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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907

A MUDDLED CONTEMPORARY.

Premier Deakin's plan to secure
a defense fund for the Empire was
to contribute one per cent of the
duty on all foreign goods imported
into the British Empire. He pro-
posed this to the Colonial Confer-
ence. It was promptly opposed by
Premiers Laurier and Botha and
was voted down."In every council of war" it is
made obligatory on an officer who
objects to a plan put forward to of-
fer an alternative proposal. Neither
Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor General
Botha had any scheme to advance.
Their policy was simply one of nega-
tion."It is not a highly creditable atti-
tude for Canada, whatever excuse
may be found for the Boers of South
Africa, so recently escaped from the
horrors of war."—London Free
Press.Our contemporary has overreached
itself in its anxiety to get a fling at
Laurier.Premier Deakin proposed a tax of 1
per cent on foreign imports, not for
purposes of defense, but to create a
fund for developing trade and means
of communication and transport within
the empire. His resolution to that ef-
fect was opposed not only by Laurier
and Botha, but by the premiers of
New Zealand and Newfoundland, and
by David Lloyd-George, representing
the British Government.The Free Press may have been mis-
led as to the purpose of the Deakin
resolution by a careless reading of the
dispatches, but we very much doubt
whether our contemporary was honest
in saying that Laurier and Botha were
its only opponents, when both the As-
sociated Press and Canadian Press re-
ports showed otherwise. Our con-
temporary's record for misrepresentation
lends color to the suspicion that it
purposely coupled the names of Laur-
ier and Botha as an innuendo that they
were prompted by sentiments of race,
and that a French-Canadian and a
Boer were untrustworthy guardians of
the empire. This is not the spirit
which has invariably governed the pro-
ceedings of the imperial conference; it
is confined to a narrow class of Cana-
dian Tories.If the Free Press had followed the
reports of the conference carefully it
would have known that the question of
imperial defense was satisfactorily
dealt with, the colonial premiers ac-
cepting unanimously the proposals of
the British Secretary for War, which
look toward the co-ordination of the
home and colonial forces. There was
no need for Laurier to offer an alterna-
tive plan, but perhaps our contem-
porary can suggest one. Some time ago
it was abusing the Canadian Govern-
ment for the increase of expendi-
ture upon the Canadian militia. Is it
not the first duty of every country to
provide for its own defense? And is
not this a first step toward any scheme
of imperial defense?

REDUCING WATER WASTAGE.

During the past three weeks the con-
sumption of water from the city ser-
vice has averaged 3,800,000 gallons per
day, which, taking the population at
45,000, means a per capita consumption
of nearly 85 gallons every twenty-four
hours. This appears a large amount,
more particularly as we have not yet
reached the season of the year when
the greatest demands on the service
are made, and in view of the fact that
the Grand Trunk Railway is using its
own service, and that there have been
copious rainfalls, to say nothing of
snow. It also confirms the suspicion
that wastage more or less serious is
going on. One cause of waste, per-
haps the chief one, is the carelessness
of users who thoughtlessly allow
water to run into the sewers that
might easily be saved. Then, too,
leaky plumbing and defective mains
and service pipes abound in all cities,
and there is no reason to believe that
London is an exception.A report prepared by James H.
Fuertes, C. E., on "Waste of Water in
New York, and Its Reduction by Me-
ters and Inspection," gives some valu-
able information on the matter of
controlling waste, his conclusion being
that the most direct and practicable
means of reducing waste is the placing
of meters upon all service pipes, so
that all consumers shall pay in pro-
portion to the quantity used. He finds
that the records of every city in the
world where meters have been used in
sufficient extent show that the amount
of unaccounted-for water can be
brought down to and maintained at a
reasonable limit, and that they afford
convincing proof of the proposition
that after meters have been placed on
every service wastage will be kept per-manently under control. He speaks
approvingly of house-to-house inspec-
tions, such as we have had here lately,
which, coupled with the testing of
mains to locate leakage and wastage,
will, if repeated at least twice a year,
control a variable percentage, probably
about three-fourths of the total con-
trollable loss. In order to be of any
value, however, this plan would have to
be maintained perpetually, as its dis-
continuance would be immediately fol-
lowed by the resumption of leakage
and wastage, and no permanent bene-
fits would be obtained. In addition,
plumbing regulations are a necessity,
particularly when inspections are de-
pendent upon to detect wastage.The report deals exhaustively with
the experiences of European and
American cities, the conclusions being:
First—Wastage and leakage can be
quickly stopped and permanently sup-
pressed without depriving any citizen
of the use of as much water as that
to which he has been accustomed, and
the question of the suppression of
the greater part of the wastage is to
all intents and purposes merely a hunt
for leaks followed by the watching of
the different consumers and the insis-
ting that they keep fixtures from leak-
ing. Second—The sale of water by
measure has no tendency to restrict
the use of water, but does notify the
owner when the leakage from faucets
and other fixtures is serious enough to
require attention. Third—Wastage
from domestic premises is rare, but
leakage is prevalent. Fourth—The sale
of water by meter does not work a
hardship on owners of property rented
to tenants; in practically all cities the
water rates are liens on the property,
and yet in no city where the system
has been adopted permanently and
where the rates have been properly
adjusted would either the waterworks
managers or the consumers go back to
the old system.The effect of the use of meters is
shown in a number of tables, that re-
lating to ten German cities being most
remarkable. In each of these cities
there has been a substantial reduction
of wastage, amounting to from 20 to
62 per cent of the total supply. Omit-
ting Hamburg, in which only 21 per
cent of the consumers' water is me-
tered, the average reduction of
wastage would represent a saving of
about 42 per cent of the water sup-
plied to these cities, the variation
ranging from 33 to 62 per cent. Basing
his figures on results that have been
obtained in other cities, Mr. Fuertes
claims that if the placing of meters is
begun in the tenement and apartment
districts of New York City, where the
population is densest and the propor-
tionate leakage per person greatest,
the first year's work will probably re-
sult in stopping about 35 per cent; the
second year, 60 per cent, the third year
75 per cent; the fourth year 90 per cent,
and the fifth year all the controllable
house leakage.No doubt considerable prejudice
against general and compulsory me-
tering of residences exists in the minds
of a large part of all communities.
This is due to a misapprehension of
the results which follow the domestic
use of meters. It is believed by many
that their use will unduly restrict the
reasonable and desirable consumption
of water on the one hand, and impose
an undue burden of expense upon prop-
erty owners on the other. Mr. Fuertes
shows these beliefs to be groundless.
Another objection is the alleged in-
jurious effects of meters on the public
health. This objection, which is held
to a considerable extent in American
cities, is often made much of by prop-
erty owners who fear that if meters
are installed their property will be
saddled with liens for the water
wasted by tenants, and predictions of
typhoid fever, epidemics and all sorts
of disasters are used as arguments to
compel tenants to support the owners
in campaigns against reduction. Tables
are given in the report showing that
water meters have no effect either for
good or for bad on typhoid fever death
rates in cities. Some unmeted cities
have death rates as high as or higher
than meted cities. As to the claim
that the installation of meters will lead
to reduced receipts from the sale of
water, thus causing a deficit in the
revenues and hence making an in-
creased tax levy necessary, Mr. Fuertes
shows that this is purely a matter
of business administration, for where
rates have been properly fixed no
deficit is possible, and therefore no
increased taxation will be necessary.
The cost is another argument used
against meters, but this, estimated at
\$15 per meter, could be met by adjust-
ing meter rates at such figures that in
paying for the water used the cost of
the meter, of setting it, of repairs,
testing and renewals would be distrib-
uted over a period corresponding to the
life of the meters—say twenty years.

LAND QUESTION IN BRITAIN.

One of the most pressing home ques-
tions now engaging the attention of
British statesmen and the public, is
that of land reform. The present Lib-
eral government is preparing to
grapple with it. In a recent address
the premier insisted on the necessity of
concentrating effort in the direction of
securing the utilization of the land,and urged he need for more small
holdings. Outlining the government's
intentions Sir Henry declared it to be
essential that compulsory powers, as
simple, swift and extensive as can be
contrived, should be vested in the local
authority, so that machinery can be set
up for securing what is desired. Per-
sonally, he believed that a central au-
thority, vested with large powers of in-
itiative, should also be established—a
procedure which has been followed in
Scotland with the utmost success. He
does not think compulsion would have
to be generally resorted to. A clause of
the local government act of 1894 en-
ables local authorities to acquire land
compulsorily; but it is found that of a
total of 20,000 acres taken over by those
authorities up to March, 1902, less than
300 acres were so taken. It is sufficient
to possess the power to compel the
transfer, and then the agreement is
reached. The government proposes
that a fair price or a fair rent as the
case may be, be paid.It is further intended to provide for
making a separate valuation of the
land apart from buildings and im-
provements, and thus prepare the way
for a reform of the rating system in
certain areas, which is urgently need-
ed. At the same time the process of
the public acquisition of land will be
much simplified by getting a record of
how much of their value is due to im-
provements, and how much to the in-
alienable value of the land—an indispen-
sable preliminary step, as it will show
what and where the land values are.
As to the economic effect of the appli-
cation of the principle of rating of site
values to the problems which harass
those in the great cities, the govern-
ment considers it undesirable and un-
just that there should be a diversion
from public to private lands of a
large part of the results of improve-
ments made by the community, and of
the wealth, not only of these improve-
ments and their value, but of the
wealth which is accumulated by the
collection of so many human beings
within a given space. The more the
burden of rating can be transferred
from private industry and improve-
ments to this publicly-created wealth
the better. The premier contends that
the present system acts in restraint of
trade just as much as a high tariff
system, and that to the extent the gov-
ernment can amend it, it will be help-
ing to free trade, to increase the sup-
ply of house accommodation, to pri-
vilege the ordered expansion of towns,
and to relieve the congestion at the
center. "The government does not re-
gard the urban problems as of second-
ary importance to those of the country
districts, but appeals to the powers of
public opinion in the towns to help it
in solving the rural question no less
than their immediate and pressing
problems.There is a flavor of the single tax
theory in Sir Henry's admission—that
the "unearned increment"—the increase
of value in property caused by the
growth of a community—should belong
in whole or in part to the community.
His argument is in favor of the public
right to expropriate land, and transfer
it from those who have too much to
those who have none or too little, is an
indication of the increasing radicalism
of the Liberal party.The old Bourbon family, once the
jest of Europe, has taken a fresh lease
of life.It would be interesting to know
Mayor Judd's private opinion of T. W.
Crothers.The real empire-builders are not the
colonial premiers who try to dictate
to the mother country.Seaforth ladies have organized a
lawn bowling club, and will now get an
occasional opportunity to meet their
husbands during the bowling season.Mark Twain is to get an honorary
degree from Oxford. He might ac-
knowledge it gracefully by presenting
each of the grave and dignified don-
s with a copy of "The Jumping Frog."The correspondent of the Canadian
Associated Press gives Sir Wilfrid
Laurier credit for preventing more than
one collision between "the ardent Dea-
kin and the fiery Jameson, on the one
side, and the immovable representa-
tive of the Home Government, on the
other."Mr. T. W. Crothers, the St. Thomas
lawyer who was a member of the On-
tario Government's school book com-
mission, has returned his \$2,000 fee,
saying that he was satisfied with the
honor of the thing. This is one pre-
cedent which members of the legal pro-
fession will not consider binding.The office boy contributes the fol-
lowing:
In the merry month of May
Snow and ice will melt away;
Sunday's new moon bring fine weath-
er in its train;
Don't discourage, George dear; there'll
be a lot of people who'll be
bloom again!Some Canadian newspapers which
abused Mr. Aylesworth for standing up
for Canadian rights are much con-
cerned about Newfoundland's rights in
the fishery dispute, and are attacking
the British Government. Mr. Ayles-What's
to
Become
of
Them?If you die will your family
be provided for? No thought-
ful man can let that question
remain unanswered. You
owe them the protection that
life assurance gives.The new Reserve Dividend
policies of theLONDON
LIFEInsurance Company,
London, Canada,furnish Endowments at Life
Rates. The guaranteed Cash
Surrender Values and Paid-
up Values are exceptionally
liberal, in keeping with the
other terms of the policies.Write to us about these new
policies.George McBroome, Inspector, J. F. Malone,
superintendent Industrial Branch.worth is a Liberal, and the present
British Government is Liberal. That
makes all the difference.

THE SCORCHER.

[Washington Star.]

"De man in de automobile dat's simply
tryin' to kill time," said Uncle Eben, "is
another one o' dese folks dat's liable to hit
some innocent bystander."

MODERN MINING.

[Judge.]

"When do you expect to begin working
the mine?"
"As soon as we get through with the
public."

MORE THAN ONE.

[Catholic Standard.]

"The average woman," said Grumbell,
"has but one idea, and that's death."
"Huh!" snorted Marryat, "my wife usual-
ly has at least a dozen ideas, and they're
dresses."

RUBAIYAT OF "OLD PROBS."

[Munsey's Magazine.]

The Weather Prophet writes, and having
Benignly back amongst His Clouds doth
write:
"Huh!" snorted Marryat, "my wife usual-
ly has at least a dozen ideas, and they're
dresses."Nor all the Cold Saracens of the Press
Can hinder Him from thinking He is it.And that Inverted Bowl we call the sky
He rules from Day to Day with varied Liel
Lift not Your hands to Him for Help—
for He
As little really knows as You or I.Myself when Young did eagerly Peruse
The "Weather Indications" in the news
For Picnics and for Balls; but evermore
What they did promise, I did surely lose.I sometimes think that never glows so
Red
The Dawn as when the Weather Clerk
writ.
"Tomorrow—Cloudy; Heavy Winds and
Showers!"
And Sol comes out Right Dazzling Instead.Ah, Love, could'st Thou add I somehow
conspire
To grasp this Weather Bureau Scheme
entire,
Would we not quickly get on to the Job,
And then remold it to our Heart's Desire?For He no Question makes of Ayes and
Nays
But anything that strikes His Fancy goes;
What Others think is neither Here nor
There—
He knows about it all—He knows—He
knows.

WHAT DID IT?

[Toronto Globe.]

The colonial conference has enabled Mr.
Balfour to make up his mind.

ONLY A NOISE.

[Washington Star.]

"Some man," said Uncle Eben, "is like
locomotive whistles. They don't do no par-
ticular work, but dey manage to keep a
lot o' people awake nights."

RUNS IN HIS NATURE.

[Puck.]

Ezra Winrow—I never see the like of
that storekeeper in Gault's Mills. He
ain't never got what yew call fer, but al-
ways offers "something just as good."Silas Stubble—Runs in his nature, Ezra.
Why, even when his country called for
him durin' the rebellion he sent a substi-
tute, b'gosh.

IT WAS SO LOVELY.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"The performance was as fresco, I be-
lieve," said Mrs. Oldensie.
"No," replied her hostess, "I think his
first name was William. And it was just
lovely. Everything right outdoors in the
open air, you know."

THE GREATEST PROOF.

[The Tatler.]

They were just coming out of Wynd-
ham's Theater after seeing a performance
of that most laughable play, "When
Knights Were Bold.""Oh, George," sighed the romantic maid,
"how I wish you were one of the old-ti-

TONIGHT

LINOLEUMS Four yards wide, Imported Cork Linoleums in bright, clean
colorings, in block and tile and floral effects. Notice that
this linoleum is four yards wide. This width can be used to great advantage in
covering kitchen, dining-room and bedroom floors. We can only offer 37½c
this one lot, at per square yard.

Look at Carpets Tonight

Saturday night is a good time to take the men
in to look at carpets. The outlay involved
in the purchase of a carpet is considerable,
and in choosing it is helpful to have the
"gild maus" advice. One excellent line is
our English Tapestry Carpets; all new this
season; better patterns than ever, and the
price is infinitesimal, made and laid at 55c

Matting and Curtain Poles

Japanese Cotton Warp-Mattings, in desirable,
figured patterns, on cream and colored
grounds; those wanting matting for summer
homes can buy to advantage here. Per yard 25c
White Enamelled Curtain Poles, with trimmings.
Tonight, each 10c
Lace Curtains, in select patterns, 3½ yards long.
Worth \$2 50 a pair. At \$1 98Tan and Black
HosieryLadies' Plain Tan Cotton
Hosiery, also black with natural
wool and hairbragge feet, Herma-
dorf dye. Specially good value at,
per pair 25c
Ladies' Colored Cotton Hose, in
pink, blue and gray, at, per pair
..... 25c
Boys' Ribbed Black Cotton
Stockings, the famous "Buster
Brown" brand. All sizes to the
largest. At per pair 25c
Children's Lace Lisle Stockings,
in tan, black and white, according
to size 30c to 50cHat Band and
BeltingOriental and Swastika Banding
for belt or hat band, at, a yard
..... 50c, 80c and 85c

Papeteries

100 boxes of Note Paper, con-
taining a quire of paper and a
package of envelopes, on sale to-
night, each 10c
Visiting Cards, ladies' and
gentlemen's, a box 10c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St

knights, so that you could do something
brave to show your love for me,"
George. "Haven't I agreed to marry you,
and me only getting 23 a week?"

HOUSECLEANING.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Dad is heating carpets.
Mother's scrubbing floors.
Sister's raking up the yard.
Jim is painting doors.
Everybody's groaning.
And mud enough to kill.
For all the family's eating
Off a window sill!

LOOKS LIKE IT.

[Toronto World.]

Mr. Lemaux may suffer also from the
jealousy that attends the new man who is
moving too fast. He has certainly gone up
like a rocket. Will he remain as a fixed
star in the political sky of Canadian poli-
tics?

THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

[Washington Star.]

"What kind of a man is he?"
"Self made."
"And she?"
"Tailor made."

"CALL ME EARLY."

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

If you're waking call me early, call me
early, call me early,
Tomorrow, I believe, we move—I wish to
duck from here;
The merry movers will arrive at 8 o'clock
a. m.I do not wish to hang around and have
debates with them;
Tomorrow they will smash our chairs and
shatter plates and jugs.
And drop our mirrors on the stairs and
tear holes in the rugs.
They'll break the picture frames and ones
"twill be an awful day—
So kindly call me early, dear; I want to
get away."

WHICH STYLE?

[Stray Stories.]

Mr. Stuckup (suddenly grown rich)—The
question is, young man, can you support
my daughter in the style in which she is
accustomed to live?Young Man—Well, sir, it depends on what
period of her existence you mean.

THE PRODIGAL.

[Peter McArthur.]

Last night my boy came back to me again.
The laughing boy, all-credulous of good.
Long lost, far-wandered in the ways of
men.He came and roused me with an olden
mood.
He came the lover and enthusiast,
Shook off my years, and with enlightened
eyesSmiled at the shadow the world had cast.
And looked at life with all the old sur-
prise.And I, the slave of patience, took him in.
Gave him my heart, and bade him well-
come home.Thrilled with his dreams of all I yet may
win—
Allured again in golden paths to roam,
And now I know life has no greater joy
Than, having lived, to be once more a
boy.

RECIPROCAL.

[Stray Stories.]

Diggs—It's up to a rich man to make the
most of his money.
Biggs—Because why?Diggs—Because his money makes the
most of him.

MR. MARTER'S FUNERAL.

[Toronto, May 10.]

The arrangements for
the funeral of G. F. Marter, ex-M.P.P.,
who died at 2.30 this morning, have been
completed. A service will be held on Mon-

HAPPY IS THE BRIDE

That finds among her gifts one of our
PEARL NECKLETSWe are showing some very attractive designs con-
taining pearls and torquos, pearls and amethysts,
Pearls and sapphires. The prices are popular.

PEARL BROOCHES

Are a strong point in our stock. We have the
favorite stars, crescents and sunbursts, and many
new and artistic styles as well.

PEARL STICK PINS

Make acceptable presents and of these our selection
is immense.An early inspection of our stock will explain our
enthusiasm about these goods. You will find style, quality
and great variety all at your disposal.JOHN S. BARNARD
170 DUNDAS STREET

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

(INCORPORATED 1832.)

CAPITAL, - - \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND, \$5,250,000Unexcelled facilities for the transaction of all kinds of Banking
Business.Special attention given to the Savings Department and interest
credited quarterly on Savings Accounts.This is the only bank having its head office in Canada that
submits its books and statements to Independent Audit.London Branch: Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.
C. M. MANNING, Manager.day afternoon at the house and afterwards
at Parkdale Methodist Church, conducted
by Rev. W. H. Huicke, German, Rankin,
Dr. Burns, and representatives of the
Dominion Alliance and Y. M. C. A. Be-
fore his death Mr. Marter arranged about
the pall-bearers, who will be two repre-
sentatives of the Dominion Alliance, two of
the Y. M. C. A. and two of Parkdale
Methodist Church. Interment will take
place in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.Minard's Linctment Company, Limited.
Dear Sirs—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT
is our remedy for sore throat, colds and
all ordinary ailments.
It never fails to relieve and cure prompt-
ly.
CHARLES WHOOTEN,
Port Mulgrave.PETER'S
THE ORIGINAL MILK
CHOCOLATE"The World's
Favorite Chocolate."
Almost indispensable to trav-
elers, motorists and those who
delight in out-of-door sports.
Lamont, Corliss & Co.,
Sole Importers,
27 Common St., Montreal.