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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

NO EDUCATIONAL MONOPOLY.

In the current Queen's Quarterly, Prof. Cappon boldly challenges the proposal of President Falconer, of Toronto University, that the pressure on the latter institution be relieved by raising the standard of entrance: in other words, by placing further handicaps on young men and women ambitious of a university training.

Prof. Cappon takes the democratic view that "every youth seeking a university education and capable of benefiting by it, has a right to obtain it." The change proposed by President Falconer—the raising of the university entrance standard to the equivalent of senior matriculation—would, in Prof. Cappon's opinion, oblige many boys to give up the hope of a university education altogether. They would have to remain at high school two years more, and many poor parents could not afford it for their children. "Under the new scheme all the candidates would be 19 or 20 years of age before they knew whether they could pass the test. Is this a policy in the interest of the nation? And it will apply to those seeking an education in engineering, mining and medicine, as well as in arts."

One result, Prof. Cappon adds, would be to send Ontario youth to universities outside of Ontario. The plan would also discriminate against the rural districts and small towns of Ontario, where the high schools and continuation classes would not be able to prepare pupils for senior matriculation. Canada is not populous enough to support the highest class of schools in every district, and to provide an abundant supply of first-class teachers for them.

May there not be some other ways of dealing with the embarrassments of Toronto University? asks Prof. Cappon in conclusion, but he does not supply the answer. Educationists in London and Western Ontario would reply at once: "Relieve the pressure of numbers on Toronto University by strengthening the Western University and enabling it to take care of the surplus of students, especially of students from this part of the Province. Instead of making it harder for young men and women to obtain a university education, as President Falconer advises, in order to cure the congestion at Toronto University, make it easier to obtain this advantage. Instead of centralizing and isolating higher education, bring it closer to the people. Try to equalize the opportunities of all classes of the community, and of the youth of all parts of the Province, instead of devoting public moneys exclusively to the building up of one institution which discriminates in favor of one city against the rest of Ontario."

Toronto University could find relief readily enough if it were not so jealous of sister institutions, and if it would consent to share with them, even to a small degree, the revenue it is allowed to exact from every municipality in Ontario. No doubt Prof. Cappon had this in mind, though naturally he would put the claims of Queen's before those of the Western; but the Western has its own field. There is room for all. One university should not monopolize public aid in a province of the size and importance of Ontario. In other countries a tendency away from a system of centralization: the university system is being adapted to local needs. Witness the new national policy of education upon which the British Government is about to embark.

EXIT CHAMBERLAINISM.

Mr. Chamberlain's dream of an imperial zollverein has dissolved. That it was ever within hailing distance of actuality is proof of the power of one marvelous man.

Ten years ago Britain's system of free imports was accepted by all responsible British statesmen and by the nation at large as the most settled fact in the kingdom. The sudden challenge of it by Mr. Chamberlain produced a political earthquake comparable to Sir Robert Peel's abandonment of the corn laws sixty years before. The abolition of the corn laws was preceded by many years of agitation, but Mr. Chamberlain's coup was a bolt from the blue. The proposal to tax foreign foodstuffs in a country where most of the food had to be imported, and where it had been duty-free for a generation, seemed to spell political suicide, yet this one man bent a great historic party to his will. His titular leader, Mr. Balfour, was not convinced, and executed a marvelous series of gyrations in the effort to hold the two sections of the party together, but the Chamberlain forces speedily got control of its machinery, and Unionist free traders were expelled, or, like the Cecil brothers, could

secure nominations only on terms laid down by the new regime. The reaction following the Liberal sweep of 1906 heartened the Chamberlainites, and it seemed that the British people might be disposed to return the Unionist party on a food tax platform. But the Lloyd George budget and its ill-advised rejection by the House of Lords, stemmed the tide. The Government survived two general elections, but with majorities so reduced that the Unionists still hoped for a speedy return to power, particularly with the aid of the anti-home rule and anti-insurance agitation. The ousting of Mr. Balfour and the succession of Mr. Law, a tariff reformer, showed that the Chamberlainites still controlled the party machine.

The latest crisis was ushered in when Mr. Balfour's pledge of a referendum on the party's tariff policy, given on the eve of the last election against the wish of the Chamberlainites, was repudiated by Mr. Law and Lord Lansdowne. Instantly the fat was in the fire. The Liberal victory in Bolton following immediately afterwards, showed that the Lancashire operatives would not support a party pledged to food taxation without a further reference to the country. Without Lancashire the Unionists could not hope to succeed.

Then came Mr. Law's unhappy attempt to straddle the fence and placate both wings of the party by the expedient of a conference with the colonies to hammer out a scheme of imperial preferential trade, antecedent to action by a Unionist Government. Instantly there was a mutiny of the anti-food taxers, who protested that the fiscal policy of the mother country must be framed by the British people, and not by the dominions. The smoldering rebellion against food taxes broke into flame. Mr. Law was confronted by a demand from the majority of his followers in parliament for the abandonment of the "imperial" plank of the platform, and he has surrendered. He and his advisers have been busy for some days searching for a formula to serve as a cushion to fall on. The next Unionist Government will consult with the dominions to ascertain if duties on any article of food are desirable in order to secure a more effective system of preference, but "such duties shall not be imposed until they have been submitted to the people of the United Kingdom." Of course this is merely giving a state funeral to imperial preferential trade, instead of hurrying it to the potter's field.

THAT FAMOUS TELEGRAM.

It surely cannot be true that Hon. Sam Hughes, the minister of militia, forced the Strathcona grant for the training of cadets upon the school trustees of London with a threat of withdrawing his support from the idea of a federal square for that city. The story was printed broadcast in Liberal newspapers, and if, as must be the case, the newspapers were mistaken, it behooves the honorable colonel to make this plain. If the school trustees of London did not feel that they wanted this grant, if they sincerely disapproved of it as being the introduction of militarism among the school children, it was not for a minister of militia to use improper methods to compel them to change their minds. The good colonel is sometimes rash, sometimes impetuous, sometimes even foolish, but he is surely not the arrogant dictator this story would make him out to be.—Canadian Collier.

"The good colonel," in the belief that London's school board had refused the Strathcona grants for military training in the public schools, put a telegram hot on the wires, withdrawing his offer of \$130,000 toward the federal square scheme.

The colonel had been misinformed. The school board had not dealt with the grants before the telegram arrived. A majority of the trustees afterwards accepted them. Whether the trustees were influenced by the colonel's message, we do not pretend to say.

On this statement of the facts, what does Collier's think of the colonel's conduct? Judging him by the motives behind his telegram, is not the "good colonel," who is "sometimes rash, sometimes impetuous, sometimes even foolish," an arrogant dictator as well?

Mr. Bonar Law will retain the leadership of his party, acting on the maxim, "If you don't like my views I can change them."

A New York state committee reports that the hydro-electric system in Ontario is unsound. Of course that opinion comes from New York, but Mr. Beck gets his experts from there.

Mr. Monk's letter of resignation has been published. He says that his concurrence in the naval contribution would have been a violation of the pledges. This is a stinging reproach to Pelletier, Nantel, and twenty Quebec supporters of the Government who gave the same pledge.

The pulp and paper makers of Canada are flourishing on the one clause of the reciprocity agreement which went into effect. The other clauses would have extended the benefits to Canadian farmers. But the loyalty of the farmers is, of course, not proof against prosperity like that of the paper kings.

Australia wishes Canada to join a conference of the dominions on naval defence in the Pacific. As the Canadian Government will do nothing for naval defence on the Pacific—though it won British Columbia seats on the pretence that it would do more than Laurier—it would have no locus standi. Australia has kept the self-

respecting course. Canada has abandoned it.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie suggests as a compromise that two Dreadnoughts be purchased and built in Britain for the Canadian navy, and that the construction of the other ships of a Canadian fleet be begun in Canada at once. But the Borden Government dare not at this juncture accept the Canadian navy idea which it advocated three years ago. It is forbidden by its alliance with the "Nationalists."

Mr. N. W. Storer, a noted electrical engineer—not Mr. Beck's Mr. Storer—in a recent address at Chicago said that "electric locomotive design is as yet more or less in the formative stage; that marked improvements in operative conditions and in operation costs have been introduced in steam locomotives, and that as a result 'the advantages claimed formerly for the electric locomotives are not so evident.' An expert opinion like this is an argument for further information before London plunges into a million-dollar scheme.

"I desire to protest," says Earl Grey, in a letter to the London Times, "against the assumption that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy of reciprocal free trade in certain natural products between Canada and the United States showed any want of imperial spirit on his part." The libel on Laurier which Earl Grey nails was manufactured for partisan purposes both in Great Britain and Canada. There was an unholy alliance not only between the Conservatives and Nationalists in Canada, but between Canadian and British Conservatives. Now that the food tax has been dropped in Britain there will be less reason for entangling British and Canadian politics.

ADVISES A STRIKE.

(Toronto Star.)
The Conservative members of the Legislature should advise a strike for the right to think and speak like free men, instead of having to assist in the ventriloquism of the Big Boss.

A POPULAR TEXT.

(Ottawa Citizen, Can.)
If Mr. N. W. Rowell tours Ontario preaching tax reform, he will have a mighty good text. It does seem a shame to allow him to monopolize it when so many are willing to listen to just such sermons today.

A BULL—OR A MULE?

(Buffalo Express.)
Whatever may be said about the necessity of war sometimes and the gain to civilization which results from war and the wisdom of being reasonably well prepared for war, here is a safe and correct rule for all nations: No man every should advocate war until he feels that he is personally willing to sacrifice, if necessary, all his property, his life and the lives of his sons for the triumph of the cause.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

(Brandon News.)
Dig down into the pockets of your jeans and subscribe to the purchase of empty Dreadnoughts which the Britisher must man and maintain and you will be a true patriot. Suggest that Canada should do a share of the fighting in the event of a naval conflict in which Great Britain is involved, and you will brand yourself as a separatist, say the same gentlemen. What are you going to do about it?

RATHER LATE.

(Montreal Herald.)
Landlady (to lodger)—"Are you in the bath, sir?"
Voice between the splashes—"Yes; what'd you want?"
Landlady—"I forgot to tell you I had it freshly painted inside last night, sir, and it won't be dry for two or three days."

DEFINED.

(Philadelphia Record.)
Tommy—Pop, what is contentment?
Tommy's Pop—"Contentment, my son, is generally a feeling that only comes when we have more than we can probably use."

HE KNEW 'EM.

(Boston American.)
"Oh, yes," said the pilot on the river steamboat, "I have been piloting boats up and down the river so long that I know every submerged rock and stump."

Just then the boat struck a rock with a jar.

"There, that's one of them now," he concluded.

NOTHING IN HER NAME.

(Houston Post.)
"What is your name?"
"Minnie, mum."

"All right, but we expect a maximum of work out of you."

GRADED RESPECTABILITY.

(New Orleans Picayune.)
When you see it stated that a man is "eminently respectable," he is worth over \$1,000,000. Anything under that figure is simply "esteemed citizen."

WORK ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

(Vancouver Province.)
It is stated that 15,000 men from the prairie provinces will spend the winter in the lumber woods of British Columbia. The assurance of permanent work all the year round adds largely to the earning power of a great number of men, who would otherwise spend a considerable portion of their time in enforced idleness. There is always a demand for labor on the prairie farms in summer, and the practically inexhaustible supply in this province provides work in the winter season.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
JAN. 23 THE PR.

JOHNSON'S LOVE OF BIG WORDS

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

Someone has made the discovery that there are a large number of first folio editions of Dr. Johnson's dictionary in and around Boston. It is inferred, therefore, that the many-syllabled character of Bostonese is to be traced back to old Doctor Samuel's masterpiece. For in that far-off day in the middle of the eighteenth century, when Dr. Johnson constructed the first great English dictionary, it was fashionable to use big words, instead of simple Anglo-Saxon. Dr. Johnson was fairly intelligible when he sat round the dinner-table at the Mitre tavern, or when he held forth to Goldsmith and other members of the Literary Club, but the instant that he took his pen in hand he began to summon up sesquipedalian words. His extraordinary gift for finding mighty-syllabled words is seen, perhaps best of all, in the definitions which he wrote for the pages of his dictionary. For example, this is his definition of network: "Anything reticulated or decussated, at equal distance, with intersections between the intersections." In his preface to the dictionary, he tried to justify his predilection for big words in the following paragraph: "To explain requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found. For as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit of definition. Sometimes easier words are changed into harder . . . for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy."

But in spite of the fact that Dr. Johnson was a man who would rather say acquiescence than washbasin and petrosiliceous instead of rocky, his dictionary deserved well of the English people. It was one of the greatest feats of scholarship during modern times and all dictionary-makers since that day have had to vail their flags to the stout old hero of Gresham Street. Students of English literature today have many a laugh at Dr. Johnson's etymology and enjoy still more heartily the honest prejudices and mordant humor which found expression in many of the definitions. The following are stock examples of his famous definitions:

Pension—An allowance made to anyone without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country.

Oats—A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.

Excise—A hateful tax levied upon commodities and not adjudged by the common judges of property, but by wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

Grub Street—The name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grub Street.

Lexicographer—A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge.

Boswell has always been jeered at as an assinine hero-worshiper, but his biography of Dr. Johnson is not only the greatest work of his kind in our language, but shows, in scores of paragraphs, that the Scottish laird had a very keen intelligence as a critic. Here is the way he hits off two sources of weakness in his master's definitions:

"The etymologies, though they exhibit learning and judgment, are not, I think, entitled to the highest praise amongst the various parts of this immense work. The definitions have all the appearance of such such astrophisms, and are not, in fact, a genius of the highest rank. His introducing his own opinions and even prejudices under general definitions of words, while at the same time the original meaning of the words is not explained, cannot be fully defended and must be placed to the account of capricious and humorous indulgence."

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CHAPMAN'S

January the Month of Sales

A general clearance of broken lines in all departments. Read our advertisements for daily store news.

Women's Suits \$10

About 25 Tailored Suits for women and misses. The most of them are made of blue and black serge and whipcord. A few Tweed Suits are included. Sizes 34 to 42. Regular values \$15, \$17 and \$20. January clearing price \$10.00

January Linen Sale

Every housekeeper should give special attention to the January Linen Sale, and take advantage of its offerings.

CHECK GLASS CLOTH—Red or blue check with border. A nice towelling, 24 inches wide. Special value, **11c** a yard.

LACE SHAMS—Open filet lace, size 30x30 inch. Were 45c each. On sale at **32c** each. Dresser Drapes to match, 18x54 inch. Were 45c, on sale at each. **32c**

BED SPREADS—Extra large size, size 2 1/4 x 2 1/2 yards. Hemmed ready for use. Some are slightly soiled. Sale price, each only. **\$1.29**

Half-Price Embroideries

Now is the best time to buy Embroideries for summer dresses, waists, underwear, children's dresses and baby clothes. The half-price sale will be continued all this week. Come in and look them over. A tableful of Muslin and Cambric Edgings, Insertions, Gallons and Flouncings, at exactly half the regular price.

China Sale

The half-price China Sale continues all this week. There never was such an opportunity as this for buying pretty china. Come before it is too late and pick out a few pieces at half price.

Dinner Sets

A number of China Dinner Sets on sale at special prices. 97 piece and 100 piece sets, beautifully decorated. Prices ranging from **\$8.50 to \$25.00.**

Blankets

Pure White Wool Blankets, the famous Skeldon brand, made in Scotland. The finest and cleanest wool, thoroughly scoured and shrunk. Size 64x 84 inch. Finished at both ends, at a pair. **\$4.50**

KIMONO CLOTHS

15c AND 20c VALUES AT **12 1/2c** A YARD.
500 yards Kimono Cloths and Wrappettes in a great variety of colors and patterns. Suitable for making long kimonos, sacks and waists. Marked down from 15c and 20c a yard. Also 10 pieces Serpentine Crepes, the prettiest and most serviceable materials for making kimonos and sacks. Marked down from 25c a yard. Choice at, a yard. **12 1/2c**

Corsets

A special offering in Corsets, long hip model, with unbreakable side and front steels, four hose supporters, sizes 18 to 25. A strong wearing Corset and remarkable value, at a pair. **50c**

Read Our Advertisements Daily

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 239 and 243 Dundas St.

WHITE SLAVERS FEAR NEW PROTECTIVE LAW

Mann Act Is Working Wonders at the Border, Say Officials.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Sarnia, Jan. 15.—The white slave act or to be precise the Mann act, works wonders along the border in its deterrent effects, according to the American immigration officers.

The act is so drastic and universal in its application, and any infringement of its provisions is so promptly punished, that the principal classes of offenders are too thoroughly frightened to commit the various offenses that bring them under its direction. Formerly every train that passed through the tunnel had aboard one or more cases that came under the act, but since its inception and enforcement these cases have steadily dwindled.

BAD MAN CAUGHT

Much Wanted Negro Who Escaped From Jail Recaptured.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Sarnia, Jan. 15.—Allie Rollins, a negro had man from Kansas City, who escaped from Port Huron to Canada last year, after being placed under arrest in that city, was recaptured there today after crossing from Sarnia. He will be taken back to Kansas City.

HELD FOR SHOOTING

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Windsor, Jan. 14.—Shooting with intent to kill is the charge against an endeavor to settle it, is urging the department at Ottawa to take up the matter with Washington and bring in a bill.

DEATH OF THOMAS KEMSLEY.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Sarnia, Jan. 15.—Thomas Kemsley, aged 68 years, died at his home in Sarnia Township yesterday. The funeral will take place from his late residence on Thursday.

Tunnel Town News

FERRY DISPUTE IS STILL UNSETTLED

Citizens Are Expecting This Year's Council to Arrange the Trouble.

SARNIA BRANCH OFFICE.
209 Front Street,
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, Jan. 15.—One of the knotty problems which this year's municipal administration will have to deal with is the ferry question. Mayor Bell has declared that the matter should be settled in the best interests of the public, and it is up to the councilors to settle the dispute in some satisfactory way. Citizens are hoping that the matter will be approached in a businesslike manner this year. When the inspectors of both the Canadian and American Governments have pronounced the vessels to be safe after being examined four times in as many months, it is reasonable to presume that these inspectors know their business. Also, when the company offers its books for inspection, and that offer is ignored, it isn't fair to assert that the company is making large dividends. If an amicable settlement can be reached between the disputants, and a lower rate of transportation for the workingmen, accomplished more than last year's measures could bring about.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities, which has taken up the dispute between the town and the company in an endeavor to settle it, is urging the department at Ottawa to take up the matter with Washington and bring in a bill.

Windsor, Jan. 14.—Shooting with intent to kill is the charge against an endeavor to settle it, is urging the department at Ottawa to take up the matter with Washington and bring in a bill.

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