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LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

THE BATTLE RENEWED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Premier Asquith's announcement that the conference on the question of the veto power of the House of Lords had ended without an agreement portends an almost immediate general election.

The intelligence comes as a surprise. The public had been nearly persuaded that the conference had found a way out of the difficulty in the idea of a federated kingdom. This has been assumed by leading journals of both parties, and has colored the speeches and writings of public men. Was it all an elaborate structure of conjecture and unfounded inference? The members of the conference have pledged themselves not to reveal the course of the negotiations, but it is very probable that federation proposals were discussed in the conference, and that "feeler" were cautiously put out by the party leaders. The two sets of negotiators are commonly believed to have travelled together so far as to agree provisionally to the federal principle, but the point at which they definitely parted company may never be known, or it will be one of those secrets of state which only come to light after the immediate repositories have passed away.

Both parties will now resume the conflict which was suspended by the death of King Edward, and by the device of the conference, suggested. It is believed, by King George himself. The situation is apparently exactly what it was before the demise of King Edward. The Government, at the ensuing session, which opens on Nov. 15, will introduce a bill embodying the proposals already adopted for restricting the veto of the House of Lords. Upon the inevitable rejection of the bill by the peers, the Government will advise a dissolution, after asking the King to guarantee that if the Government is sustained the will of the House of Commons will become law. If the King refuses this pledge, which is unlikely, the Liberals will not take office again, even though they may be victorious at the polls.

SENATE REFORM.

Under a bicameral system of government, one chamber can be strengthened only at the expense of the other. Undoubtedly the Canadian Senate would be more powerful and fill more space in the public eye if it were on an elective basis, but it could acquire new authority only by detracting it from the House of Commons.

In the United Kingdom and the United States people are chafing because the second chambers are too powerful. One British party is fighting to make the House of Commons supreme. Over half the states of the American Union have declared in favor of an elective Senate, because the Senate has become the dominant branch of Congress.

The Canadian Senate, by the letter of the constitution, has every power that the House of Commons possesses, except that of originating money bills, but the Senate has never blocked any important measures when the popular chamber has been determined to pass them. When an upper chamber insists on equality with a lower chamber in practice, as well as in theory, there is a constant risk of deadlock.

The bicameral system can work smoothly only when one chamber has the ascendancy. The second chamber must either be denied the absolute veto power, or it must be exceedingly cautious in its exercise, as the House of Lords has found to its sorrow. Because the Canadian Senate has been wary of crossing the House of Commons, it is facetiously described as a rubber stamp, merely registering the decrees of the popular chamber. But the Canadian Senate is in the nature of a contract between the provinces. It is doubtful whether Confederation would have been achieved without it. It cannot be abolished or radically amended without the consent of all the provinces. Certainly all the provinces would not consent to abolition, and if the question of reform were opened, some of the smaller ones would probably press for equal representation, as in the United States.

Even with its present limitations, the Senate is not without usefulness in reviewing legislation; in fact, it is rather an advisory than a legislative body. It also provides a forum for some able men who have had long experience in public or private affairs. But

the system has undoubtedly been abused by both political parties. The question of reform bristles with constitutional difficulties, but there would be no such difficulty in ceasing to treat the Senate as an instrument of patronage, thereby removing the reproach most frequently levelled against it.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The question of industrial training for half-grown boys and girls is becoming acute in all progressive countries. At a meeting last month in Manchester, England, Sir William Mather spoke forcibly on the subject:

"You have got to take care of the children in their years of adolescence, and when your boys and girls have passed through the elementary schools, let them pass for a year or two into a school of industrial training. It might not be wise to make this compulsory, but such is the desire of parents both in urban and rural districts that their children should be practically educated to gain a livelihood, that I think, parents would voluntarily send the children to the schools. In Manchester you have probably 50,000 young people from 14 to 18 years of age floating about in space, so far as education is concerned, and while they are in occupations, they are not being fitted to follow those occupations properly, and they are gradually losing year by year the small amount of education they received at the elementary schools. The education problem is by no means solved. There is an enormous amount of waste to prevent enormous amount of good to be done in spending what we spend in a more efficient manner."

How exactly every word of this fits the conditions and needs of our Ontario cities on their smaller scale? Another speaker dwelt on the change that has lately come over the standards of judging school-work and schoolboys. The boy who excels in drawing was once regarded by the teacher with a frowning eye. Now the incapable in history or grammar or geography, if he shines as a woodworker or gardener, must be respected equally with those who, knowing more of books than of tools, were once alone the teacher's pride.

This broader view of merit will be further promoted by the establishment of technical schools. These schools will advance the dignity of handicraft. And one reason for this lies in the fact that the technical education will associate with itself a further study of such liberal subjects as literature and history, and will by its very seriousness enable the worker to a peculiar proficiency in those liberal studies. Nothing is so conducive to a real and not superficial appreciation of history and literature as direct contact through work of the hands with the hard facts of nature.

Cable rates are to be reduced one-half. This is probably another triumph for wireless.

If Mr. Bourassa speaks in Ontario his hearers will be divided between admiration of his eloquence and regret that it is put to such mischievous use in Quebec.

The conference on trade relations between Canada and the United States has been adjourned until January. This will allow timid people to eat their Christmas dinner in peace.

Mr. Henry Vivian, M. P., tells an English audience that he was surprised at the backward state of municipal life in Canada. Canadians must confess there is some truth in his reproach.

The armistice is ended in Great Britain and the trumpets are sounding for the fray. In defending the absolute veto power of the House of Lords, the Unionist party will be fighting in medieval armor.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, declines the leadership of the Alberta Opposition. This young man told an audience in this city that he was prepared to head a revolution in Alberta against the autonomy bill. Leading a party of two in the peaceful halls of a legislature is too tame for this Hotspur.

The political situation in the United States has become dramatic for the first time in many years. In Canada the Nationalists and the western grangers are giving politics a new turn. In Great Britain another constitutional conflict has begun. There is plenty of interest just now in the English-speaking world for the student of public affairs.

ENCROACHMENTS.

[Life.]
First Cook—Me missus is takin' a course of instruction in the culinary art.
Second Cook—The next thing yez knows she'll be askin' 'ave to come in the kitchen.

A QUESTION.

[Peterboro Review.]
What are you doing to help the next generation become better citizens? What personal service are you rendering your fellow-citizens of tomorrow? Don't say it's none of your business. It is, unless you want conditions to become worse. There are some respectable and reputable "citizens" right here in Peterboro who don't care a tinker's tin pot for the degradation and misery that gets gradually worse as the winter comes on. Are you in that class? Henry Vivian is right—the homes of many of our poor children are a ghastly disgrace to our citizenship.

POOR BEGGAR!

[Toronto Star.]
A Persian rug 50 by 75 feet weighing almost a ton, has been brought to New York. There is much joy ahead for the man the box who has to take that rug out and beat it every Friday morning.

NOT SO SLOW.

[Stratford Beacon.]
In London an addition to a great hotel on the Thames Embankment, 200 feet long and 80 feet high, has just been erected in twenty days, the interior fittings, plumbing, etc., having been put in place in that time. In order to do this, the building

was first erected at another place, marked off and then taken down. Such a feat forms a world's record for speed. Had it occurred in New York—the world would have rung with the fame of the speedy American. Britain is not so slow as some people think when she takes a notion to do things quickly, and can even set a pace for the hustling Yankee.

WONDERFUL SELF-RESTRAINT.

[Toronto Telegram.]
Bourassa, Laverne, Guelphaire et Cie cannot be such desperate fellows after all. Even though they wiped the floor with Laverne and fired hot shot at the Canadian navy, they didn't sing "O Canada."

TO PROTECT WATER SUPPLY.

[Stratford Beacon.]
Canada has six cases of typhoid per head of population to Scotland's one, which ratio, among other things, shows the necessity of speedily passing that conservation bill which the parliament will prohibit the deposit of sewage or garbage in the running streams of the country.

MERELY A FORMALITY.

[Attention Globe.]
Two women, who had not met for fifty years, ran into each other accidentally yesterday afternoon. The fifteen years their hair had turned grey. One of the women had put on glasses. One woman had grown very thin, and the other very thin. After kissing each other the women looked at each other over from top to toe, and each one exclaimed, "You haven't changed a bit!"

GET THEIR MONEY'S WORTH.

[New York World.]
It may be, as Bishop Chandler of Georgia says, "that more bright young lives have been devoted to this sport (football) than to any other, and more sacrificed to Moloch during the bad reign of Ahab and his contemporaries." But the victims of Moloch never derived as much enjoyment from the sacrifice.

NO ARGUMENT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
The women of Drummond and Arthurs have not yet possessed the right to vote in person, but they certainly knew how to influence the men to vote as they wanted them. Probably never in a political campaign in Canada was the influence of woman so apparent.

A WESTERN CONNOISSEUR.

[Pembroke Post.]
We have seen some photographs of Leneve and we have seen some of Belle Elmore, and the more we compare the two the more we are reminded of that passage from the scriptures which says: "There is no accounting for tastes."

PARODY'S HONOR ROLL.

[New York Mail.]
The most widely parodied bits of poetry and prose would be hard to identify. Probably the "To be or not to be" soliloquy would hold first place. A high position would certainly go to "My Mother," written by Miss Ann Taylor—Collier's Weekly.

What poem, pray, most oftentimes has been the butt of our rhymes? Parodies and kindred crimes—"My Mother?"

No! I reckon that "The Raven" is as frequently plagiarized as any poem.

And how often, oh, how often, on this Have I kidded "The Queen of the May?"

And of all said parodies what is dullest? The end verses on old "Maud Muller?"

And never a scintilla of sonneteer That doesn't get busy with P. Reverie.

Yet I doubt not through the ages, by and large, and all in all, as a whole, Many more the metric footings with that stand-by, "Locksley Hall?"

While my parodistic nature not infrequently impels me to a version of "The Bells," Bells, Bells.

Tell me not in Christmas numbers— Won't some other parodist Please to push this rogue and scoundrel complete the awful list?

GOOD FOR DAD!

[Washington Herald.]
"Son, how would you like to enter a relay event?"

"Fine dad. I was a star at relay events in college."

"So I've heard you say. Well, your ma is about ready to relay the carpets."

CORRESPONDENCE

The Federation Case.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

In your edition of the 4th inst., we notice an article entitled "Federation Case," which is very misleading in the main.

In the first place, you state that Federenko is a Russian Jew, charged by the Russian Government with being a revolutionist. Now the facts of this case are that Federenko is not a Jew at all (although we would not feel at the least bit disgraced even if he were one). He is one of the commonly known in Canada as a Christian, and being a revolutionist in Russia is a political offence, and for this reason does not come under the list of extraditable charges; therefore, the Russian Government agents have charged Federenko with murder in order to force or gain his extradition from this fair Dominion of ours.

In your last paragraph you state that a mass meeting will be held in the near future, which will be addressed by Mr. W. H. Hoop, of Winnipeg, one of the gentlemen deeply interested in the case. While the facts of the case are these, that Mr. W. H. Hoop is not an individual gentleman interested in this case, but the representative of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, sent out by them to try to arouse the workers of Canada to a realization of the fact that the Russian Government which is today recognized the world over by all right-thinking people as the greatest blot to our civilization of this twentieth century, on the face of God's green earth, and it is up to the people of Canada to see that our present Government is called upon to once and forever sever its connections with such a monstrous inhuman form as the Russian Government.

Federenko's only crime was that, as a revolutionist, while staying overnight at a friend's house in a village under martial law he resisted arrest for a political offence; therefore he is not subject to extradition under the laws of Canada. But why Russian agents knowing this are attempting to extradite him on the charge of murder, and it is up to the people of Canada to show this Russian tyrant that Canada will not be a partner to this despotism. Thanking you for your valuable space, we remain, yours, for fair play,

FEDERENKO RUSSIAN FREEDOM LEAGUE.

London, Nov. 11.

TOM JARDINE IS NOW IN LIMELIGHT

Rumor Says He Has Given the Authorities New Account of Matter.

THE CROWN IS SILENT

Mrs. Jardine Was Much Displeased When She Heard of Release.

Goderich, Nov. 11.—The rumor that Tom Jardine is under surveillance and that he will be arrested shortly on a charge of perjury is not true. Since his release at Wednesday's trial he has been constantly around the town and could have been arrested at any time.

How He Got Liberty.

It is rumored that Tom Jardine had much to do with getting his own liberty by telling the authorities a current story as to his movements on the night of the murder and what he knew of his brother's doings at the same time. Neither he nor the crown officials will say, however.

Meanwhile Mr. Jardine is back in jail and there is no chance of getting bail, so his counsel, L. F. Dancy, says.

Mrs. Jardine, who is still suffering from nervous trouble, that she complained of at the coroner's inquest, received the news of Tom's freedom while lying in bed. She seems to be disappointed. "I don't see why they couldn't either keep them together or free them both," she said.

Geo. Jardine thinks they did right in freeing his brother. He says they should never have arrested him at all. Wesley Anderson, the father of the murdered girl, has never all through the affair, shown any bitterness toward the Jardine family. It is plain to be seen that Anderson either does not think Jardine is the guilty person or does not want to see him punished for it. He expressed himself as being glad that Tom Jardine was at liberty.

Few New Witnesses.

Chief Postlethwaite and Inspector Boyd, who have been on the case almost constantly, had a few new witnesses to show as the result of their labors.

"The witnesses have nothing startlingly new," said Chief Postlethwaite, "just a little more of the same kind of evidence as given by the others. We are running across something of the case almost every day," he said. He also said this morning with regard to the charge of perjury against Tom, "We could arrest the whole Jardine family on the same charge if we liked." As a matter of fact Tom's evidence was the clearest of the Jardines.

THE WESTERN LITS

Delightful Musical Evening in the Arts Assembly Hall.

The Western University Literary Society held an entirely successful meeting in the arts assembly hall last evening. Mr. James Cartledge presided, and the following programme was rendered: Piano solo by Miss Agnes Vrooman; piano solo by Miss Irene Gray; solo by Dr. Stockwell; violin solo by Miss Eggleston; recitation of Mr. A. S. H. Cree, Mr. F. J. Jarvis, B. A., gave a delightfully informal talk on "Student Life at Cambridge." Miss Strong and Miss Gray were accompanists.

CONSERVATIVES MAY TURN FOSTER DOWN

Rumored That He Will Not Get North Toronto Seat.

[G. N. W. Dispatch.]

Toronto, Nov. 10.—A well-known Conservative stated today that in all probability Hon. George E. Foster, the sitting member for North Toronto, will not be given the nomination again. There is a possibility of Mr. Foster being offered a seat in Nova Scotia.

PROTECTION POLICY IS INSISTED ON

No Concession Entertained Which Will Affect Manufacturers Directly.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—1. Any concession which will not permit of the manufacture of the perfected product from our natural or raw resources will not be listened to.

2. The question of pulpwood duties is not of great consequence in the present negotiations, in so far as Canada is concerned, in being asked to make concessions.

3. Pulpwood plays an important part in another way, however, the United States delegates having been empowered, among other things, to offer to remove the 35 per cent import duty on pulp which is now imposed by the States.

4. The reciprocity negotiations now under way will not be concluded by the end of the week, and it will probably be some time before the visiting delegates leave for home. As has been said before, the present negotiations are merely preliminary, and when the gathering adjourns, it will be with the expectation of meeting again later on, probably in Washington.

Such, brief as it is, is the gleanings of the last few hours' concerning the goings and comings, the sittings and thinkings of Messrs. Fielding, Patterson, Pepper, Hoyt and Foster who are busily engaged conjuring one another into believing what each himself believes in regard to reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

The question of reciprocity in pulpwood is not taking such a prominent part in the discussion as some reports would indicate. Messrs. Pepper and Hoyt are understood to have been instructed to get the Canadian pulpwood trade by President Taft, but Messrs. Fielding and Patterson stood out strongly against this in the beginning, and the subject was dropped for the time being and another entering wedge was hammered on today. What that wedge is, nobody outside of the negotiators know, although all kinds of hazardous guesses have been made.

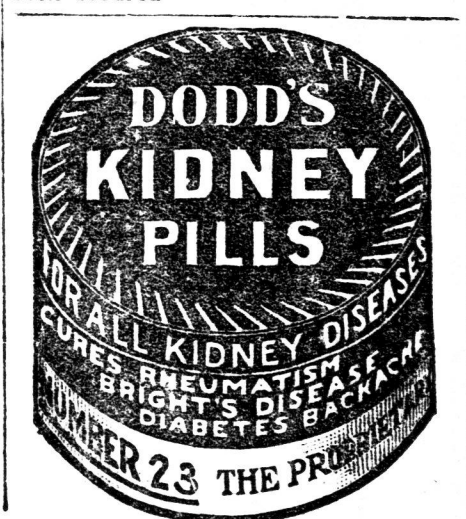
Serious as the work may be while the representatives of their respective countries are in session, the American delegates are not overworking themselves after school hours.

Although all the conferences have stuck to their promise of secrecy to the letter, and not one of them has allowed himself to be inveigled into saying anything to the newspapers, Mr. Fielding appears anxious to have the charge of perjury against Tom Jardine dropped for the time being and another entering wedge was hammered on today. What that wedge is, nobody outside of the negotiators know, although all kinds of hazardous guesses have been made.

There are many here who say that this stand will eventually be withdrawn, and that the negotiations will fall through. From Mr. Pepper's attitude this evening, however, it seems

CHINESE ORGANIZE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—Winnipeg Chinamen, who number all told between 1,000 and 1,200, have decided to organize a regular society for the protection of their rights, and a charter will be applied for within the course of a few days. The papers have already been drawn up, and the application will be made as soon as premises for a meeting place have been secured.



The New Order of Men

"There are no better brains on earth to-day than those of the new order of men who are taking hold of the West," says Mr. William Lighton. He spoke of the Farmers.

Farming in Canada has witnessed the birth of a new science, of deeper knowledge, and of better methods.

Just as Semi-ready Clothes represent the method of tailoring of to-day.

More Semi-ready Clothes are sold every year because the economy of good clothes appeal to the keener knowledge of buyers.

What avails it to a man who saves a few dollars on an imitation when the mimic clothes go shabby on him?

There's a dollar's worth of value in a Semi-ready Suit for every dollar you pay—whether it's a \$15, a \$20, or a \$25 Suit or Overcoat.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Joe Deane

182 Dundas Street

CHAPMAN'S Christmas Cards and Calendars for Foreign Mailing

Young Men's OVERCOATS

We were never better prepared to show Overcoats to young men. Nobby styles are here that are greatly appreciated by the youth who wants smartness and good appearance. One of the popular winter models is a swagger diagonal cloth coat with long lapels and large pockets, and the buttons showing through.

Military and Convertible Collar Overcoats are also great leaders this season, and ours are notable for their fitting qualities. Special numbers of the Overcoats described above at \$15, \$18 and \$20.

Military Overcoat Special, \$7.50

Saturday a special value in Young Men's Military Collar Overcoats at \$7.50. This coat comes in medium shades of gray diagonal cloth, snug-fitting military collar, fly-front, seams raised, lined with Farmer's satin. A perfect-fitting coat for young men.

Ladies' Winter Coats Special Bargain \$9.85 Special Bargain \$4.85

A collection of odd sizes in Ladies' Stylish Winter Coats, of fine quality beaver cloths, in black, navy and green shades; also a few gray diagonal coats. All are of the latest design, 52 inches long, body and sleeves lined; sizes 36, 38 and 40 only. Worth up to \$16.00. Saturday, your choice for \$9.35.

Table of Children's Coats

These Coats are made of imported beaver cloth, in plain shades of green, cardinal and brown, neatly and prettily made; collars trimmed with velvet; sizes to fit girls 6 to 10 years. Special bargain price Saturday \$3.45

Table of Ladies' Skirts

Fine quality Panama cloth and a few of Venetian cloth; colors are black and navy. Worth up to \$5.00, special bargain price Saturday \$2.95

Flannelette Gowns

At 85¢ — Comfortable Gowns, made of good quality flannelette, in pink and white, neatly made and trimmed with embroidery flannelette. All sizes.

Ladies' Ribbed Wool Winter Underwear, vests and drawers to match, at a garment \$1.00

Antipon Belt Corset at \$2.00

Grand Duchess Corset at \$2.50

Decedo Corset at \$3.00

Room-Rug Sale Continued

Our entire stock of Room Rugs at reduced prices, including Ax-minsters, Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels and Tapestries—splendid range of sizes and qualities.

Table Linen "Seconds" Continued

A big sale of manufacturer's "seconds" in Tablecloths and Napkins, exceptionally fine quality linens. This is an opportunity to replenish your stock.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

126, 128, 128½ DUNDAS ST.

MAY EXTEND LINE

Hydro Power Extension Proposed From St. Thomas to Windsor.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—The provincial cabinet, which met today, considered among other things the extension of the hydro-electric transmission line from St. Thomas to Windsor, a distance of 120 miles, which, it is estimated, would cost slightly over \$1,000,000. Windsor has made application for 15,000-horsepower, with power to export about 12,000 to Detroit. It is understood no decision was reached.

Other new lines in Western Ontario are said to be contemplated, including one from Dundas to St. Thomas, to serve more directly the municipalities along the route.

The total length of these high tension lines, including the Windsor line, would be about 210 miles, and the cost about \$2,000,000.

There were 528 deaths in Buffalo in October, 8 less than in October, 1909. The big scores are: Tuberculosis 46, pneumonia 37, cancer 36, heart disease 34, apoplexy 27, Bright's disease 20.