

THE STAFF OF LIFE SAVOY THEATRE TORN BY BITTER LAW SUITS

Mr. F. W. Thompson Says That People Should Eat More Bread.

CONSUMPTION IS SMALL

Less Than Five Per Cent of the Food Bill of the Average Family—Reading and Amusements Cost Six Times as Much.

"Eat more bread and less of the luxuries, and the health of the nation will be improved both physically and financially," declared Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president and managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, at a luncheon today.

"There is no question but that the farmers have been benefiting by the high prices of all agricultural products, and personally I feel that this is well for our people. Agriculture is the fundamental basis of our commercial prosperity. In order for the business interests of Canada to prosper, agriculture must be prosperous, and the greater the prosperity of our farmers, the greater will be the development of our commercial and manufacturing interests and the maintenance of good wages."

"From time immemorial bread has been recognized as the staff of life, and when the cost of the cost of food is discussed anywhere, the subject of bread is always paramount. Yet how few people there are who realize the astounding fact that in the average family the consumption of bread forms less than five per cent of the total food supplies. Let every housekeeper analyze their monthly bills, and they will find the small proportion that the consumption of bread bears to the whole. As a matter of fact, the average family spends more in reading matter and amusements in two months than their entire cost of breadstuffs for a whole year."

"It is quite true, generally speaking, that foodstuffs are higher because of the great commercial development which is taking place on this continent, resulting in migration by the younger generation to the industrial centres of population, causing a more closely balanced condition of supply and demand, and which can only be remedied by the greater development of the land."

"When considering the cost of the loaf of bread delivered into the home by the baker in our cities, as compared with foreign markets, it must be borne in mind that the wages of the manufacturing of bread in a city like ours average from 60 to 70 per cent higher than abroad."

"In proportion to population, London buys more low grade flour than any other bread eating city in the world. There is no high grade flour exported from Canada to London, at least the proportion is so small as to be a negligible quantity."

"So far as my investigation goes, the butter bill in the average family in its relation to the cost of bread is double, and in the case of milk nearly treble. Meat, and other foodstuffs, are higher relative cost than any of these four items. Examine your home expenditures, and you will find that bread is the cheapest article of food, and always has been. In this connection it must be considered that feeding stuffs of all kinds have been relatively higher during the past three years because of the fact that consumption has closed over the production."

"There never has been a time in the history of our country when the opportunities afforded for the development of our farming lands were more favorable, when we consider that in our three prairie provinces there are over 250 million acres of arable land, of which over 100 million acres are suitable for wheat production and less than seven million acres at present under cultivation."

"The trouble is not that of the high cost of living, but high and extravagant living and the over-indulgence in expensive luxuries."

"The per capita consumption per annum of wheat flour is a little over a barrel per year, and the average per capita consumption of bread per day in Canada is less than that in England. From the Montreal Gazette of Jan. 28, 1910."

CHURCHMEN ON BIG STRIKE

New Clergyman Disliked by Congregation, Finds Boycott Exists.

London, Feb. 4.—Demonstration has just been made that that weapon of industrial economies, the strike, can be applied to religious problems. Down at the village of Preston members of the Emmanuel Church became worried because the living, as the curate's post is commonly called, was given to a Manchester clergyman instead of to Rev. W. J. Hill, who has acted as curate in charge for some time. Protest failing, the militant members of the congregation resolved to follow the rules laid down by the women blouse-makers in New York, and a strike order was issued.

A local clergyman attempted to conduct services on Sunday, but, both at the morning and the evening services, the bulk of the congregation, after joining in the opening hymn, arose and left the church, as the minister proceeded to announce his texts. Meetings of protest continued daily and nearly a hundred sitings have been given up by parishioners. The new vicar is to be indicted at the end of the present month, and the police, in consequence, are practicing the tactics supposed to have most effect in suppressing riots and similar disturbances.

KAISER DECORATES

Berlin, Feb. 4.—The Kaiser's 51st birthday was observed with the customary ceremonies. The city was profusely decorated, and during the evening the illuminations were brilliant. The following birthday promotions and decorations were announced: Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, decorated with the Order of the Black Eagle; Anton von Werner, director of the Academy of Fine Arts, and Dr. William Bode, curator of the Kaiser Frederick Museum, raised to the rank of privy councillors; Adolf Wagner, professor of economics, and Dr. Gwinner, director of the Deutsche Bank, Gustav Krupp and Herr von Bohlens and Halbach, whose wife is the Kaiser's mistress, were promoted. The diplomatic corps attended at the castle to present their felicitations to the Kaiser.

Sir William Gilbert in Serious Trouble With "The Fallen Fairies."

London, Feb. 4.—There certainly is "a state of things," "a pretty pass" and a "how-de-do" in the affairs of the new Gilbert opera at the Savoy Theatre. It is called "The Fallen Fairies." They have not quite fallen yet, but they seem to be falling with a rapidly increasing velocity. The business office of the theatre teems with lawsuits, injunctions, threats and unkind words.

At a board meeting one of the directors and owners in the company which is putting on the opera was characterized as "a multitudinous boulder." Another, the heaviest investor of all, as an "unhatched amateur." When the company furnishing the capital for the production of Sir William Gilbert's opera started to put it on they found they were not officially recognized by Sir William at all. Last summer he had made arrangements with C. P. Workman for the production, and it was only with Mr. Workman that he could treat.

Sir William Determined. They also found that Sir William reserved to himself the right to select the company, the costumes and so forth. Miss Nancy McIntosh is a protégée of Sir William and stands almost in the relation of daughter to him. To her he assigned the role of the "Queen of the Fairies." The board of directors had another actress in view for the part, and after a week or two of practice she was on the stage. She was not suited to the songs. Miss Amy Evans succeeded her.

Relations between Sir William and the directors were pretty well strained already; this snapped them. Miss McIntosh was suddenly taken ill with a cold and Sir William kept away from the theatre. Lawyers on both sides became busy.

Injunction Stops Song. Then, to cap the climax, last Wednesday, Miss Evans was given a song to sing which was in the original score of the opera, but not sung by Miss McIntosh. Sir William immediately got out an injunction and had it stopped. Miss Evans only sang it twice. Sir William claimed that the song was immoral and derogatory to the opera, and that nothing could be put in or taken out of the opera without his sanction.

The directors assert that Miss McIntosh did not sing it because her voice was not equal to the task and the song was really the best number in the opera and was a big financial and artistic asset.

The fight is now on, and this happy theatrical family are rolling up their sleeves in a bitter and a feeling that in all notices on the call board in which Sir William's name is used, he is referred to as "William S. Gilbert," with the title conspicuously omitted.

Manager Dies Poor. The estate left by Ernest Carpenter, joint manager of the Lyceum Theatre, is a rather disillusioning exposure of the financial side of the theatrical business in England. Mr. Carpenter was a trouble-maker, a trouble-maker here, well known, well liked, and with other important theatrical interests besides his connection with the Lyceum. His estate amounted to less than \$2,000.

The way in which the Lyceum Theatre is managed is probably heartrending. The following from the Daily Telegraph is a case in point: "The estate left by Ernest Carpenter, joint manager of the Lyceum Theatre, is a rather disillusioning exposure of the financial side of the theatrical business in England. Mr. Carpenter was a trouble-maker, a trouble-maker here, well known, well liked, and with other important theatrical interests besides his connection with the Lyceum. His estate amounted to less than \$2,000."

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MAUD ADAMS COMING AGAIN.

Once more one hears that "Miss Maud Adams will shortly pay us a visit." We have heard this so often that we are really beginning to wonder if there is such a person.—The Post.

The above is quoted for the enlightenment of Charles Frohman. "Forbes-Robertson's manager, Percy Burton, who crossed from New York to London for Christmas and New Year's week, speaks enthusiastically of the theatres in the Empire City, and Forbes-Robertson's success."—The Era.

Now, it is that nice of Mr. Burton to say a good word for his employer? It's so unusual in the profession. M. Maeterlinck's fairy play, "The Blue Bird," supposed to be a symbol of happiness, was answered with "cane apaches." Dogs trained to fight and people besides the compilers, the typesetters and proofreaders are even reading the blue book.

TRAINED DOG THIEVES

In Paris They "Lift" Articles in Stores and Carry Them to Master.

Paris, Feb. 4.—That criminal ingenuity keeps pace with the most modern police method is exemplified in the fact that scarcely have the departments of public safety in Paris enlisted canine detectives than the underworld has answered with "canine apaches." Dogs trained to fight and attract a crowd in order that their masters may ride the pockets of visiting countrymen at fairs are not new, but, says the Paris Liberte, the professional dog thief has only recently made its appearance in the French capital.

A good example of the other day in the Rue de Turbigo proves the skill of the canine robbers. A man, accompanied by a dog, halted in front of a shoe store and examined with great interest several pairs of shoes. One pair appeared to please him, but after a word or two with the storekeeper he dropped them upon the heap and departed, the dog remaining behind. When the shopman's back was turned the dog seized the shoes, dashed through the crowd and was soon lost in the French capital.

NEW OCEAN LINER MAY SURPASS TITANIC

Hamburg-American Company to Build Two Mammoth Boats.

London, Feb. 4.—That the shipping industry is at last shaking itself free from the mantle of depression which has enveloped it for so long and that a period of activity is assured in the near future is apparent by an unusually interesting crop of inquiries for new mercantile tonnage which is at present engaging the attention of shipbuilders.

The requirements of the Hamburg-American Company, which is reported to have the building of two mammoth liners in view, are providing a good deal of work in the estimating departments of various shipbuilders, and something in the way of a record in size, surpassing even the White Star liners Olympic and Titanic, is promised if the German company carries out the programme with which it is credited.

The British India Company, which has just placed two orders on the Clyde, has further contracts for new tonnage to give out, the building of two more large steamships being on the tapis.

The Anchor Line officials are now inviting tenders for a new liner which they have to build for their North Atlantic service, to be ready in about a year. The Adria Steam Navigation Company of Fiume is now considering offers for a good class cargo boat, and from the northeast coast it is reported that the Prince Line is again in the market for two steamships, who have been doing some weight carrying capacity.

Tenders have been invited by the North Vancouver City Ferries, Limited, for a new steamer, and the Russian Government also will shortly place orders for considerable tonnage.

PATRONESS OF POETS INVITES DEAD AUTHOR

Duchess Makes Plausible Explanation, Then Sets Her Dainty Foot Deeper in Muddle.

Paris, Feb. 4.—Despite the terror caused by the flood, society in Paris was amused last week at a piquant little episode that has made the Duchess de Rohan a joke.

The duchess has for years had the reputation of being a bluestocking of the bluest type. Fame had been given her as the author of several volumes of verse and a couple of stories. Her salon has always been noted for the literary lights of the greatest magnitude. One also could be sure of meeting there the latest celebrities, for the duchess never refused to stand as social sponsor to struggling authors who had some verses. When the fact of the invitation came out, which it did at once, because the invitation was addressed to the dead poet's publishers, there was great laughter.

Then the duchess made matters even worse for herself. Her explanation was chic. It would have made a good story, and the laugh at the duchess might have died down, but her guess wound up by putting her foot further in the mess of ignorance. Her explanation was given to a reporter who called on her.

"Oh," she said, with a gracious smile, "you know I always leave the writing of my invitations to my valet de chambre, who writes a very good hand. Of course I had instructed him to invite all the new poets, who, as you are aware, send me copies of their new works."

"Of course I knew Verlaine was dead. But a copy of his poems had just come back from the binders, and my valet wrote him an invitation to his publishers, thinking the book was a new work. The mistake was quite simple. One cannot expect one's valet to know all the writers, you know, as we do, does he?"

But the article which first gave the episode publicity was ludicrously signed "Rusky Rabutin" by its author.

"Who wrote the article?" asked the reporter.

"I have not the least idea," replied the innocent duchess. "I never heard the name before. Is he on your paper?"

Alas, poor duchess! Rusky Rabutin is famous among dead French writers. He was contemporary with the still more famous Mme. Sevigne, of whom he was a relative.

CHINA HAS REFUSED TO GIVE INTO CZAR

Will Not Concede to the Russian Right to Interfere With Railway.

Pekin, Feb. 5.—China declines to concede to Russia any right of protest against the Chinese-Fu-Ai-gan railway project, and the Russian representations of M. Kokortseff, Russian minister of finance, that for China not to consult Russia relative to the construction of the railways touching Northern Manchuria would be regarded as an unfriendly act, the Wai-wu-pu pointed out that Russia in article 3 of section 2 of the Portsmouth treaty specifically disclaimed possession of any territorial advantages, preferential or exclusive concessions in impairment of China's sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

Also, article 4 Russia and Japan reciprocally engaged themselves not to obstruct any measures China might take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria. China said she could not recognize Russia's demand for a consultation, and would only consider her objections if they were placed in concrete form. Diplomats see special significance in the fact that Russia's contention follows the identical lines of argument previously advanced in Japanese official circles as the reasons why Russia might be expected to regard the construction as evidence that Russia again permits herself to become the plaything of Japanese diplomacy, or, through a species of dementia inspired by rumors of Japanese aggression, to seek to carry favor with Japan.

The Russian contention that for China to possess a railway from Tsitsihar to Aigun would menace the Russian frontier is regarded as tantamount to a confession that the once valiant bear is now afraid even of China.

Imports from Canada to the United States in 1909 aggregated \$35,500,000, while in 1908 they had increased to \$38,000,000. In the same period the exports from the United States to Canada increased from \$36,000,000 to about \$190,000,000.

Our February Sale in Full Swing

This is our fifth annual February Sale. Never before in a February Sale have we been so rushed. There's a reason. The public realize the great bargains that we offer every February and wait for this sale. 'Mid the incessant din of "greatest values," newest stocks and similar bids for trade, a sharp eye, indeed, is necessary to judge unerringly which store will really save you the most, offers you the best Furniture and the largest varieties. Which? It is our store. If you have any doubt call in and let us show you through our tremendous stock and show you what carload buying will do to prices.



\$7.50
For this \$15 Solid Oak Morris Chair, in Bradley leather.



\$12.50
In royal oak or mahogany. Regular \$18 Dresser.



\$6.50
For this \$10 Bed.



\$11.95
For this \$18 Sideboard. Forty others reduced 25 per cent to 40 per cent. From \$8 to \$100.



\$9.95
For this \$15 Dressing Table, oak or mahogany. 18 others, from \$5 up to \$75, at 35 per cent off.



\$18.50
For this Mahogany or Oak Dresser. Regular \$25. Fifty other Dressers, from \$4 up to \$100, reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.



\$1.95
Oak or Mahogany Rockers. 60 other styles from 75c up to \$50, all reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.



\$17.95
For this \$25 Bedroom Suite. Only eight of these left. Others from \$10 up to \$400. All reduced from 25 to 40 per cent.

Rugs, Lace Curtains, Linoleums
Great reductions on above lines. Come and see them. 200 pairs slightly soiled Curtains at half price.

The ONTARIO FURNITURE CO

228-230 Dundas Street. London's Largest Homefurnishers

THE JEWS RAPIDLY REGAINING PALESTINE

Holy Jerusalem Is Essentially a Jewish Town Now.

London, Feb. 4.—Dispatches from Jerusalem tell of remarkable strides made during the last few years in the re-peopling of Palestine with Jews. The proclamation of the constitution in Turkey threw open the doors of Palestine and led to enormous influx of Jewish colonists, who are already settled on some of the best lands of the country.

In Jerusalem alone four-fifths of the population now belongs to the Jewish faith. Large tracts of land around Lake Tiberias have been bought up from poor natives and converted into prosperous farms. The Plain of Sharon, between Jaffa and Lydda, is one vast garden, owned and tended by Jewish skill and labor. The Hauran, one of the most fertile wheat districts in the world, is being sold to Jewish syndicates.

Almost the whole of the extensive Plain of Esdraelon has been bought up by Jews. Their prosperous colonies spread from Dan to Beersheba, and even further south to the outskirts of Egypt. Thousands are escaping from Persia to find shelter and protection in the Holy Land, while every ship from Odessa carries some of them.

The Jordan Valley, once the property of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, is being eagerly sought after by Jewish capitalists. The Zionists, whose agents are distributed all over the land, are buying up the rich properties of the Mohammedan landlords, whose incomes since the revolution have lessened.

At Jaffa, Tiberias, Safed and Haifa (Mount Carmel) Jews are reckoned by tens of thousands. Towns like Ramoth Gilead, Bethelhem, Nazareth and Gaza, where a few years ago no Jew dared show his face, have now their Jewish quarters and synagogues.

The whole city of Jerusalem is essentially a Jewish town. Banking as well as trade and commerce is monopolized by the Jews. The Government has found it necessary to organize a company of Jewish gendarmes.

Hundreds of thousands of pounds are annually sent from Europe and America to enable the colonists to build houses, hospitals, school and invalid homes. Over 100 Jewish schools already exist in Jerusalem alone. Synagogues are rising up everywhere.

The value of the land has risen fourfold. The ignorant and poverty-stricken fellahs (peasants) are being ousted from their homes and villages by the European Jew settler, whose modern agricultural implements and methods have made the land produce harvests never dreamed of by the natives. The Anglo-Palestine Company, a Zionist bank, is pushing the cause of Israel with energy.

A cable line is to be laid between New York and Newfoundland and will then connect with a cable for Europe. The new section will be 1,700 miles long.

PLAN PHONE LINE OF 1,100 MILES

Engineers Figure on Connecting London and Madrid via Paris.

London, Feb. 4.—Telephone engineers all over the world are endeavoring to solve the problem of long distance work, and it may be possible soon to speak from London to Madrid, via Paris.

The French postal administration has forwarded to Madrid for signature a preliminary agreement on the question of a Paris-Madrid telephone line. When the agreement is signed the laying of the telephone wires will be commenced. The line from London to Madrid, via Paris, would be about 1,100 miles long. The British postoffice regards 700 miles as the limit for ordinary working, but in some recent tests telephone conversations were held between Liverpool and Marseilles, a distance of a little more than 1,000 miles.

Two Big Difficulties. There are two main difficulties in the way of long-distance telephony. The first is that the greater the distance the weaker will be the sounds heard in the telephone; the second is that an electrical property of all telephone lines known as "capacity" bends the waves transmitted through the wires out of shape and distorts the sounds.

The 20 miles of submarine telephone cable between Sanguette and St. Margaret's Bay on the London-Paris line, is as great a drawback as 200 or 300 miles of overhead line, and it is this that demands caution in talking of speaking from London to great distances abroad.

Longest Line 1,600 Miles. Telephone engineers are trying to overcome the distorting effects of long lines by what is called "loading." At short intervals along the line small coils of wire are placed across the two telephone lines, and these, if spaced at distances properly in accordance with the laws of physics, tend to counteract the distorting effects of capacity, and render speech possible over much greater distances.

As in wet weather the distortion of the speech waves is less noticeable than in dry. This method is hardly suitable for overhead wires; it has nevertheless been tried in America, and is said to have increased the length of speaking about three times. The longest distance over which speaking is possible is stated to be between Boston and New York, a distance of about 1,600 miles.

CAN'T BANISH PRINCE Belgrade, Feb. 4.—Former Crown Prince George, who resigned his right of succession, and who, because of his radical utterances, was ordered to banish from the capital, laughs at the order that he must leave Belgrade.

He refuses to leave the capital, and it is thought it would be dangerous to attempt to expel him, as he has many friends among the young officers.

After his last ebulliences the cabinet threatened to resign unless his father, King Peter, banished him, and the war office ordered him to take command of an infantry regiment in an obscure part of the country. The cabinet is now satisfied with the insertion of a court communiqué in the official gazette which states that George must be considered temporarily banished from the court. This is received with ridicule by the people, as the prince is living only 500 yards from the palace.

Austria proposes to tax bachelors and widowers. It seems hard to tax graduates as well as freshmen. Colorado is making an experiment—a so far successful—of the honor system among the convicts who work on its highways.

LONDON ADVERTISER'S SPECIAL MUSIC OFFER

TODAY'S COUPON ENTITLES YOU TO A COPY OF A BEAUTIFUL SACRED SONG FOR TEN CENTS.

Sacred Song by Ethyl Gertrude Taylor

The Advertiser offers to its readers the opportunity to secure a copy of Ethyl Gertrude Taylor's beautiful sacred song, entitled "Thou Knowest, Lord."

Do not fail to secure a copy of this high-class sacred song.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER MUSIC COUPON DATE

THOU KNOWEST, LORD

Name Street and Number City or Town Province

To obtain the sheet music above, fill out the coupon and inclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address Music Dept. London Advertiser.

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