia and then in Can-  
ada, to begin the creation of a Do-  
minion navy, have been successively  
received in English (Conservative)  
quarters with derision of the possi-  
bility, and at a later stage with ill-  
concealed alarm at the impending  
actuality."

He says again:

"The worst to be said against the  
principle of naval alliance is that  
technically it is inferior to central-  
ization. On the other side of the ac-  
count, the superior driving force  
of national patriotism as compared  
with imperial compulsion may be  
noted as a factor of efficiency. De-  
centralization, again, may minimize  
the risk of the whole system becom-  
ing rotten together, or of its being  
destroyed by a heavy blow at the  
heart."

Mr. Jebb points out that any Eng-  
lishman seems satisfied to trust to  
an alliance with Japan for the police-  
ing of the Pacific, but the centralizers  
back away from a policing of that  
ocean by Australia and Canada. They  
will not open their eyes to the nation-  
hood of the Dominions. "So many  
Englishmen, while able to recognize  
Japan as a separate nation from Brit-  
ain, cannot throw off the obsolete con-  
ception which is persistently revealed  
by such misleading expressions as 'Our  
Colonies,' or 'Greater Britain.'"

Not this old patronizing on the one  
side nor cringing Bordenism on the  
other recommend themselves to Mr.  
Jebb. He calls for the naval partner-  
ship of the states of the empire, ac-  
cording to the scheme outlined by the  
Subsidiary Conference of 1909. To  
quote:

"Unfortunately the scheme then  
drafted became abortive as far as  
Canada and Britain were concerned,  
owing to the agitation for an 'emer-  
gency contribution,' which broke out  
in Canada and was zealously en-  
couraged by British sympathizers. Not  
only did Canada defer her part in  
the scheme, but the British Ad-  
miralty was encouraged to think  
that after all the long-cherished  
ideal of colonial naval subsidies to be  
spent at Whitehall need not yet be  
surrendered to that of British  
alliance, as had been assumed in  
1909. Nevertheless, the loyal and  
splendid perseverance of the Com-  
monwealth in carrying out and even  
enlarging its share of the Britannic  
program of 1909, has already created  
a nucleus of naval alliance, and has  
compelled the admiralty to continue  
its co-operation in working out the  
many difficult details of joint ad-  
ministration which are inseparable  
from the novelty of the system. Al-  
ready enough has been accomplished

to illustrate how intimate and com-  
prehensive the naval partnership  
may become."

## HENRI ROCHEFORT.

The death a few days ago of Henri  
Rochefort, at the advanced age of 83  
years, removed from the storms of  
life one whose name was far more  
familiar to a past generation than to  
the present. Fifty years ago his was  
the best known name in France, but  
there are many Frenchmen living to-  
day who when they hear of his death,  
will ask, "Who was he?"

Born the son of an aristocratic fam-  
ily he had in him a spirit of rebellion  
against law and order that was both  
truculent and vitriolic. He came into  
notoriety under the empire of the  
third Napoleon, and was the constant  
thorn in the flesh of the emperor and  
his advisers. For the abusive and  
seditious tone of his newspaper, *La  
Lanterne*, he was sent to prison. Lib-  
erated, he became more offensive than  
ever, and was returned to con-  
finement. When Napoleon fell, and a  
republic was established, an enthu-  
siastic mob opened his prison doors,  
and set him free. The republic was  
what he had been fighting for, ap-  
parently, but in a brief space of time  
he was fighting the republic as a  
communist. He seemed to have been  
against government of any kind; his  
was the spirit that always rebels. So  
the republic treated him as the em-  
pire did, only it shipped him further  
away. He was sent to the convict set-  
tlement of New Caledonia.

After a time a sympathetic sailor  
from the United States helped him to  
escape. But the stormy petrel found  
no rest. He tried living in England  
and Belgium and Switzerland; issuing  
manifestoes; publishing ephemeral  
newspapers. But his day was over;  
his venomous darts had lost their  
point; his popularity had vanished;  
France was satiated with Rochefort.  
In 1895 he was allowed to return from  
exile under a general amnesty. But  
he was no longer a force in politics.  
He came to the surface for a moment  
in the anti-Dreyfus storm; but no  
one cared for his old or his honor.  
His last years were spent in art  
criticism. That was a more harmless  
amusement, but it attracted very lit-  
tle attention. Rochefort's day had  
passed. The old actor "reluctant  
lingered on the stage," but the audience  
left; it was time for the curtain to  
fall.

There are men who belong to the  
destructionist school of thought. They  
can pull down; they cannot build  
up. And yet they do good service to  
the community, because existing evils  
have to be destroyed before better  
conditions can exist. The Rocheforts  
are useful; they help to prepare the  
way for the builder who shall follow.  
But of necessity they have few  
friends while they live, and their  
memories soon fade away. They fall  
in the front of battle, and others ride  
to victory over them. They make few  
friends, but many enemies, and often  
both friends and enemies alike profit  
by their labor.

South Bruce is not going to be Ro-  
gerized.

The naval emergency has gone into  
cold storage.

The Balkan states by their suicidal  
strife are in danger of giving Turkey a  
victory after all.

"This is Canada's spending time,"  
says a local contemporary. The Gov-  
ernment may think so, but the banks  
don't.

North Grey is a fighting constituency.  
Mr. MacKay's majority of 741 in 1911  
was won in exceptional circumstances,  
many Conservatives voting for him as  
a protest against personal attacks. The  
results in prior elections were:

1908 Liberal majority..... 71

1905 Liberal majority..... 271

1902 Liberal majority..... 5

1893 Conservative majority..... 137

Only three Democratic senators will  
desert their party on the tariff bill. If  
they refrain from voting, the bill will  
have two majority without the vice-  
president, who presides over the Sen-  
ate. If they vote against the bill, the  
vice-president will have the casting  
vote. It looks as though the Demo-  
cratic party will redeem its pledges at  
last, and wipe out the reproach of the  
betrayal of 1893.

## FAVORITE FICTION.

"Your Last Chance to Buy a Lot in  
This Subdivision."

"When I Am on the Roof of a Sky-  
scraper I Always Feel an Irresistible  
Inclination to Throw Myself Down."

"Certainly, Mr. Jones, It Will Afford  
Me Great Pleasure to Contribute  
Something to That Fund."

"I Know Your Name as Well as My  
Own, But It Escapes Me for the Mo-  
ment."

"Myrtle, Have You Been Away Only  
a Month? Why, It Seems to Me More  
Than a Year."

"I'm Not Anxious to Sell the House,  
But My Wife Wants to Move Out to  
One of the Suburbs, Where Her Rela-  
tions Live."

## BAD FOR GUELPH.

[Guelph Herald.]

There are a large number of drivers  
in and around this city whose knowl-  
edge of the rules of the road is so limited  
that they are scarcely fitted to be trusted  
with a horse, still less a motor. That  
there are not more accidents as a re-  
sult of this ignorance may justly be  
ascribed more to accident than good  
management.

## DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.

[Detroit News.]

The British steamers *Lusitania* and  
*Mauretania*, are being equipped with  
high-power cannon, and when the *Lusitania*  
completes her trip and docks in  
New York it will be bristling with guns.  
Other British merchantmen are being  
similarly equipped as fast as the Admi-  
rality can supply the guns. That is all right  
as far as it goes. But the militant pro-  
gram for 1913 will not be complete until

every bank and bakery is fortified with  
cannon. Equipping all vehicles with ar-  
mament will naturally follow, but the  
logical development will not reach its  
highest expression until small cannon at  
the fashionable resorts carry torpedoes  
and set mines.

## A WASTE OF VALUABLE TIME.

[Life.]

He had just returned from a journey  
around the world. He knew that the  
beautiful girl he had left behind him  
a year before was waiting for him. It  
was, therefore, with the most ecstatic  
feeling of joy that upon his arrival he  
presented himself at her house.

After the first bewildering and glad-  
some greeting they sat on the sofa to-  
gether. He was about to kiss her, when  
she said:

"One moment, darling. Since you have  
been away, father, who as you know,  
is a banker, has been convicted by the  
money probers, and is now in jail."

"I had heard something about it."

"Mother has turned suffragette and  
yesterday while trying to break into  
Congress was locked up."

"Indeed!"

"Sister has become a Futurist and is  
doing the decorations for the Bloom-  
ingdale Insane Asylum."

"How interesting, but—"

"Brother got his divorce yesterday  
and has gone into temporary bank-  
ruptcy in order to get out of paying  
his alimony. Now he is in jail."

He told her reproachfully in his  
arms.

"It seems a pity, dear," he said, as  
he imprinted upon her ruby lips the  
emotional emblem of a lover. "The  
temptation, I am sure, was too great  
for you, that you should delay the  
joy just to tell me the ordinary things  
that are likely at any time to happen  
to any New York family in good stand-  
ing."

## THE DIFFERENCE.

[Petersburg Examiner.]

The difference between Mr. Lloyd  
George and W. J. Hanna is that Mr.  
Lloyd George submitted without protest  
to the fullest investigation of his actions  
in the Marconi speculation. While Mr.  
Hanna's counsel, Mr. J. B. Macdonald,  
who gave the Minister \$500 told the  
circumstances under which he gave the  
money.

## MELLOWER IN FLAVOR.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

If there is a difference between rural  
wit and any other kind, it is this—that  
rural wit is mellowed in flavor. It is  
this mellowed English wit; though  
corners have been rounded off by the  
attrition of years and more nearly per-  
fect jokes result.

Ira Beasore drove into town just be-  
fore the big rain the other day, and  
saw Orlo Tuttle setting tubs and bar-  
rels under all the spouts around his  
house. So Ira pulls up and hollers at  
Orlo:

"Hey, Orlo! What ye doin'?"

"Looks like rain, an' I'm a-settin' out  
these tubs so's the women can have  
some soft water for her washin' Mon-  
day, an' not thinkin' about what a great  
cooler Ira is."

"Sho!" says Ira. "You won't git no  
soft water."

"'Cause it's goin' to rain hard Haw-  
haw-haw! Git-up!"

## THE TRENCHED OPPOSITION.

Nearly two million women are now  
entitled to the franchise in the United  
States. In the United Kingdom the suf-  
ragettes still resort to marches and  
demonstrations for women. But the  
differences between the two countries  
is not surprising. In Great Britain the  
women who seek the franchise have to  
face the entrenched opposition which  
comes from inherited ideas and traditions  
centuries old.

## WHY GIRLS LEAVE SCHOOL EARLY.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The idea that young girls usually  
leave school early because of economic  
stress in the home has received a se-  
vere blow from the United States Bu-  
reau of Education. In a bulletin em-  
bodying the results of careful survey of  
the trade and labor conditions among  
girls in Worcester, Mass., a typical  
New England town, the bureau has  
rather surprisingly shown that girls  
are shown to prevail.

One-half to three-fourths of the girls  
at work in the textile factories had  
had further schooling if they had  
wanted it or if their parents had in-  
sisted upon it. It also shows that the  
number of girls between fourteen and  
sixteen years of age who leave school  
is constantly increasing, and that dur-  
ing the past five years many more  
girls between those ages left school  
than can be accounted for by increase  
in population. One per cent, had finished  
the grammar schools, and most of them  
left in the sixth and seventh grades.

Many reasons were assigned by the  
girls for this. A number said that their  
parents did not like school, and others  
could not "get along with the teacher";  
others were not promoted fast enough;  
still others "wanted to go to work," ap-  
parently without overburdening necessity  
to do so, and so the reasons ran. There  
were cases, of course, where the bread-  
winning capacity of the girls was re-  
quired in the home, but these were re-  
latively few.

The opinion expressed in the bulletin  
is that the conditions found in Wor-  
cester emphasize the imperative need  
for special training of a practical char-  
acter for girls between the ages of 13  
and 15 years. So should the ranks of the  
vast army of incompetents be thinned.

## WOMEN DISLIKE OLD AGE.

[Vancouver World.]

It appears that wilful misstatement at  
the last census has provided the official  
statisticians in London, who are still  
turning out Blue Books with a difficult  
problem. The number of females aged  
20-25 and 25-30 is disproportionately high.  
It is partly ascribed to the immigration  
of young women as domestic servants.  
This contributes to the sudden increase  
in the proportion of females at 20-25;  
but even after making full allowance, a  
Blue Book just issued infers that there  
is "a certain amount of transference  
from the later ages." In other words,  
some 25 per cent of 25 have returned  
themselves as younger.

## BUFFALO AND THE PEACE BRIDGE.

[Buffalo Times.]

"Wonder that two great common-  
wealths waited for a Peace Celebration  
to come along to help them bridge the  
Niagara River at Buffalo, is a prevailing  
thought with many of the people who  
form the currents and counter-currents  
of travel from Buffalo to Canada and  
from Canada to Buffalo. Hiccupping the  
Buffalo Erie Bridge Centennial is, however,  
a very practical means of bringing the  
bridge enterprise to the front. If the  
Peace Celebration will aid the bridge,  
the less certain is it the bridge will be  
a tremendous help to the Peace Celebration.  
If the Peace Jubilee were to accomplish  
nothing else but the uniting of Buffalo  
to the shores of Canada by bands of steel,  
it would be well worth the time and  
trouble. Who knows but this bridge will  
stand as the chief, the great and  
tangible accomplishment of the Peace  
Centenary?"

# LADY SACKVILLE ON THE VERGE OF A BREAKDOWN

London Court Thronged With  
Fashionable Audience to  
Hear Big Trial.

Requests To Be Allowed to  
Make a Statement Re-  
garding Cheques.

[Canadian Press.]

London, July 4.—The reappearance  
on the witness stand of Lady Sackville  
today, to undergo further cross-exam-  
ination in the suit known as the "fight  
for the millions" again attracted a  
fashionable audience to the probate  
court, where Sir Samuel Thomas Evans  
is the presiding judge.

The suit was instituted by the rela-  
tives of the late Sir John Murray Scott  
to have pronounced invalid on account  
of alleged undue influence the testa-  
ment by which he left the bulk of his  
fortune of \$5,000,000 to Lady Sackville.

Had Been Ill.

Frederick E. Smith, one of the parlia-  
mentary Unionist leaders, who is  
counsel for the Scott family, questioned Lady Sackville, who  
at the outset of her testimony told the  
court she had been ill all night, and  
her doctor did not think she would be  
able to attend, as she said, she was  
on the verge of nervous breakdown. She,  
however, declined a seat when one  
was offered to her, saying she would  
sit down as soon as she felt tired.

She also made a request to be allowed  
to make a statement in regard to the pay-  
ments Scott had given to Knole Park,  
the country residence of the Sackvilles,  
through her. She said it was impos-  
sible to go through the checks.

Court Crowded.

Long before Attorney Smith put his  
first question to Lady Sackville, the  
galleries and the well of the court were  
crowded by fashionably dressed wo-  
men, among whom were Mrs. As-  
quith, wife of the Premier, and the  
wives of other cabinet ministers. Many  
of the audience had brought their lunch  
with them, but the judge decided that  
the court must be cleared during the  
luncheon hour, so that there was a  
similar rush for admission at midday  
to that at the morning sitting.

This is the seventh day of the trial,  
and the judge has announced that Lady  
Sackville would not be required much  
longer, an indication that her examina-  
tion would be brief.

Greatly Exaggerated.

Attorney Smith examined Lady  
Sackville at length in regard to the  
incidents related by members of the  
Scott family to show the influence she  
exercised over the testator, Lady Sack-  
ville, however, said they were greatly  
exaggerated and emphatically denied  
that she had used any influence with  
Sir John Scott to induce him to leave  
her any money.

When it came to the incident of Sir  
Benjamin Franklin, the physician of  
Sir John Scott, refusing her admis-  
sion to Scott's sick room, witness said  
Lady Franklin got \$25,000 under his  
will.

"Lady Franklin is not in the same  
position as I am," said Lady Sackville  
haughtily. "She has not such a large  
house as Knole Park to keep up as a  
trist to the nation."

A Large House.

"She is a respectable and kind wo-  
man, though," remarked Attorney  
Smith, ironically.

"Oh! Yes, of course," replied Lady  
Sackville, "but perhaps you do not  
know that Knole Park is larger than  
Hampton Court Palace."

Referring to a letter in which the  
Rev. Mr. Scott had mentioned the  
Sackville family as "locusts," witness  
said she was rather amused than  
offended by the expression, and it was a  
nice letter for a clergyman to write.

Lady Sackville denied that she had  
ever been called "the earthquake" by  
the servants. That name, she said,  
had been invented by the Scotts.

Was Not Harsh Up.

Attorney Smith then referred to a  
letter from Scott to Lady Sackville, in  
which, he said, she should not be hard  
upon him with \$125 a week for her household  
and \$125 for her other expenses, and  
he asked whether she had written to  
Scott that she was hard upon him. Witness  
replied that she supposed she must  
have done so, adding that "I looked  
upon him like a father. He was help-  
less."

Asked when she had formed the idea  
that Scott had "dangled before our  
weary eyes for ten years" his fortune,  
a quotation from a letter read in court  
yesterday, witness said:

"About two years before Scott's  
death, when he always wanted to be  
with us, I got so sick of it, you know.  
You do get sick of it when you are told  
every day that he is going to change his  
will."

## PORT STANLEY

[By Our Own Man.]

Port Stanley, July 4.—Mr. and Mrs.  
T. H. Legge, of 156 High street, and  
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blinn, of 503 Que-  
bec street, are spending the summer  
at their cottage Tip Top, on Poplar  
Hill.

Miss Beatrice Gould, of 478 English  
street, London, will spend the week-end  
at Tip Top Cottage with friends.

Between two and three hundred peo-  
ple from London enjoyed the picnic  
under the auspices of the St. Andrew's  
Presbyterian Sunday School of London  
here yesterday.

A large crowd of Anglicans enjoyed  
the picnic under the auspices of the  
St. Paul's Anglican Sunday School,  
London, here today.

Among those registered at the In-  
ververie Hotel are: Misses E. H. and  
Ruth Williams, of Barton Williams,  
of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Isabel Nichol,  
Cleveland, O.; G. N. Rahmann, of  
Wellsville, Ohio; G. Hemmiller, of  
Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. McKil-  
lop, of West Lorne, Ont.; J. M. Kelley,  
of West Lorne, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenna are sum-  
mering at their cottage Hillside, Willow  
Beach.

Mrs. Morley Riley and family are  
summering at their cottage Riley's  
Roost, Willow Beach.

Mrs. Harry Hay is a guest of Mrs.  
Riley at her cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis and family,  
of London, are spending the summer  
at their cottage, Louisville.

The Bachelors' Club of London have  
located at Mrs. Brock's cottage Osages  
for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wiley, also Mrs.  
Morley, have settled in their pretty new  
cottage.

## Alteration Sale

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK—  
CLOSES EVERY OTHER NIGHT AT 5 O'CLOCK

# CHAPMAN'S

## Alteration Sale Bargains

We want to keep things moving during alterations. Seasonable summer merchandise has all to go. Those who are looking for bargains will get them.

### Women's Tailored Suits Half Price

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| \$10.00 Suits at...\$5.00 | \$16.50 Suits at...\$8.25  |
| \$12.50 Suits at...\$6.25 | \$20.00 Suits at...\$10.00 |
| \$15.00 Suits at...\$7.50 | \$25.00 Suits at...\$12.50 |

Sensational values are here offered because we do not wish to see these suits ruined by the dust and time. Buy any suit in stock now at exactly half the regular price. The scale of prices is shown above. Every one is this season's make, thoroughly up-to-date in style, made of serges (blue and black), Whipcords, Tweeds. Neatly tailored suits for summer travel.

### Baby Irish Embroidery

50-INCH FLOUNCINGS FOR SUMMER DRESSES.

Fine Swiss Muslin Flouncings, with Baby Irish patterns, richly em-  
broidered, very fine goods. In great demand for summer dresses. These  
are 50 inches wide. Five yards makes a dress. Worth \$1.75, \$2.00 and  
\$2.50 per yard. On sale at \$1.25 yard, or the dress length at \$6.25

### Table Linen

60-Inch Half-Bleached Table  
Damask, firmly made from strong  
yarns. Will give any amount of  
wear and bleach easily. Sale price  
per yard.....25c

### Bleached Sheetting

This full bleached English Sheet-  
ting is by far the best value we  
have yet seen at this price. Round  
thread, even weave, pure finish,  
8-4 width. Sale price, per yard, 23c

### Whitewear

Cambrie Drawers, extra large  
cut, tucked front. To clear.....47c

Cambrie Petticoats, well made,  
embroidered trimmed. Regular \$1.00,  
to clear.....73c

Slipover Night Gowns, lace and  
embroidery trimmed. Sale price.....\$1.19

### Men's Overalls

Men's Overalls, in all sizes, from  
36 to 44. Made of stonewash black  
denim, with or without bibs, seams  
double stitched, well made. The  
best dollar overalls. Sold here at  
per pair.....75c

little cottage Lake Breezes on Willow  
Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cox and family,  
321 King street, are summering at  
their cottage, Orchard Beach.

Mr. and Mrs