

## London Advertiser

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 18.

### HOW LIKE TORONTO!

Toronto has been drifting outside the main current of Canadian sentiment for the past fifteen years. The tariff-fighting movement has the overwhelming tide of public opinion behind it, but Toronto still flounders in the backwash.

Its latest exhibition of conservatism is the determination of the reciprocity fact by its Board of Trade by a vote of 28 to 12.

Both the resolution and the vote were characteristic of Toronto. The former was couched in the spirit of lip-lacidity, needing to be cut by the Toronto press. It would be a proposal to give greater commercial favors to the mother country.

### WHY NOT?

Why shouldn't Mr. Champ Clark catch the notion that reciprocity is the back door to annexation? Canadian politicians are crying it from the housetops. Mr. Halloway, Mr. Chamberlain and other British public men pretend to fear it, opposition journals in Great Britain and Canada are swinging the Jeremiah chorus. When launched, it has been rebuffed all over the United States through the sounding board of the press.

The anti-reciprocityists, with a few honorable exceptions, are advertising Canada "for sale." They are proclaiming to the world that Canada is willing to barter her partnership in the British Empire, her new-found pride of nationality and material progress, and her apparently dazzling future as "a permanent political unit" in the words of the United States Secretary of State, for reciprocity. They represent her as willing to send her patriotism to the pawnshop.

Is it in the least surprising that some Americans think as many of Canada as some Canadians affect to think of her?

### A REBUKE FROM THE PACIFIC.

The premier of British Columbia, in moving an anti-reciprocity resolution—with which the Provincial Legislature had properly nothing to do—was careful to say that the question of reciprocity was not involved in the proposed tariff legislation. By inference he rebuked the tribe of professional patriots in the Eastern Provinces who are raising the loyalty cry. They are more sternly denounced by the Victoria Colonist, the leading conservative paper west of Winnipeg. "There is not a newspaper man of long experience," says the Colonist, "who has not found himself face to face with the necessity of denying that certain lines of action would lead to the disruption of the Empire or the union of the British portion of North America with the United States." The reciprocity party of 1841 was believed by some to be the first step toward annexation, but its absorption was one of the incentives to Confederation. The Marquis of Lorne thought the National Policy so harmful to British connection that he referred the bill to the colonial office. Others feared that the Dominion would break down under the strain of the C.P.R. and fall piecemeal in the hands of the republic. Every man in the Dominion who has reached middle age" continues the Colonist, "and has kept track of things, knows that according first to one set of public men and then according to another we have been on the verge of breaking away from the mother country or getting ready to jump into the arms of the United States a good many times. The Colonist adds:

"How would it do to give this sort of thing a test? We are not going to break away from the Empire. We are not going to join with the United States. We are going to work out our own problems within the Empire."  
"Take the latest question. The Colonist is opposed to the principle involved in reciprocity negotiations, because it does not consider them either necessary or advisable, but it is not going to maintain that the country is marching to words annexation. And that is why it doesn't say so."  
In the very nature of things the trade relations between Canada and other countries must change from time to time and we do not assent to the doctrine that every or any change means disruption of the Empire. Greater changes than any now proposed have taken place and the Imperial bond has not been weakened. Let us have more faith in the Empire. The Empire stands for a great principle, which is as vast and all-comprehensive as to evade definition.  
"What is the abstraction to which we appeal when as Canadians we exhort each other to be ready to

stand by the mother country in time of need? It is not the fact that we can send our goods into Britain without paying duty. It is not alone the fact that the ancestors of most of us were born under the Union Jack, for all know of millions of people who themselves, or whose ancestors were born under that same flag, who find no difficulty in giving their devoted loyalty to a foreign land.

"We are loyal to the Empire because we are of the Empire, and loyalty is not of so poor a kind that it can be weakened by alterations in the customs schedule of our own or of any other country. We do not hesitate to say that if the United Kingdom should feel it to be in the interests of the British people at home to impose a duty on all imports, not even excluding those from Canada, the loyalty of Canadians to the Imperial bond would not be weakened one iota. The very essence of the Imperial bond is freedom within the Empire."

The Colonist's loyalty is more robust than that of some of its Eastern contemporaries, which pretend to be wavering over Canada's destiny. They will not frankly discuss the economic aspect of the reciprocity agreement, but obscure it in a cloud of irrelevant and patently false propaganda.

### POLLUTING THE WATERS.

An interesting discussion took place in the Senate, on Mr. Belcourt's bill respecting the pollution of navigable waters. The object of the measure is, really, as its author says, "to prohibit any form of dumping of all noxious and contaminating matter into any source of water supply."

It is a measure for public health, of particular interest just now at Ottawa, it is said, where the typhoid epidemic has been raging. But Ottawa is not the only sufferer. All along the great lakes, on both sides of the international boundary, and in Western Canada, even more, the cities and towns which derive their drinking water from navigable lakes and streams are most of them afflicted by the typhoid scourge. In the death rate from this disease, Canada ranks next to the United States upon a "bad" continent, our rate being five times that of Germany, three or four times that of Great Britain. Here in London, by the way, the rate for the last three years is just that of Germany so much for London water.

What is the cause of so great a scourge? The answer, Mr. Belcourt says, "the fact is our water supplies are being polluted in almost every town and city. It is quite a common practice to dump sewage into the nearest stream, and that stream may be the source of supply for some other town or city further down, or for a whole district." So that people are drinking as it were from a slop-pail, to use Mr. Belcourt's vigorous metaphor.

There is therefore urgent need of efficient laws, the enforcement of which should in the main rest with some centrally, well-organized and wisely administered federal department, co-operating with each of the various provincial departments of health. Mr. Belcourt's bill has received the approval of the Conservative commission which held consultations with representatives of various provinces. There is no doubt that all the provinces will sanction it, and will pass such legislation on their part as will implement it and render its enforcement absolute, looking more closely, for example, into the conditions of navigable waters which would hardly be under Dominion jurisdiction.

Let Londoners be thankful for their pure water, which is not drawn from a stream liable to pollution. They may also be thankful for a sewerage system, constructed with an eye to the future, which places the city beyond the necessity of pouring crude sewage into the Thames.

There is great danger that reciprocity will lose the Liberal party a seat in Toronto.

What shall it profit the anti-reciprocityists if they gain a few city seats and lose the whole country?

Congressman Bennett's annexation resolution was an insult to Canada, but it was not more insulting than the annexation talk in this country.

Mr. Justice Riddell is right. Toronto is responsible for most of the ill feeling against the United States. It is solemnly a Toronto man, like Justice Riddell, will acknowledge the fact.

"Was Sir John Macdonald a traitor?" asks the Sydney, N. S. Record. Certainly Sir John was a traitor. He advocated reciprocity with the United States during his whole public life.

Sir Edmund Walker says that under reciprocity British Columbia will be deluged with cheap American timber. Oh, dear! Oh, dear! After we've been told, too, that reciprocity will pillage us of our timber wealth!

Sir George Doughty says: Mr. Asquith was a traitor to British trade interests in not interfering with the trade negotiations between Ottawa and Washington. Mr. Asquith would have been a traitor to the interests of the Empire if he had ventured to interfere.

Congress has its chosen and mischievous masters. What that the House of Commons. Would that the Commons squelched them as effectually as Congress has squelched Representative Bennett. His resolution asking the Washington Government to open negotiations with the British Government for the annexation of Canada, was purposely introduced to discredit reciprocity, of which he has been a fierce opponent. The former affairs committee of the House of Representatives refused to discuss it, and Bennett stood alone in the pillory. There are some Canadians who should be sent to keep him company.

### CLEVER SCHEME.

Young Lady—Please show me your extreme state of lobe shirt.  
Salesgirl—For yourself?  
Young Lady—No, for my chaperon.

### BY THE WAY.

To point the life is a job.  
A girl who really has the look.  
Requires no powder-puff.

### SQUELCHED.

Glenn, Tribune.  
Glenn, what has become of the man the paper pretty announced yesterday as to be at the hotel?  
Comely Daniel, I presume you mean me. She's looking around a waist-band and a handful of children. What can I do for you, sir?

### THE MAIN THING.

The young husband failed at the gate and returned his steps.  
The poor consumer, who, like his wife, had been waiting for another kiss, didn't inquire the bride.  
"Well, I'll take another kiss, but what I came back for was my overcoat."

### NOT THE SAME.

Glenn, Tribune.  
"Going to have a nice procession and a public meeting at your wedding, are you, Rastus?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"And what a good deal of red tape?"  
"No, sir, we can't call a child a red tape."

### THE POOR CONSUMER.

Glenn, Tribune.  
What is that fellow grumbling about, with his spoils?  
"What makes you look so glum, so glum?" said Glenn, with his spoils.  
"Landlord's reciprocity," the poor consumer said.  
"For they'll charge us twice as much as what we ought to pay."  
"For your butter and potatoes, it is to be said, they'll reduce the cost of living, but they'll cut down on pay."  
When the tariff war is levelled in the morning?

"We should not feel so good, so good?" said Glenn, with his spoils.  
"I do not keep a cow of sheep," the poor consumer said.  
"What's wrong with that chap over there?" said Glenn, with his spoils.  
"He has a good interest," the poor consumer said.  
"He keeps a cow or two sometimes, or maybe keeps a cow."  
And thinks that reciprocity would run him down.

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## ASKS FOR MUSIC TO ATTRACT PEOPLE

The Pastor of First Presbyterian Church Wants Special Song Service Sunday Evenings.

### PROBLEM OF THE CITY

Tenements and Boarding-Houses Spring Up, and the Young Folks Forget Their Duty and Do Not Go to Church.

At a meeting of the board of managers and elders of the First Presbyterian Church, held last evening, Rev. J. H. Inkster, who occupied the chair, stated that he had called the meeting in order to put before the members the question of changing the evening service of the church, and making it into a special song service in an effort to attract a good many people who otherwise would not attend.

In introducing his idea, Mr. Inkster stated that the problem of the present and future of the city. The city is the place where all the great institutions can be found, and the only great saving force are the home and the church. The saving force of the home is being gradually weakened, and it will be found that there is a smaller percentage of people in the city today who own their own homes than there was ten years ago. Tenement houses and boarding-houses are becoming more numerous, and the cities are becoming crowded with young men and women. The saving force of the church is also weakening, and in the large cities it is becoming a serious problem. Fifty years ago there were one-quarter as many churches in the city as in the country. Today there are one-eighth as many. Another weakening force was the fact that as the city becomes larger and the population moves out to the suburbs, the downtown districts, where the church is needed most, to the mercy of the speculators and other influences.

The Downtown Problem.  
"Now, if the downtown problem I wish to present to you," said Mr. Inkster, "because we are one of the largest cities in the world, Toronto, and Hamilton, they are dealing seriously with this problem, but they have left the matter alone too long. The conditions have become chronic and acute."

In London, conditions have not yet reached a chronic state, but they will, unless some time is given now, and now is the time to do something. I do not think it is necessary to build a big institution to combat these conditions, but I would suggest that we do the next best thing that comes to our hand. I propose that we leave our morning service as is, but have the evening service changed entirely. I would like to see every street tree, and we should get a leader to make the service as musical as possible. We should have an orchestra, and a special gospel hymn book, which contains tunes that are easier to learn. The present hymn book is intended for church people who come to church every Sunday. What I would most desire is that we make the people feel more at home."

No Experiment.  
Mr. Inkster explained further that he did not want to do this as an experiment, but I would suggest that we do the next best thing that comes to our hand. I propose that we leave our morning service as is, but have the evening service changed entirely. I would like to see every street tree, and we should get a leader to make the service as musical as possible. We should have an orchestra, and a special gospel hymn book, which contains tunes that are easier to learn. The present hymn book is intended for church people who come to church every Sunday. What I would most desire is that we make the people feel more at home."

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## RAGING HEADACHE STOPPED AT ONCE

When He Took "Fruit-a-lives"

Shanley, Ont., Sept. 23, 1910.  
"You certainly have the Greatest discovered. Headache Cure." In the world. Before "Fruit-a-lives" came before the public, I suffered tortures from Headaches caused by Stomach Disorders.

"One of your travellers called on me when I had one of my raging headaches and had my head almost raw from external applications. I hated to see any person coming into the store much less a commercial traveller and I told him very curtly that I had a headache, but he insisted on my trying 'Fruit-a-lives'."

"I did so, with what I would call amazing results. They completely cured me and since then twenty-six years ago it is only necessary for me to take one occasionally to preserve me in my present good health. I was 35 years old yesterday and have been a general store keeper at the above address for 25 years."

WM. PITT.  
As Mr. Pitt says "Fruit-a-lives" is the greatest headache cure in the world. Dealers everywhere have "Fruit-a-lives" at 50 cents a box, 5 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25 cents, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Toronto.

Though there were no objections offered to the proposition, the majority thought that it would require a great deal of attention before being carried out.

Left to a Committee.  
The matter was a difficult one, and it would be advisable to leave it to a committee to decide. One member stated that it was another great step toward church union, and pointed out that the Presbyterians were becoming more like the Methodists every day. A committee, consisting of four members of each board, was appointed, and they will go into the question thoroughly and report at the next meeting.

WESTERN FAIR CHANGES  
Grounds Superintendency Not Settled—Controlling the Attractions.

A director of the Western Fair Board says that the grounds and buildings committee of the board has not definitely settled the matter of superintendency of the grounds. It was laid over until the committee could meet on the grounds and get an idea of the requirements of the coming year. Mr. W. M. Spencer is chairman of the buildings committee, and will not only in that capacity, having no desire to superintend the work in any way.

Some important changes in the management are being made. For instance, Col. Gartshore is chairman of the attractions, and will probably have control also of the Midway features connected with the platform shows.

STEVENSON-OLIVER.  
A pretty and pleasing event took place Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Wm. Oliver, when her daughter, Miss Sally, was happily married to Mr. David Thomas Stevenson, of Crumlin.

At 6 o'clock to the strains of the Wedding March, played by Mrs. J. Brown, accompanied by Mr. Adam, in the violin, the bride entered the drawing-room, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. James Brown, looking very winsome in a dress of white silk, low neck and short sleeves, and with veil and wreath to match. She was assisted by her cousin, Miss Nina Oliver, and the room was supported by Miss Corroll, of Byron, while Mrs. Phoebe Oliver made a charming flower girl, Master Bartie acting as page. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Agnew, of Dorchester.

Later the guests, numbering about a hundred, enjoyed a wedding dinner, and after a toast list had been carried out the happy couple left on a short trip to western points.

The bride received many beautiful presents. Her going-away suit was of brown broadcloth, with hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson will be home to their many friends at Sunny Hill, Crumlin, after March 1.

Service in a Theatre.  
"How is it?" he asked, "that a religious service in a local theatre will not do?" It is simply because the people feel more at home in their own churches, and just as soon as we can show them that they are just as welcome here, and make them feel more at home, we will have crowded news."

That was discussed, pretty thoroughly by those present, and at

At a meeting of the board of managers and elders of the First Presbyterian Church, held last evening, Rev. J. H. Inkster, who occupied the chair, stated that he had called the meeting in order to put before the members the question of changing the evening service of the church, and making it into a special song service in an effort to attract a good many people who otherwise would not attend.

In introducing his idea, Mr. Inkster stated that the problem of the present and future of the city. The city is the place where all the great institutions can be found, and the only great saving force are the home and the church. The saving force of the home is being gradually weakened, and it will be found that there is a smaller percentage of people in the city today who own their own homes than there was ten years ago. Tenement houses and boarding-houses are becoming more numerous, and the cities are becoming crowded with young men and women. The saving force of the church is also weakening, and in the large cities it is becoming a serious problem. Fifty years ago there were one-quarter as many churches in the city as in the country. Today there are one-eighth as many. Another weakening force was the fact that as the city becomes larger and the population moves out to the suburbs, the downtown districts, where the church is needed most, to the mercy of the speculators and other influences.

The Downtown Problem.  
"Now, if the downtown problem I wish to present to you," said Mr. Inkster, "because we are one of the largest cities in the world, Toronto, and Hamilton, they are dealing seriously with this problem, but they have left the matter alone too long. The conditions have become chronic and acute."

In London, conditions have not yet reached a chronic state, but they will, unless some time is given now, and now is the time to do something. I do not think it is necessary to build a big institution to combat these conditions, but I would suggest that we do the next best thing that comes to our hand. I propose that we leave our morning service as is, but have the evening service changed entirely. I would like to see every street tree, and we should get a leader to make the service as musical as possible. We should have an orchestra, and a special gospel hymn book, which contains tunes that are easier to learn. The present hymn book is intended for church people who come to church every Sunday. What I would most desire is that we make the people feel more at home."