

London Advertiser.

Founded in 1863.

ADVERTISER BUILDING,
Dundas Street, - London, Ont.SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One week by carrier..... 10c
One year by carrier..... \$5.00
One year by mail, outside city..... \$5.00
One year, delivered outside city..... \$5.00
Weekly Edition..... 15cTELEPHONE NUMBERS:
Private Branch Exchange,
3670 (Connecting All Departments,
Nights and holidays, ring the
following numbers:
Business Department..... 3670
Editors..... 3671
Reporters..... 3672
Job Printing Department..... 3673[Entered at London Postoffice for
transmission through the mails as
second class matter.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

LIEUT.-COL. AIKINS' GREAT
"SCOOP."

Lieut.-Col. J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., M.P., Brandon, Man., has returned to England from the continent of Europe with the news that Great Britain and Germany are already at war. To be sure the "overt" blow has not been struck, "but when it is," says Mr. Aikins, "all may be over in three months or three days."

In the meantime there are some reassuring signs. The cables are still in working order, under British control, but are silent on the subject of war, except for the Aikins dispatch. Passengers on the incoming Atlantic steamers had not heard of it when they left the old sod. Mr. Asquith is playing golf in Yorkshire; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Attorney-General at last accounts were "taking the waters" in Germany, and had not been arrested as spies. Is this only another proof of the unpreparedness of the Asquith Government over which the Maritime League sheds so many tears? What of the score of Unionist members of Parliament, among them such front-benchers as Walter Long and F. E. Smith, who are holidaying in the far west of Canada, 5,000 miles from the seat of war? These wayward members of the party which regards the German scare as an asset, left home with light heart and have not been summoned back. Our own Minister of Marine left the shores of England ten days ago, in an easy frame of mind. Our own Prime Minister and our Postmaster-General—those heaven-sent saviors of the Empire (vide Conservative press)—deserted the mother country only yesterday.

Just before the British Parliament adjourned, Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey publicly declared that the existing relations between Great Britain and Germany were excellent. But Lieut.-Col. Aikins, of Brandon, Man., may have access to information denied the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and his Foreign Secretary. If the "overt" blow is struck within three days or three months, Lieut.-Col. Aikins will have scooped every newspaper in Christendom. Meanwhile, how fortunate for the Empire he is in England just now—Johnny on the spot—ready to repel the invader.

CANADA'S OVERFLOWING
WHEAT CROP.

It is becoming a very practical and interesting, indeed pressing question, what is to be done with the increasing wheat crop of this country in the next few years. Who will buy?

Last year our total production of wheat—eastern and western—was about 215,000,000 bushels. This year there will be more, and it is estimated that very soon the crop in the west, or even in Saskatchewan alone, will amount to four hundred million bushels. Great Britain's total annual purchase is only about two hundred millions, of which only forty-three millions were imported last year from this country; in 1910, forty-eight millions; in 1909, forty-eight millions. Our exportation to Great Britain has thus been declining of late, rather than advancing. The export of flour to Great Britain was, in 1911, nearly two million barrels, representing, say, about seven million bushels of wheat. Fifty millions of wheat is about the extent of Britain's demand from us in the form of flour and wheat in normal years.

The United States, which might have been made at once a good customer, bought only 242,560 bushels of wheat, and 25,967 barrels of flour, from Canada in 1911, a heavy decline from 1910, not more than 350,000 bushels of wheat all told, an almost negligible quantity. To other countries we sold 1,900,000 bushels of wheat in 1911, more than in 1910, but less than in 1909, and 1,100,000 barrels of flour, a gain; total, about six and a half million bushels of wheat. Countries like Germany and Austria are too near to Russia to need a large supply of grain from Canada.

Our exportation of wheat totalled, then, last year, about fifty-seven million bushels. At the end of December there were still sixty-two million bushels in the hands of Canadian farmers. Estimating that about twenty million bushels were needed for seed, and allowing a waste of thirty millions, through bad weather, and lack of storage and transportation, we may suppose that Canada's home consumption of wheat amounted last year to about eighty million bushels, a very large amount compared with Great Britain's two hundred and sixty millions. But what will be done with the increased output of 1912? The production is clearly advancing faster than the home and foreign demand together. Either there will be still greater waste or a marked lowering of price.

Great Britain's demand, diminishing in the last three years, cannot be depended on to increase very materially. She must go on importing heavily from India and Australia, to whom she exports more than to Canada, and

from Russia and Argentina, with whom also her trade is very large. The one customer that we can count on for vastly increased purchase, if we go about it aright, is the United States. It works out mathematically, and is beyond any argument. Last year a deluded majority in Eastern Canada voted against satisfying the manifest need of the west, and of the whole Dominion, in refusing to ratify the Taft-Flooding pact. But it will not be long before immediate pressure of facts will drive the simple arithmetic of the grain situation into every Canadian head, however thick padded with prejudice of one sort and another against truth.

THE ANNEXATION PROJECT.

It is surprising that the proposal of amalgamation with the city finds opposition in Ealing, Pottersburg, Knollwood Park and Chelsea Green. The residents there, especially the owners of vacant land, have less ground for opposition than the property-owners within the present city limits. The suburbs, if annexed, would enjoy all the conveniences and advantages of the city. They would get better fire protection, a waterworks service, and street railway extensions. While their taxes would be somewhat higher than at present, they would pay less than other sections of the city, and they would receive more in proportion to their payments. If these suburbs wanted local improvements, which would give a higher value to their lands, all the ratepayers of London would contribute.

Any opposition at all would naturally be expected to come from city ratepayers. The differential rate of taxation—15 mills on the dollar for fifteen years—would give the new suburbs an advantage over the districts within the present city limits, where there is plenty of vacant land for building. The cost of the upkeep of many miles of new streets would fall on the general tax rate. The new sections would have a prior claim on future street railway extensions. As the geographical centre of the city would be shifted a long way eastward, the police and fire brigades would have to be considerably increased. On the whole the balance of benefit seems to be largely in favor of the suburbs.

The leader of the Ontario Opposition doesn't propose to be a stand-patter.

Canada's overflowing wheat crop presents to statesmen the problem of finding a market for the overflow.

Lieut.-Col. Aikins visited Germany, but it may be doubted whether he was taken into the confidence of the German general staff.

The delusion of a political leader like Sir James Whitney, who refuses to move with the times, is that he imagines the times will stand still like him.

The Bull Moose party will have its first test of strength in Vermont on Tuesday. If it can win at that rock-ribbed Republican state, good-bye to the Republican party.

The biggest German shipping line is about to establish a direct service between Canada and Germany. Of course, Col. Hughes will see in this another form of the German peril.

A three-cornered fight may cause the British Liberals to lose Midlothian, Gladstone's old constituency. The Unionists would indeed be heartened if they could win the hearts of Midlothian.

The Russian wheat crop this year is 250,000,000 bushels greater than in 1911. In England the crop is almost ruined by rain and flood. It is lucky for the English food taxers that they are not in office this year.

A SHAMEFUL ACT.

[Kincairdine Review.] It is related now that the gambler Rosenthal went up to Winnipeg some years ago and defrauded some real estate agents there. A man who would do such a low-down trick on such innocent, unsophisticated and gullible individuals deserved the fate he met at the hands of the New York gunmen.

FRESH GARDEN VEGETABLES.

[Montreal Star.] "I saw you digging in the garden at daybreak."

"Yes," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "I have to be up bright and early so as to get the tomato cans hid from the summer boarders."

SOMETHING WRONG.

[Houston Post.] "Say, Central," yelled Mr. Tompkins, "this is the sixth time I have tried to get a house."

"What's the trouble?" asked Central. "Has somebody got a mortgage on it?"

GIRLS AS CADDIES.

[Montreal Gazette.] Girls are now acting as caddies on the links in Germany and other European countries. The result will probably be the increased popularity of golf among the younger male players.

Also, the boy caddie may have to adopt other means of making an honest living.

A TARIFF WEAKNESS.

[Ottawa Free Press.] It takes the cabinet and a vote of the House of Commons and Senate to raise or lower the Canadian tariff a single degree on any one article. But an obscure departmental official can say: "In future binders and thrashers coming in from the United States shall be valued at \$150 each for duty estimation, instead of \$100 as formerly." The effect of this, in operation, is the raising of the tariff on these articles from 20 per cent to 30 per cent, or, in other words, the addition of 10 per cent to the present tariff.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

[Judge.] American genius has done some great things, and it may yet invent a health food that tastes like something to eat.

OUR AMBASSADOR TO THE WEST

[Toronto Star.] It does not matter whether you are a Liberal or a Conservative, are inclin-

ed to give Sir Wilfrid Laurier greater or less credit for this marvellous progress. The west associates the progress with his name. The west knows that he sacrificed office and power in the effort to supply its need for a wider market. Therefore he is the best ambassador we could send to the west. He is persona grata to the west, as the diplomats say.

THE MAN'S THE MAN.

[T. A. Daily.] "The man's the man," my Barney says—

An' Barney's newly married— "He's the wan that knows the ways. The burdens should be carried. Let the woman 'wear the grace."

An' pleasin' pranks o' beauty, Yet be mindful of her place. An' of her wily duty.

By the crown within my hat, The chief of all our riches, I'll be king o' this an' that; An' sure I'll wear the breeches;

Yes, an' need be, I can teach The Spanish way o' vakin'!" There's my Barney's manly speech— I listen to him talkin'.

"The man's the man," my Barney says— An' faith, my thoughts are carried Back to well-remembered days

When I was newly married; An' there's wan that's lookin' down Upon this house this minute, Knows who was it wore the crown

The whiles herself was in it. Dull I was, but plain as day. "This now I'm wearin' through it, How she let me have her way.

An' sure I never knew it; Puffed with pride as I could be. An' struttin' round an' squawkin', "Man's the man," sez I, an' she— She listened to me talkin'.

MANDY'S REPLY.

[Judge.] Mandy was a good-looking young colored girl, and had many admirers. Her mistress often lectured her on behaving with propriety. One evening the mistress going into the kitchen was surprised to find a strange darkey with his arm around Mandy's waist.

"Why, Mandy," said the mistress indignantly, "tell that man to take his arm from around your waist."

"Tell him yo'self," said Mandy, haughtily. "He's a puffed stranger to me."

AN OPEN SECRET.

[Chicago News.] "Minnie," said her mother to her little daughter, who had the tell-tale habit "why is it you can't keep a secret?"

"Because, mamma," explained the precocious miss, "two of my front teeth are gone, and the secrets just slip out."

RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

[Exchange.] The Prodigal had returned. "Father," he said, "are you going to kill the fatted calf?"

"No," responded the Old Man, looking the youth up and down. "No, I'll let you live. But I'll put you to work and train some of that fat off of you."

AN OVERWORKED BOGEY.

[Ottawa Free Press.] The Montreal Star is having a hard time getting Canadians properly scared over the German bogey. "We confess," it says, "that it is difficult for us to continue to debate the reality of the German menace which is so desirable. This belated and localized skepticism—for it is only to be found in Canada—seems to be remarkably perverse, and surely can only be genuine in persons who have been asleep for the last two or three years."

The Star scare artist himself must certainly have been asleep if he has found no skepticism outside of Canada. It is a fact that there are a large number of clear-headed representative men and journals in England, who see little reason to believe that the present German scare is in the nature of the same type and degree of foundationless as its several predecessors.

STURDY SWEDISH GIRLS.

[Harper's Weekly.] Bathing in Sweden is a business. Even the hotel bathrooms are extraordinary—regular suites of rooms, one for the bath proper, one for shower baths of various sort, one for a drying room, wherein you find enormous towels as large as American sheets. The public baths are luxurious. They are built around courts where, after the bath, you may have your coffee under great trees surrounded by beds of beautiful flowers. It is apt to bother Americans a bit to find that the bath is not only for men and women are strapping Swedish girls, businesslike and unabashed. But this is only one manifestation of the advanced activities of woman in Sweden. You find her occupying all sorts of positions. You see her boldly swinging off street cars without waiting for them to stop. You are told that a woman is street car conductor—Miss Hedin, a sister of the explorer of Tibet, Dr. Sven Hedin.

RATEPAYERS DECIDE
AGAINST ANNEXATION

Thirty Residents of Chelsea Green Discuss Matter Five Minutes.

A number of Chelsea Green residents decided at a meeting Friday night not to annex to the city at the present time as far as they had power to prevent it. In the neighborhood of thirty ratepayers discussed the matter. Mr. James Winslow was appointed chairman of the meeting and without any previous discussion placed the question whether or not they wished to enter negotiations with the city in regard to annexation. The negative vote carried by a large majority. The meeting lasted but five minutes, then broke up.

Speaking to The Advertiser after the meeting one citizen of the village said that they were opposed to union, not so much because they believed it would be detrimental to their interests but because two or three of their number seemed to think that they had the authority to represent them in the matter without the consent of the ratepayers.

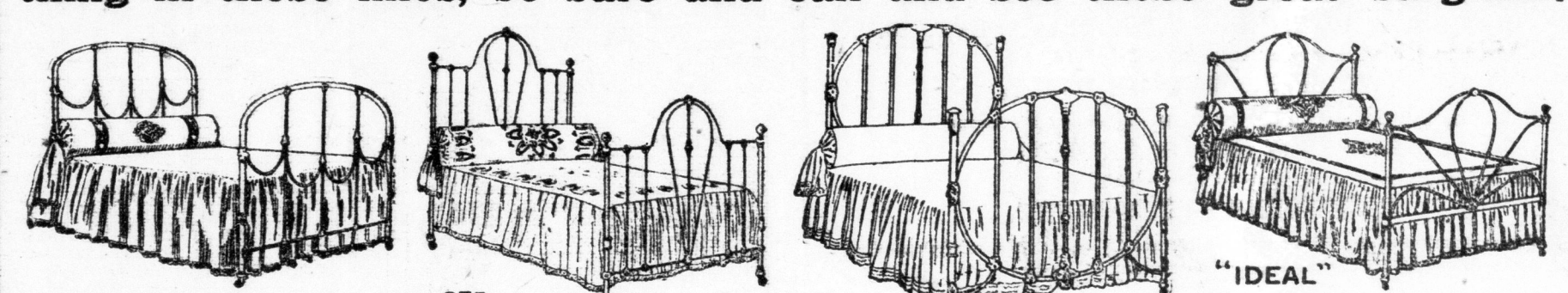
RANCHER A BARON.

London, Aug. 31.—A Montana rancher becomes a peer by the death today of Baron Grey de Ruthyn, in his 84th year. He is succeeded in the title by his brother, Cecil Talbot Clifton, of Northfields ranch, Montana.

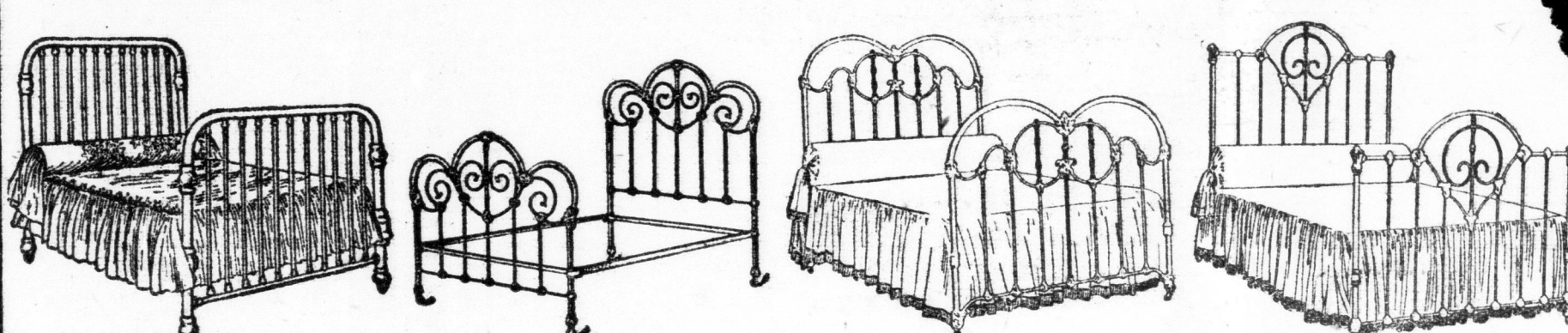
The dead lord was the 24th baron of his line, the first lord of the same name having been created in 1224. The title carries the hereditary right to bear the gold spurs at the King's coronation.

Prepare for Western Fair Visitors
This Sale of Beds Will Help You

Over 100 styles in Brass and Iron Beds on display, all at factory prices. Springs and Mattresses are also reduced. If you need anything in these lines, be sure and call and see these great bargains.



\$3.95 Heavy Iron Bed. Worth \$6.00. White, blue or green.
\$4.50 Neat design, well finished. Worth \$6.50.
\$5.95 Regular \$8.50, massive design, four-poster.
\$1.95 Neat design, well finished. Worth \$3.50.



\$8.95 2-inch post, massive Iron Bed. Worth \$15.00.
\$6.95 Handsome Iron Bed. Worth \$10.00.
\$7.95 Massive Bed, neat design. Worth \$12.00.
\$6.95 Handsome Bed, well finished. Worth \$10.00.

Springs
\$3.00 SPRINGS for... \$2.25
\$4.00 SPRINGS for... \$2.75
\$5.00 SPRINGS for... \$3.50
\$7.00 SPRINGS for... \$4.50
\$10.00 SPRINGS for... \$7.00

Mattresses
\$3.50 Mattresses for... \$2.50
\$4.00 Mattresses for... \$2.75
\$5.00 Mattresses for... \$3.50
\$6.00 Mattresses for... \$4.50
\$10.00 Mattresses for... \$7.50
\$12.00 Mattresses for... \$9.00

Comforters and Blankets
Comforters from... \$2.00 up to \$15.00
Blankets from, per pair... \$2.50 to \$10.00

Pillows
\$2.00 Pair Pillows... \$1.25
\$3.00 Pair Pillows... \$2.00
\$5.00 Pair Pillows... \$3.50
\$6.00 Pair Pillows... \$4.50
\$8.00 Pair Pillows... \$5.00

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.

228-230 DUNDAS STREET. LONDON'S LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE.

DICTIONARIES
NEW AND OLD

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram]

The immense sale of Webster's New Illustrated Dictionary in Canada and the United States, the sale at 98 cents of one of the cheapest and best books I have ever seen, may serve to remind us how far ahead of our forefathers we are in the matter of writing and printing dictionaries.

In order that we may compare today with yesterday let us examine an English dictionary of the days of King James the First. This father of all the dictionary offspring which have appeared since that day was a quaint little volume which you could easily put in your coat-pocket. Small in size, it made up in the length of its title, which is as follows: "The English Dictionary, or an Interpreter of hard English words; enabling, as well, Ladies and Gentlewomen, young Scholars, Clerks, Merchants, as also Strangers of any Nation, to the understanding of the more difficult Authors already printed in our Language, and the more speedy attaining of an elegant perfection of the English tongue both in reading, speaking, and writing." The author signs himself after the fashion which prevailed in the sixteenth and seventeenth century, "H. C. Gent." i. e., "Henry Cockeram, Gentleman."

This curious little book is divided into three parts. In the first part is a list of the less common words in use at the time. The definitions sound rather amusing to moderns. For example, "Athletically science" is defined as "the wrestling science"; "Baptist" is "a washer," "Hereticke" is "He which maketh choice of himselfe what points of Religion hee will believee and what he will not"; "Lunacie" is "a disease, when at certain times of the Moone one is distracted in his wits"; "Mythologie" is "an exposition of poets' riddles"; "Necromancy" is "Divination by calling up Devils, or dead men's ghosts."

The third part of this old book, however, is the most entertaining. It is in the nature of a small encyclopedia and gives descriptions of various animals and notes on famous personages of history. They had some strange ideas of zoology and science in the days of Shakespeare and King James. Here is the description of a crocodile: "A beast hatched of an egge, yet some of them grow to a great bignes, as, 10, 20, or 30 feet in length; it hath cruel teeth and scaly backe, with very sharp claws on his feete; if it see a man afraid of him, it will eagerly pursue him, but on the contrary if he be assaulted, hee will shun him. Having

eaten the body of a man, it will weepe over the head, but in fine eate the head also; thence came the proverbe, he shed Crocodile tears, viz., fained tears." The lynx is said to have such perfect sight that "it can see thorow a wall." The most wonderful fish of all described in this book is the "scelopendra," which, "feeling himself taken with the hook, casteth out his bowels, and then having loosed the hook swalloweth them again." This is a fish story, indeed!

There are numerous interesting facts (?) given in this book concerning basilisks and other serpent creatures which remind us of various zoological curiosities in the plays of Shakespeare. Cockeram's old dictionary is as entertaining as a Persian tale to us, although in olden days it was taken ever so seriously, and a boy at that period would no more turn to it for amusement than he would resort to a great modern dictionary as a joke book. I wonder if the Canadians of the twenty-third century will thumb our books to laugh at errors?

Ivanhoe.

STORK'S A BUSY BIRD
IN MONTH OF AUGUST

One Hundred and Seventy-Seven Were Ushered Into This Troublesome World.

This curious little book is divided into three parts. In the first part is a list of the less common words in use at the time. The definitions sound rather amusing to moderns. For example, "Athletically science" is defined as "the wrestling science"; "Baptist" is "a washer," "Hereticke" is "He which maketh choice of himselfe what points of Religion hee will believee and what he will not"; "Lunacie" is "a disease, when at certain times of the Moone one is distracted in his wits"; "Mythologie" is "an exposition of poets' riddles"; "Necromancy" is "Divination by calling up Devils, or dead men's ghosts."

The third part of this old book, however, is the most entertaining. It is in the nature of a small encyclopedia and gives descriptions of various animals and notes on famous personages of history. They had some strange ideas of zoology and science in the days of Shakespeare and King James. Here is the description of a crocodile: "A beast hatched of an egge, yet some of them grow to a great bignes, as, 10, 20, or 30 feet in length; it hath cruel teeth and scaly backe, with very sharp claws on his feete; if it see a man afraid of him, it will eagerly pursue him, but on the contrary if he be assaulted, hee will shun him. Having

the stork was a busy bird in August and the largest number of births for any single month this year were recorded—117.

This is an excellent showing, a trifle better than August of 1911, when 109 were ushered into the world. While the number of births was gratifying, there was a large death-roll among the infants. Of the total death—51—nearly one-half were of little children of one year and under. To be exact 21 youngsters died during the month. Two deaths only were due to cholera infantum, generally very fatal, which occurred in August. The others passed away from a variety of causes. Five deaths were due to cancer and two to pneumonia. Tuberculosis continues to exact a terrible toll—live persons succumbing to it. Last August there were but two. Typhoid fever was accountable for one person's death.

Dan Cupid, in spite of the fact that leap year is drawing rapidly to a close, did not exhibit as much energy as would be expected under the circumstances. According to City Clerk Baker's figures, there were 49 marriages, as compared with 51 in 1911. It was not expected that there would be a decline, but such was the case.

GLASGOW CELEBRATES
"COMET'S" CENTENARY

First Passenger Steamboat in European Waters Launched 108 Years Ago.

[Canadian Press.]

Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 31.—The centenary of the launching of the first passenger steamboat in European waters was celebrated here today. Just one hundred years ago Henry Bell's Comet left the slips of the Clyde, and a great review of shipping was arranged today in memorial of the event.

Warships and merchant vessels stretched for several miles along the river, all the craft decorated gaily with bunting. Public buildings throughout the cities of Glasgow and Greenock were belaguered, and a number of festivities were arranged, in which the mayors, city councillors, navigation companies and public societies joined.

The 2,000 passengers on board the steamers of the Anchor, Allan and Donaldson lines, which departed for Canada and the United States today, also participated.

Henry Bell had many obstacles to

surmount before he was able to launch the Comet in 1812. Most of the then lords of the British admiralty scorned the inventor, rejecting the advice of Admiral Lord Nelson, who was anxious for the new motive power, to be given a trial.

Commenting on the result of his appeal to the admiralty in 1810 and 1811, Bell wrote: "Having received no support from my countrymen, I made correct prospectives and forwarded copies to the nations of Europe and the United States. The Americans were the first who put my plans into practice, and were quickly followed by other nations."

The engine of the original Comet is now in the South Kensington Museum London.

THE MOST POPULAR AND ONLY DIRECT LINE REACHING ALL SUMMER RESORTS IN HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.

Including Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park, Georgian Bay, Magallowan and French Rivers, Temagami, Kawartha Lakes, etc. Excellent train service via Grand Trunk Railway System to and from above resorts. Write for illustrated folders and timetables telling you how to get there and containing list of hotels, rates, etc., to A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto Ont.

90-bu

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps or Pains in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint and all Looseness of the Bowels MAY BE RAPIDLY AND EFFECTIVELY CURED BY THE USE OF DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

The Medicine with a record of Cures extending over 65 Years.

You don't experiment when you buy it.

Beware of the dealer who tries to sell you a substitute.

Mr. Jno. R. Childerhouse, Orillia, Ont., writes:—"When in Fort William, last summer, I was taken sick with diarrhoea, and became so weak and suffered such great pain, I had to quit work. Our manager advised me to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so on my way home I bought a bottle, and after taking four doses I was cured. We always keep a bottle in the house. We have also used it for our children, and find it an excellent remedy for summer complaint."

PRICE - 35 CENTS

Manufactured only by The T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.