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LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 13.

CANADA'S NEW NAVY.

The Dominion Government's naval plans go further than the country expected. The records of the Imperial Defence Conference, laid before Parliament in November, suggested that the Government preferred at the outset a less ambitious scheme, one which provided for a fleet of seven ships at an annual cost of \$2,000,000. The final decision announced yesterday by Sir Wilfrid Laurier is for a larger fleet unit, comprising eleven vessels, involving an annual expenditure of \$3,000,000. The service will consist of four British cruisers, one cruiser of the Boudicca class, and six destroyers. The cost of construction in British yards would be \$2,333,000, or a little more than \$1,000,000; if built in Canada the cost would be 35 per cent greater.

A British is a new type of protected cruiser of 4,500 tonnage and a speed of 25 knots an hour. It is propelled by turbo engines of 22,000 horsepower. It carries an armament of six to eight guns of a caliber not yet decided upon. The crew numbers 791 men, of whom 20 are officers. A Boudicca is a non-armored cruiser with a tonnage of 2,200. It carries six 4-inch guns, and has a crew of 278 men, of whom seventeen are officers. The destroyers will be among the swiftest scouting vessels afloat.

This programme is so substantial a beginning that it ought to satisfy those who feel most strongly that Canada can no longer refuse to share in the naval defence of the Empire. As the plan follows the principle unanimously assented to by the Canadian Parliament—a fleet built, manned and controlled by Canadians—there was every reason, except one, to suppose that it would be sanctioned by the Opposition. The exception was the temptation to raise a party issue and Mr. Borden's speech yesterday indicates that he has succumbed to it. When the question was raised nine months ago he lifted it above the plane of party controversy, but others were determined to drag it down. Only three months ago Mr. Borden, speaking at Halifax, declared that Canadian labor and industry should have the benefit of every cent spent by Canada upon naval defence. Yesterday, while professing to adhere to his former position, he advised that a sum of money equivalent to the cost of a Dreadnought be placed at the disposal of the British admiralty. His excuse for his change of front is the pretended imminence of a war with Germany. The German war scare was at its height when the Canadian Parliament unanimously assented to the principle which the Canadian Government has adopted. The British Government has since accelerated the programme of construction, and today the superiority of the British navy for years to come is assured beyond all question. Mr. Borden has not made out a good case for taking so sharp a curve, but it is doubtful whether he will insist upon going very far in a new direction in view of the divided counsels in his own camp.

OUR TRADE WITH BRITISH COUNTRIES.

Figures gathered from official sources show that since the introduction of the preferential tariff, Canada's trade has steadily increased, not only with the mother country, but with the outlying parts of the Empire. During the past seven years the value of British colonial products taken by Canada has increased almost fourfold. Canadian exports to sister dominions have shown a gratifying increase also. The following comparison of Canadian trade with British countries in 1902 and 1909 is interesting:

	1902.	1909.
British Africa.....	\$5,798	\$42,217
Australia.....	152,883	439,209
New Zealand.....	4,189	202,511
British E. Indies.....	1,619,383	3,072,917
British West Indies.....	139,427	2,333,204
British W. Indies.....	1,609,132	7,543,733
Pill.....	16,179	491,281
Hong Kong.....	205,581	2,055,581
Newfoundland.....	1,061,560	1,538,428
All other.....	5,596	20,841

Totals.....\$4,545,972 \$16,359,216

Our principal exports to South Africa are wheat, flour, agricultural implements and provisions, and the trade is steadily growing. To Australia we export chiefly paper, fish, agricultural machinery, vehicles and forest products, and with improved means of transportation the trade already built up with the antipodes could be vastly increased. There is a tendency to increase both in imports from and exports to New Zealand, the products we supply it being similar to those we furnish Australasia. New

Zealand, however, imports annually \$60,000,000 worth of goods, so that her custom is well worth looking after.

The British West Indies are Canada's best customer among the colonies, their imports of our products having increased greatly during the seven years. Their purchases include grain, flour, fish, provisions and lumber. There are still many opportunities for development of our trade with those islands and at the present time efforts are being put forth in that direction. The islands offer a profitable market for boots and shoes, cotton goods, coal and coke.

Our imports from the East Indies, which had fallen considerably below \$1,000,000 in 1909, have since then steadily increased, and now exceed \$2,000,000. Our imports include rice, jute, drugs, pig tin and spices. Our sales to the East Indies include \$289,320 of iron and steel manufactures.

British Guiana is another colony with which Canada is doing a growing business. Among our imports last year were \$1,074,214 of sugar and molasses. On the other hand, this colony buys from us about \$509,000 of goods, the chief articles being peas, wheat, flour, codfish, potatoes and lumber. There is room for expansion here also.

Our trade with Newfoundland is also going. The following table shows the value of the principal articles of Canadian origin exported to the island colony in the years named:

	1902.	1909.
Live animals.....	\$104,852	\$142,272
Oats.....	42,589	124,847
Wheat flour.....	852,215	1,225,507
Cod.....	288,910	509,329
Provisions.....	158,861	184,301

In the Newfoundland market Canada has made greater progress in recent years than either Great Britain or the United States, and is now ahead of all other countries. Our imports from the islands have always fluctuated greatly. Away back in 1873 they amounted to not far short of two million dollars, but they declined greatly, falling to half a million in the late eighties and early nineties. Since then they have exceeded a million annually. Newfoundland sells 50 per cent more to foreign countries than to the whole British Empire, her exports being few and confined to codfish and other sea fishes, fish oils, corn and iron ore and skins of marine animals, for which there is little active demand in this country.

Our exports to Hong Kong consist mainly of manufactures of iron and steel, wheat, flour and fish, while our purchases from it are confined to rice and its products.

THE GERMAN BOGEY AGAIN.

Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. McNamara (Secretary of the admiralty), have in recent speeches ridiculed the German war scare, which has been revived in the face of incontestable proofs of its wicked folly. The Navy League Annual, a publication not in sympathy with the Government and disposed to take the alarmist view, published the following table of Dreadnoughts complete by March 31 of each year:

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.
1909.....	5	0
1910.....	19	4
1911.....	12	9
1912.....	29	13

At any date up to and including the critical time of March 31, 1912, the British supremacy in ships of the Dreadnought class is marked, and in 1912 it becomes overwhelming. In the pre-Dreadnought class Germany is nowhere.

Mr. McNamara points out that there are six thousand more hands employed in British dockyards than when the Liberals came into power, while the number of officers and men actually on service is much greater than four years ago. On victualling stores the Balfour Government in its last year of office spent \$10,755,000; this year \$12,680,000 is being spent, the largest amount this vote has ever reached.

With regard to the shipbuilding programme the expenditure this year is the largest since 1904-5, amounting to \$79,000,000, the new construction included in that sum being \$44,425,970, the largest construction vote since 1905-6.

The war scare has been revived by the revolutionist Blotchkoff and the Northcliffe press for election purposes, and has been sanctioned by Mr. Balfour. This pestilent red herring shows that even in Great Britain the game may be played disreputably.

On the naval question Mr. Monk has raised his own flag.

The German war scare would not be a winning election card in Waterloo County.

In Great Britain those old comrades, the Peagee and the Beagee, are making the fight of their lives.

The Canadian navy may be a baby navy, but it will be a big baby and it will grow. We can't expect it to be born like Mars, who sprang full-armed from the head of Minerva.

Mr. Borden says the Government's navy plan is too ambitious "as an experiment." Our local contemporary says it is not above the tinpot level. What a clear lead the Government's critics are giving the people!

At all times there have been many rich men in the mother country willing to fight for the poor instead of their own pockets. In fighting with the present Government they are ennobling politics, and shedding lustre on the British race.

Canadian Liberal editors give the impression of having at some time been snubbed by a duke. — Free Press.

And other Canadian editors give the impression that they would willingly be snubbed by a duke if they could get near enough to one.

HE OWNS THE EARTH.

(J. T. Clark, in Toronto Star.)

In one of my cables the other day I spoke of seeing one of the salt of the earth going forth with his gun-bearer, and attended by three or four human retrievers to shoot pheasants. This was remarked upon not because there is anything wrong with shooting or with having attendants—no doubt all were quite satisfied with the arrangement. That which struck me in the scene was the tremendous background provided for the proper staging of one individual in an island where, as we were to learn in a few minutes as our motor sped along, a city was beating vainly against its walls for room to expand. Here, for one man's pleasure, a wide forest had been preserved for hundreds of years. His pheasants were so numerous and well-protected that they feared nobody, and I saw half a dozen of them feeding by the roadside. Like chickens as we flew past. The chauffeur said that on his last run that way he had killed one on the road.

MOURNFUL PLEASURE.

(Don Vivian.)

Master—Since your wife died you have got married every day. You had better get married again at once.

Servant—Oh, sir, leave me yet a month in my grief.

SMILE OF FORTUNE GRIM.

(The Sketch.)

Fortune Teller—You will be very poor until you are 25 years of age.

Insouciant Poet (eagerly)—And after that?

Fortune Teller—You will get used to it.

HUMOR OF INVESTMENT.

(The Londoner.)

"How's that mine of yours coming along?"

"They've struck a new vein."

"That's a funny one."

"What makes you think so?"

"Oh, the mine is such a good joke that I'm sure it must have a funny vein."

WHEN TO REFRAIN.

(Hippocrit.)

Miss Price—Mrs. Jones, your daughter just called me a nosy old gossip.

Mrs. Jones—I shall tend to her at once. I've told her over and over again not to speak the truth when it's liable to hurt people's feelings.

THE LONDON HANSON GOING.

(New York Sun.)

During the last week there has been a great sale of hansom cabs in London. From one establishment alone 120 cab horses and more than 70 cabs were sold. There is no great demand for them and the prices realized for cabs are very small.

The last device to save the hansom from extinction before the motor cab, the introduction of sixpenny fares, has not been a success, and a number of hansom drivers of cab owners predict that within two years hardly a hansom cab will be seen in the streets of London.

A curious effect of the displacement of the hansom by the motor is being experienced by the Zoological Gardens authorities, who have found that there is a serious shortage in horseflesh, the chief food for the lions, tigers, bears, wolves, eagles and many other beasts and birds of prey. Recently they have been compelled to buy butcher's beef on some occasions for the animals, an expensive proceeding, especially when it is remembered that a single lion can eat as much as twelve pounds for a square meal.

INEXPERIENCE.

(Punch.)

Misses—There, Emma, that's how the dresses should go.

New Maid—Yes, in, yes. You see, I've never lived in a dressing gown before.

THE LOCAL OPTION VOTE.

(Toronto Star.)

For the three years ending with 1909, Ontario's local optionists seemed to be meeting with a decreasing percentage of success. Fairly complete returns for the year 1909, however, seem to indicate that the tide has now turned strongly in favor of the alliance.

The following figures afford a comparison:

Year.	Suburban.	Carleton.	Defeated.
1907.....	57	47	57
1908.....	52	51	52
1909.....	61	51	61
1909.....	153	54	77

BRITISH TRADE IS FOR AN EMPIRE.

(New York Journal of Commerce.)

In discussing the future of British trade, no less than that of British power, we have to deal, not with the very limited conception expressed in the word "Empire," but with the much larger conception known as the British Empire. The King of England and Emperor of India rules over a territory comprising nearly one-fifth of the land surface of the globe, and fully a fifth of its population. It is an empire including every climate, from the arctic to the tropics, and it yields every variety of product which is grown on the earth's surface or extracted from its mines. What is true of Great Britain cannot become weak without impairing the strength of the empire, it is also true that the rest of the empire cannot grow strong without adding to the strength of the United Kingdom.

NEW USE FOR SUFRAGETTES.

(Detroit Free Press.)

How would it be to put a secret corps of Amazons, good-looking ones, on the active police force to knock down and drag in muggers?

IF

(Cleveland Plaindealer.)

Western man has offered to marry Canadian Nation. The Nobel peace prize for 1909 is thus early disposed of, provided she takes him.

A MODEST ANNOUNCEMENT.

(New York Sun.)

It is announced that a certain well-to-do young man is engaged to be married, and will be married "as soon as his wife gets a divorce." The delicacy of the qualifying clause is most commendable.

UNITED STATES RAILROADS.

(Leslie's Weekly.)

In 1909 the railroads of the United States have a capital of \$15,000,000,000, which is almost equal to the value of the entire property of all the banks in the world of Lincoln's election. Its gross earnings for a single year, \$2,900,000,000, are nearly three times as great as the whole of the interest-bearing debt of the National Government. The 129,000 persons on the payrolls of the railroads of the United States represent a larger force than were under Grant, Lee and the rest of the Union and Confederate command in Appomattox. They are a bigger army than Japan and Russia combined had in Manchuria when, in 1905, President Roosevelt brought the peace of Portsmouth.

AT THE THEATRE.

(Red Hen.)

"This play is its intensity," said the go-between-the-acts young man, "fairly takes my breath away."

"Only wish it would," gloomily remarked the lady in the next seat.

HURT BY A FLYING COW

Pontiac, Mich., Jan. 12.—Louis Barton lies in a critical condition as the result of a most unusual accident.

While driving cows across the North-western Railroad tracks, one of the cows was struck by a train and killed three rods. During its flight through the air the struck Mr. Barton, who is now suffering from concussion of the brain.

It is the unexpected that happens. Mrs. R. C. Small, of Ottawa, Ont., says: "I suffered from Rheumatism for years and did not expect to be free from pain, but I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and they cured me."

Hundreds of others write similar stories. After suffering for years, paying heavy doctor's bills, and trying all sorts of remedies without benefit, they are cured by "Fruit-a-tives."

For Stomach, Liver and Bowel Troubles, Headaches and Backaches, Neuralgia and Rheumatism "Fruit-a-tives" may be depended upon to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size.

At dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"No Babies, No Ballots."

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Mr. Lewis said recently in the House of Commons, "No babies, no ballots."

"Babies must be mothers."

When Emma Spicer, a maiden lady of sixty summers, read of the grass widow who had just married, her fourth husband, she heaved a sigh and remarked, "Well, the good book says, 'Thus as has gits,' and I reckon it's true."

Do our statesmen ever stop to think what a necessary evil the spinner is in the world? We believe not. Are there not thousands of spinsters doing as much, and vastly more, for the good and welfare of the country than their sisters who have married and borne children? For instance, our school teachers, our trained nurses, matrons in hospitals, children's homes, lunatic asylums, and various charitable institutions.

When sickness enters the home of our spinners and they require the services of a trained nurse, do they insist that she shall be a married woman with babies of her own to think of? No, they want a woman who can give her undivided attention to their loved one, whose life is in danger. The school teacher must also be free from other cares so that she may give her undivided attention to the education of other people's children, yet these intelligent women, Mr. Lewis thinks, should be deprived of the ballot.

One hundred Government allotments of 160 acres of land in Western Canada, to any foreign woman, whether she be a Doukha, Russian, Galician, German, Italian or Norwegian, if she is provided with a husband of age, and a release from her husband, by divorce or death, while this land is withheld from the single women of Canada.

There are also many industrious widows who have been deprived of their children by death, or whose children are of age. Why should not these women enjoy the same privileges in the country of their birth as are granted to the foreigner?

We know of many industrious women who have reached the age when they want a home of their own, and who have saved sufficient money to build a comfortable house and pay for having their land broken and fenced. After this is done, they can have a comfortable living by having a portion of the land let out on shares, while they can raise all their own vegetables, small fruits, poultry, etc.

We think the Government need not fear a deluge of women in the west if they extend the homestead privilege to women, for there are many who have no desire for rural life.

Single women are allowed to file upon free lands in the United States, but there is no complaint as to the Western States being overrun with women.

Our agricultural colleges are open to women, yet the women who have graduated in these colleges are not allowed to make homestead entry, foreigners who sojourn know a spring home from a rabbit and welcome to 160 acres of the best land they can find in Western Canada. Is this justice?

We think Mr. Lewis need not entertain any fear that the Canadian women will resort to whipping the cabinet ministers (though one or two may richly deserve a spanking), but we look to the cabinet ministers and members of parliament for a fair deal for Canadian women throughout Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, whose forefathers were the pioneers in Canada and who fought to save our country.

GRACE L. HOWEVELL.

Sherbrooke, Que., Jan. 6.

BODY COVERED WITH ECZEMA

YET ZAM-BUK CURED HIM.

Mr. A. M. Brooks, of Wellington street, Stettin, says:

"Ten months ago I contracted eczema, which at first appeared on my neck, later spreading to my chest and body. The doctor thought this was caused by the irritation of my shirt collar and the poison and steam from the pulp, as I was then employed at the Pull Mill. I began doctoring, but instead of the disease being checked it showed signs of becoming worse; and my neck, chest, and my whole body was soon in a frightful condition. The skin actually peeled off, leaving the flesh raw."

"I suffered cruelly from the terrible itching and soreness, and was completely confined to my house. Not seeing or feeling any improvement, I next resorted to the ordinary salves and ointments recommended for skin diseases, but although I gave each preparation a fair trial, none seemed powerful enough to bring about a cure until I began using Zam-Buk."

"From the first application of Zam-Buk I had some relief, and as I persevered with its use daily the soreness was soon under control, the skin began to grow again, and the itching and aching completely vanished. Scabs or scales formed over the raw flesh, but Zam-Buk soon cleared away all these, and although the cure was naturally gradual, it was complete."

"If you suffer from any skin disease don't make the above mistake, and try all sorts of things before Zam-Buk. Get Zam-Buk first! Eczema, ulcers, abscesses, poisoned wounds, cuts, cold sores, scalp sores, face eruptions, chaps, red, rough patches—all are healed and cured by Zam-Buk. Best balm for babies' rashes. All drug stores and stores at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Company, Toronto, for price."

CHAPMAN'S Friday and Saturday the Sale of Embroideries Will Be Continued



The big Embroidery Sale that commences today will be continued Friday and Saturday. Twenty-five thousand yards is no small lot to talk about, but Chapman Embroidery Sales are no small affairs, so the great piles will melt away like snow in a January thaw. Don't fail to get your share of the bargains.

44-inch Embroidery Skirtings, a yard..... 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.25
27-inch Embroidery Flouncings, a yard..... 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
Embroidery Waistings, a yard..... 25c, 50c, 75c, 85c to \$1.50
Embroidery All-Overs, a yard, 25c to \$1.50
Corset Cover Embroideries, worth 30c at 20c, worth 35c at a yard..... 25c
12-inch Embroidery Edgings, 25c value for a yard..... 15c
Thousands of yards of Dainty Edgings and Insertions, from a yard..... 5c to 25c

Sample Strips of Embroidery

5,000 yards manufacturer's sample strips of EMBROIDERY, many with insertion to match edge. The sample strips of one of Europe's greatest manufacturers were secured at almost half price and are selling at a like reduction. The strips run 4 to 6 1/2 yards and will not be cut. At, per yard.....

5c, 7c, 10c, 15c

Children's Wool Toques Half Price

Clearing the balance of Children's Plain Stockingette and Honeycomb Knit-Wool Toques at half price. In navy, sky pink, black, cream and pink, cream and blue, cardinal and navy, gray, green, etc.

25c Toques for..... 13c
35c Toques for..... 18c
50c Toques for..... 25c

KID GLOVES

A Special Lot of Dollar Kid Gloves Fitted and Guaranteed at 77c Pair.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, in a heavy, durable quality, with pique stitching, also a few pairs of Fine French Kid Gloves, sizes 5 1/2 to 7 in the lot, but not a complete range in all colors. Choice of black, gray, tan and mode. Actual \$1.00 values, which we fit and guarantee, at, per pair..... 77c

J. H. Chapman & Co. 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

McCORMICK'S

Name Registered

Just wish for something indescribably delicious—then try McCormick's Maple Leaf Biscuit—a delicacy revelation. A layer of soft, enticingly palatable Maple Cream, smothered with two wholesome Maple-flavored Biscuits of Maple Design.

MAPLE LEAF BISCUITS

About 60 to the Pound

Factory at London. Warehouses at Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Winnipeg and Calgary.

VISITORS FROM THE WEST

Mr. and Mrs. Eggett Home From Moosejaw.

Among the many visitors who returned home to spend the Christmas holidays were Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eggett and daughter Maudie, of Moosejaw. They are the guests of Mrs. Eggett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Berry, 743 Princess avenue, and are having a host of their friends call on them to wish them the compliments of the season. Mr. Eggett is a London old boy, having been an apprentice at the Barrie Foundry Company, staying there till the foundry was destroyed by fire. About three years ago he secured a position in the C. P. R. shops at Calgary, and was rapidly advanced and also three months ago he was given full charge of the C. P. R. shops at Moosejaw. Although Mr. Eggett is quite in love with the west he says he has always a warm spot in his heart for this city, and never misses a chance to "Boost London." Mr. and Mrs. Eggett and daughter return to Moosejaw next Saturday.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., Hull, Can.

Donald McLean, Agent, 426 Richmond street, London.

CANADIAN BISHOPS CONFERENCE

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—A meeting of a number of the bishops and archbishops of Canada took place at the archbishop's palace yesterday morning, and was presided over by Mr. Sharette. Those present were Archbishop Bruch, of Montreal; Mr. McEay, archbishop of Toronto; Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston; Bishop Archambault, of Joliette, and Bishop Rol, administrator of Quebec.