Mondon Advertiser

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The London Advertiser Printing Co., Limited.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 4. THE EMERGENCY IN AESTIVA TION.

The midsummer calm has settled down on the Emergency. Its name has up and put away till the fall.

The British Empire is still stagger ing on in hourly peril, but nobody was the spirit that always rebels. So cares. The ministers have left behind all thought of the Emergency and pire did, only it shipped him further most of them are out west seeing away. He was sent to the convict set-Canada instead of watching the German Ocean. Probably none of them

The weather is too hot for indigwest, where they will feel at any rate nen-electors. Go west, young ministers, 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 Emerout 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 federation. 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 ithe Britannic alliance. Still possessed of the notion that an imperial tariff is needed to cement this alliance, he throws over the merger plan of drowning the separate nations of the Empire and developing its defence and foreign policy from Downing 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 particularly 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 beginning, and less than thirty years ago the Japanese naval power was nonexistent. Yet the modern proposal, first in Australia and then in Canada, to begin the creation of a Dominion navy, have been successively received in English (Conservative) quarters with derision of the possibility, and at a later stage with illconcealed 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 centralization. On the other side of the acthe superior driving force of national patriotism as compared with imperial compulsion may be noted as a factor of efficiency. Decentralization, again, may minimize the risk of the whole system becoming rotten together, or of its being destroyed by a heavy blow at the

Mr. Jebb points out that any Englishman seems satisfied to trust to an alliance with Japan for the policing 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 nationhood of the Dominions. "So many Englishmen, while able to recognize Japan as a separate nation from Britain, cannot throw off the obsolete conception 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 partnership of the states of the empire, according to the scheme outlined by the Subsidiary Conference of 1909. To Than a Year."

"Unfortunately the scheme then drafted became abortive as far as Canada and Britain were concerned. owing to the agitation for an 'emergency contribution,' which broke out in Canada and was zealously couraged by British sympathizers. Not only did Canada defer her part in the scheme, but the British Admiralty was encouraged to think that, after all the long-cherished be spent at Whitehall need not yet be surrendered to that of Britannic alliance, as had been assumed in 1909. Nevertheless, the loyal and splendid perseverance of the monwealth in carrying out and even enlarging its share of the Britannic program of 1909, has already created compelled the admiralty to continue

to illustrate how intimate and comprehensive the naval partnership

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

The death a few days ago of Henri Rochefort, at the advanced age of 83 ears, removed from the storms ife 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 today who when they hear of his death, will ask, "Who was he?"

Born the son of an aristocratic famlly he had in him a spirit of rebellion against law and order that was both truculent and vitriolic. He came into otoriety under the empire of the hird Napoleon, and was the constant thorn in the flesh of the emperor and his advisers. For the abusive and Congress was locked up." editious tone of his newspaper, La Lonterne, he was sent to prison. Lib. erated, he became more offensive than ever, and was returned to con-Anement. When Napoleon fell, and a republic was established, an enthuslastic mob opened his prisoned doors, hardly passed the lips of Bordenists and set him free. The republic was for four weeks. First it got a chill what he had been fighting for, apfrom the early frosts of June, and parently, but in a brief space of time then it was sizzled to a frazzle, dried he was fighting the republic as a communard. He seemed to have been against government of any kind; his the republic treated him as the em-

After a time a sympathetic sailor will be a gray hair the worse even from the United States helped him to to the fullest investigation of his actions for reading that the crew from May- escape. But the stormy petrel found thee defeated Toronto's cracks on the no rest. He tried living in England who gave the Minister \$500 tell the and Belgium and Switzerland; issuing manifestoes; publishing ephemeral nation or for blushing at Canada's newspapers. But his day was over; disgrace. The blushers have gone out his venomed darts had lost their a cool breeze from the electors and France was satiated with Rochefort He came to the surface for a momen gency is almost sure to be dragged criticism. That was a more harmless

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 There are men who belong to the

destructionist school of thought. They the community, because existing evils are useful; they help to prepare the way for the builder who shall follow. But of necessity they have few the differences between the two countries live, and while they 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 Rogerized.

The naval emergency has gone into old 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 Government may think so, but the banks

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 majority137

Only three Democratic senators will desert their party on the tariff bill. If ently without overburdening necessity they refrain from voting, the bill will to do so, and so the reasons ran. There have two majority without the vicepresident, who presides over the Senate. If they vote against the bill, the vice-president will have the casting vote. It looks as though the Democratic party will redeem its pledges at for special training of a practical charbetrayal of 1893.

FAVORITE FICTION.

[Chicago Tribune.] "Your Last Chance to Buy a Lot in This Subdivision."

When I Am on the Roof of a Skyscraper 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-"Myrtle, Have You Been Away Only

a Month? Why, It Seems to Me More 'I'm Not Anxious to Sell the House, But My Wife Wants to Move Out to One of the Suburbs, Where Her Relathemselves as younger.

tions Live." BAD FOR GUELPH.

[Guelph Herald.] There are a large number of drivers in and around this city whose knowledge the rules of the road is so limited with a horse, still less a motor. That there are not more accidents as a reideal of colonial naval subsidies to sult of this ignorance may justly be Canada to Buffalo. Hitching the Buffalomanagement.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.

Detroit News.1 Mauretania, are being equipped with tremendous help to the Peace Celebration. high-power cannon, and when the Lusi- If the Peace Jubilee were to accomplish a nucleus of naval alliance, and has tania completes her trip and docks in nothing else but the uniting of Buffalo New York it will be bristling with guns. to the shores of Canada by bands of steel, Other British merchantmen are being it would be well worth the time and many difficult details of joint ad- similarly equipped as fast as the Admir- trouble. Who knows but this bridge will located at Mrs. Brock's cottage Osses on to pastures new. Another banker ministration which are inseparable alty can supply the guns. That is all right stand as the chief, the great and for the summer. from the novelty of the system. Alas far as it goes. But the militant pro-ready enough has been accomplished gram for 1913 will not be complete until Centenary?"

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 he 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 together. He was about to kiss her, when

"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 esterday while trying to break into "Indeed!"

"Sister has become a Futurist and is doing the decorations for the Bloomingdale 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 you may kiss me.

He folded her reproachfully in his arms. "It seems a pity, dear," he said, as he imprinted upon her ruby lips the impassioned emblem of a long-de-ferred love, "that you should delay the long-dejoy just to tell me the ordinary things that are likely at any time to happen

THE DIFFERENCE.

to any New York family in good stand-

[Peterboro Examiner.] difference between Mr. Lloyd George and W. J. Hanna is that Mr. Lloyd George submitted without protest in the Marconi speculation. While Mr. Hanna's cousel would not let the man circumstances under which he gave the

MELLOWER IN FLAVOR.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.] If there is a difference between rural wit and any other kind, it is this-that rural wit is mellower in flavor. this it resembles English wit; the rough 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 he saw Orlo Tuttle setting tubs and bar-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 woman can have some soft water fer her washin' Monday,' answers Orlo, all innocent like and not thinking about what a great codder Ira is. "Sho!" says Ira. "You won't git no

oft water.' 'Why won't I?' "'Cause it's goin' to rain hard Haw-haw-haw! Git-ep!"

THE ENTRENCHED OPPOSITION.

[Regina Leader.] nwitled to the franchise in the United States. In the United Kingdom the suffragettes still resort to militancy in their efforts to obtain votes for women. But is not surprising. In Great Britain the women who seek the franchise have to memories soon fade away. They fall face the entrenched opposition which in the front of battle, and others ride 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 severe blow from the United States Bureau of Education. In a bulletin embodying the results of careful survey of the trade and labor conditions among girls in Worcester, Mass., a typical New England manufacturing centre, a a rather surprising condition of affairs

is shown to prevail. Thus, the survey shows that from one-half to three-fourths of the girls at work in the factories could have had further schooling if they had wanted it or if their parents had insisted 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 during the past five years many more girls between those ages left school than can be accounted for by increase in population. Of this number, only seventeen per cent. had finished the eft in the sixth and seventh grades. Many reasons were assigned by the

girls for this. A number said that "they did not like school"; others could not 'get along with the teacher"; others were not promoted fast enough; still others "wanted to go to work," apparwere cases, of course, where the breadwinning capacity of the girls was required in the home, but these were relatively few.

The opinion expressed in the bulletin is that the conditions found in Worcester emphasize the imperative need last, and wipe out the reproach of the acter for girls between the ages of 13 and 15 years. So shall the ranks of the vast army of incompetents be thinned.

WOMEN DISLIKE OLD AGE. [Vancouver World.]

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

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 that they are scarcely fitted to be trusted thought with many of the people who form the currents and countercurrents of travel from Buffalo to Canada and from ascribed more to accident than good Fort Erie Pridge project to the rising star of the Peace Centennial, is, however, of the Peace Centennia, is, very practical means of bringing the very practical means of bringing the bridge enterprise to the front. Peace Celebration will aid the bridge, no The British steamers Lusitania and less certain is it the bridge will be a

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 Regarding Cheques.

[Canadian Press.]

London, July 4 .- The reappearance on the witness stand of Lady Sackville today, to undergo further cross-examination in the suit known as the "fight or 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 relatives of the late Sir John Murray Scott to have pronounced invalid on account of alleged undue influence the testament by which he left the bulk of his fortune of \$5,000,000 to Lady Sackville.

Had Been III. Frederick E. Smith, one of the parliamentary Unionist leaders, who is ounsel for members of 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, he said, she was on the verge of a 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 of all the pay ments Scott had given to Knole Park, the country residence of the Sackvilles through her. She said it was impossible to go through the checks. Court Crowded.

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

This is the seventh day of the trial nd the judge announced that Lady Sackville would not be required much onger, an indication that her examintion would be brief.

Greatly Exaggerated. Attorney Smith examined Lady ackville at length in regard to the ncidents related by members of the scott family to show the influence she exercised over the testator, Lady Sackille, however, said they were greatly xaggerated and emphatically denied hat she had used any influence with Sir John Scott to induce him to leave

er any money When it came to the incident of Sir Stanley. Benjamin Franklin, the physician of Sir John Scott, refusing her admit- boat ride on the State of Ohio steamer. sick room witness said Lady Franklin got \$25,000 under hi

will. 'Lady Franklin is not in the same osition as I am," said Lady Sackville "She has not such a large naughtily. ouse as Knole Park to keep up as a

A Large House.

remarked Attorney man, though," 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 angry, but did not think it was a nice into effect this morning. The system etter for a clergyman to write

Lady Sackville denied that she had been called "the earthquake" by the servants. That name, she said, had been invented by the Scotts. Was Not Hard Up. Attorney Smith then referred to tter from Scott to Lady Sackville, in

which, he said, she should not be hard up with \$125 a week for her household and \$125 for her other expenses, and grammar schools, and most of them Scott that she was hard up. Witness waited at the wrong place for some replied that she supposed she must ave done so, adding that "I looked pon him like a father. He was helpng my father."

Asked when she had formed the idea hat Scott had "dangled before our weary eyes for ten years' his fortune, a quotation from a letter read in court esterday, 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

PORT STANLEY

[By Our Own Man.]

Port Stanley, July 4.—Mr. and Mrs. r. H. Legge, of 156 High street, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blinn, of 503 Questreet, are spending the summer

at their cottage Tip Top, on Poplar 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-

de from London enojyed the picnic under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Sunday School of London nere vesterday. A large crowd of Anglicans enjoyed the picnic under the auspices of the Paul's Anglican Sunday School,

London, here today. Among those registered at the Invererie Hotel are: Misses E. H. and Ruth Williams and Barton Williams, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Isabel Nichol Cleveland, O.; G. N. Rahmann, of Wellsville, Ohio; G. Hemmiller, eland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. McKilp, of West Lorne, Ont; J. M. Kelley,

of West Lorne. Mr. and Mrs. McKenna are summering at their cottage Hillside, Willow

Mrs. Morley Riley and family 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

Morley, have settled in their pretty new country.

Alteration (A D A A A

CLOSES EVERY OTHER NIGHT AT 5 O'CLOCK

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.

CHINA



Take advantage of this great offer: Our entire line of open stock China Dinnerware at 25 per cent reduction. Now is a splendid time to start a set in one of our stock patterns, which you can add to at any time. Hundreds of our customers who have been collecting in these patterns are taking the opportunity to complete their set The offer will be continued for short time only. Get what pieces you want this week.

Pink Pattern Elite, Limoges China Dinnerware. White and Gold Greek, Key Orleans Limoges China Dinnerware.

White and Gold Bavarian China Dinnerware, Violet Pattern Ohrenfeldt Limogse China Dinnerware. Green and Gold Pattern, Austrian China Dinnerware. French China Tea Set, pink flower and gold band decoration.

Men's Overalls

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

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 lime. 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

Baby Irish Embroidery

50-INCH FLOUNCINGS FOR SUMMER DRESSES. Fine Swiss Muslin Flouncing, with Baby Irish patterns, richly embroidered, 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 \$6.26

Table Linen 60-Inch Half-Bleached Table Damask, firmly made from strong varns. Will give any amount of wear and bleach easily. Sale price

Bleached Sheeting

This full bleached English Sheeting 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

Cambric Drawers, extra large cut, tucked frill. To clear Cambric Petticoats, well made, embroidery trimmed. Regular \$1.00. To clear73c Slipover Night Gowns, lace and

sleeves. Sizes to fit girls 6 to 14 years. Were \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 Sale price

Girls' Wash Dresses

Girls' Washable Dresses, made of

thoroughly fast color ginghams,

nicely trimmed, low neck and short

Think what a bargain this is

Wash Goods French Cotton Voiles, some are agured and some are plain, with satin striped or embroidered spots; very light and dainty for summer dress. Were 35c, 40c and 50c yard. Sale price, per yard 25c

BIBLES Darge size Cambridge Bibles, well bound in leather, yapp edges, red under gold leaves, printed in clear type; complete with maps, helps, concordance and references. Some are indexed. Worth \$1.50 to \$3.00. Sale price \$1.00

Two Deliveries Daily During the Summer: 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

embroidery trimmed, Sale price...\$1,19

J. H. Chapman & Co., 239, 241, 243 Dundas St.

ittle cottage Lake Breezes on Willow Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cox and family,

301 King street, are summering at their cottage, Orchard Beach. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McGillivray and family are residing at their cottage on East Hill Crest here for the sum-

last evening in Port Stanley.
Mr. Arthur Sadlier and family and Mrs. Lachlin are summering in Port A large number of people enjoyed a

Mr. Charles S. Tune and wife spent

NEW STREET CAR LINES WENT INTO FORCE TODA

"She is a respectable and kind wo- Schedule Gives a Much Faster Service To All Sections of the City.

As announced in The Advertiser few days ago, the new system of routing the street railway cars was put was to have been put in operation on Wednesday, but the refusal of the C. P. R. to allow the street railway company to use the crossing until notified official notification from the railway commission yesterday . The delay and onfusion caused citizens by the new schedule in use was slight this morning. Many people were not aware o he asked whether she had written to the new routes, and some of them time before discovering their mistake The new schedule calls for a 31/2-minute service from Ridout street to the air grounds. The service on mond street between Oxford and Horton will be faster by the change.

FARMERS NOT WORRIED

Westerners Engaged in Diversified Agriculture Enjoyed Good Year.

Portage la Prairie, Man., July 4.-The Prince Albert Herald, in an article tion in view of their surroundings and probable career in life. For if the headed "Let Us Have Farmers." says over the financial situation now are mainly found among the agricultural population, which has been raising live stock and feeding its grain crops on its own farms, and adds: "Practically every city in Eastern Canada owes its existence to the fact that the surrounding country became a hive of producing farms and that a period in the country's hisory When markets were not so profitable as they are today." One of the est arguments in favor of The Herald's ampaign for mixed farmers as against grain growing exclusively is supplied by bank managers.

A representative on the "Made in Canada Train' was informed by a promnent businessman in Camrose that upon apparatus without making all our exnquiry he found that farmers engaged mixed farming are not, as a rule, this year of scarcity of money, asking for extension of paper, while instances are frequent of grain growers seeking may purchase them, or rent them; or

Same Story Everywhere Thereafter as the train moved along rom point to point this question was asked of local bank managers and was management, or any rights within the answered in all cases in the affirmative. That the mixed farmer, as a rule, comes the general remark One bank manager went further than

this by saying that the farmer engaged possible. in diversified farming was a better citizen than the exclusive grain grower in that the former was occupied all year round in developing his farm and thus improving his country, while the latter worked only a portion of the year in producing grain, thus gradually impoverishing the land and approaching The Bachelors' Club of London have the time when he must sell out and move stated that mixed farming was the solu-Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wiley, also Mrs. tion of the chief problem of this western

Model Village School

By C. Silvester Horne, M.P.,

s to have attention. The process of be to awaken the mind of the child to the supreme interest of the countrydepletion has gone of away to Canada cottage, and the rather dubious pros-

But we have yet to learn that the horticulture and agriculture. for real independence, and the young thoughts to the new lands that promise him a chance to think for himself, and elbow-room to work out his destiny under conditions that are not feudal. The problem we have before may end in the small farm and the credit bank; but it begins in the vilage school; and my object in writing this article is to insist that the educational problem in the villages must be recognized as part of the agrarian policy to which the Government is y the railway commission, delayed now turning its attention. The singlehe matter. The C. P. R. received the school-area grievance, so far as free churchmen are concerned, is well known and almost universally mitted. It is so glaring that no Government — certainly not a Liberal Government-can embark on educa tional reform without remedying it.

> villages which must be dealt with. State Ownership First. it must be possible to secure the appointment of the best teacher on the ground of educational fitness, and independent of any question as to his or her ecclesiastical associations and willingness to train a church choir or do odd jobs for a vicar. The first consideration in future must be not the domes tic or parochial necessity of the clergyman, but the welfare of the children and especially their educacountryside is to be repeopled with a free peasantry the main hope is in the school. And I shall insist that if our country schools are to do this for us the first necessity is that they should

There are five thousand six hundred

belong to the state, and not only be paid for by the nation, but managed by the nation. The real difficulty in the way of adapting these schools to their proper purpose is that they are not They are schools built and maintained for explicit denominational ends. I am not quarrelling with those ends; but I do say that since the National School trust was formed conditions have wholly changed, and it is high time that we demanded full control of the schools for which we pay, so that we can make them what they ought to be, and improve and enlarge their penditure a new endowment of a de

This, then is the first step. The state must own the rural schools. It in default, build its own. schools must be absolutely in its control; and its scheme of reform must be unhampered by clerical powers of school during the hours of school-time. In other words, the village school must be a free state school. Apart from state-ownership and state-management, the model village school is im-

Real Rural Education.

The second step is to give the country school a character of its own. Of course we know perfectly well that not all the children educated in rural districts will stay by the land. Nor am I one of those who think that education should be wholly vocational.

I am quite alive to the desirability of developing whatever faculties and instincts a child may possess regardless of its immediate sphere of existence. But none the less I am certain that

[London News and Leader.] It is good news that the countryside, one object of the rural school should

unchecked; and one of the best signs of the times is the demand for cottages its possibilities. The will, of course, not only to supersede the rotten structures that go by the name, but to our training colleges; and what is of meet a growing demand. Something even greater importance, special pro-has got to be done to offer opportun-vision for those who are training as ity in the homeland to the likely lads teachers in connection with our agri and A pound a week, a decent d the rather dubious pros-

ect of a small holding won't do it be carried through in a day. But I y themselves; though heaven knows imagine that to every village school ey represent a big advance on what there should be added at least an acre of ground, for purposes of practical laborer's paradise includes freedom. gardening can be taught and well He is naturally slow of speech; but he taught to quite young children. But has the average Englishman's longing the more scientific instruction would of course, be reserved for the elder laborer especially, whom the spirit of the time has reached, turns his preparation for those who go forward to the advanced curriculum of the agricultural college. I am assuming that it will be in the near future the intention of the state to make education of all kinds practically free from top to bottom. one reason why elementary education should be free, and higher education Our business is to popularize costly. the country-side, and make life on the land not only renumerative, but interesting that only the few who have quite other tastes and aptitudes will forsake it for the dreary conditions of

a mining village or a factory town, The Hub of Village Life. Surely the time should be at hand to the life of the village. It should belong to them. It should be their village-hall for lectures, concerts, and political gatherings. The sports field attached to it might, with little attention, be made by the children themselves an attractive public ground in which their elders might spend an evening or a holiday. The outdoor work of the children, too, in their gardens and cultivated would be of interest to their parents; and if well devised by a teacher intelligence and practical knowledge might be of educational value even to

the seniors. Education, like religion itself, has got to be born again. It has got to become regenerate by becoming more human. It must no longer somewhat dreary routine in which pored children learn by rote a multitude of useless and uninspiring facts. It must be rather the opening of the yes to the world we live in, and the life we have to live in it, and the hiswe inherit. There are possibilities in the village school; but I repeat the first thing to be done is the state to own it. Unless this is achieved we are helpless. For we cannot endow Anglicanism, or any other "ism," with school glebe as well as church glebe.

BERRY FESTIVAL

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, July 4.-A very successful strawberry festival was held last evening on the premises of Mr. W. E. Elliott, near Beachville, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the West Oxford Methodist Church. The ttendance was large and the event was highly enjoyable. Music was urnished by the Ingersoll Pipe Band. The Colts are still to the front in the town baseball league. Last night they defeated the Shamrocks by a score of 13 to 4.

Chief Chilton of Lindsay, formerly of Ingersoll, with Mrs. Chilton and daughter, are visting relatives and

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Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Otatment are sold by druggists and dealers every-where, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of skin and hair, will be sent, post-free, on applica-tion to "Cuticura," Dept. 32, Boston, U.S.A.