



PRIVATE J. BANNATYNE, killed.



PRIVATE MACK MURDOCK, instant killed.



MR. ROWELL. His son was seriously injured, and he himself was less badly hurt.



PRIVATE McNAB, legs and arms badly crushed and face lacerated.



SERGT. PHILIPS, ankle broken.

Victims of troop train disaster at Streetsville Junction on Thanksgiving Day, when the special train bearing the Forty-Eighth Highlanders, of Toronto, was in collision with a C. P. R. express train, resulting in the death of two soldiers and the injuring of over thirty.

## Many Changes To Be Made In Ontario Municipal Act

Two Years' Revision Cuts Down the Old Act By Many Sections—More Power for Railway Board—Election Act Changes.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—A revised municipal act is one of the promises in force for Ontario at the next session of the Legislature. Perhaps more than a revised act, the Government's bill is almost a new act, designed to be an improvement on the existing statute, simplified, clarified and made workable.

At the last session of the Legislature, Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, introduced what purported to be a revision of the municipal act. The bill was given a first reading, and subsequently withdrawn, so that it might be placed in the hands of county and district court judges, solicitors and municipal officials for criticism and suggestion. The bill is now printed, and will be distributed within a few days. Those receiving a copy will be asked to send any observations they may have to make to Mr. W. B. Wilkinson, law clerk of municipal bills, so that they may receive consideration by Mr. Hanna before the bill is actually introduced.

**Old Act Cut Down.**

The revision represents the work of two years by expert draughtsmen specially engaged for the purpose, and, following the minister's instructions, the old act containing about 750 sections, including the numerous amendments since 1903, has been cut down to 538 sections, and at the same time incorporating a number of other acts and parts of acts which should more properly be included.

As the municipal act is practically a text-book to municipal officials, the object of the Government has been to make the procedure as simple and uniform as possible, and as nearly as may be to express the intention of the Legislature in language so that he who runs may read.

Among the many changes the following more important have been noted: To remove doubt in matters relating to annexation of territory as to what constituted a ratepayer the word "elector" is used throughout.

The occupant of land under an agreement of sale with the owner is deemed to be the owner, and the unpaid purchase money is to be deemed a mortgage.

Wherever power to acquire land for the purpose of the corporation is given, the power to expropriate is to be included.

Municipalities in districts are to be placed in the same position as municipalities in counties, except as to the amount of property qualification required. This gives widows and spinners possessing the necessary property qualification in a township in any of the districts the right to vote at municipal elections and on local option bylaws, etc. At present only males have the right to vote in municipalities formed in unorganized territory.

**Railway Board.**

The power to erect a village or town into a city, which is now possessed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is to be transferred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, as is also the power to separate a junior township from a union of townships in an unorganized territory, and the senior township is made liable to creditors for all debts of the union.

A change has been introduced providing that all bylaws conferring rights,

privileges, franchises, immunities or exemptions on a factory in a territory which is detached from one municipality and added to another, shall remain in force.

Where a village is incorporated, or territory is detached from one and added to another municipality, the taxes for the current year belong to the municipality from which the territory is detached.

The property qualification for candidates for aldermen in cities in unorganized territory is fixed at \$400 if freehold, and \$800 if leasehold.

**Election Act.**

Changes in the election act provide that where a candidate is unable, through illness or absence, to file a declaration of qualification, any person who knows the facts may make the declaration for him if he believes the candidate will accept office, if elected. Returning officers and deputy returning officers are made conservators of the peace, and are given power to cause, by verbal order, the arrest of any person causing a disturbance on election day. Where a voter cannot speak English, an interpreter may be employed, and, if an interpreter cannot be found, the person is not to be allowed to vote. The provisions dealing with offences relating to ballot papers and documents connected with the election have been adapted from the election act, which have jurisdiction over it, are greater than those in the present act.

Proceedings begun by one council may be continued and completed by a succeeding one.

The power to license a trade, business or calling includes with it the power to prohibit the carrying on of such trade without a license. The action of the board of police commissioners in refusing or revoking a license cannot be questioned in any court.

A corporation expropriating land may, on paying into the high court a sum sufficient in the opinion of the judge to satisfy the compensation, enter upon the land, and the judge may issue his warrant to the sheriff in case any resistance is offered.

The provision giving the board of police commissioners in cities of over 10,000 power to prohibit the posting up or distribution of posters which in the opinion of the board or any officer are indecent has been amended by striking out all reference to "the opinion" of the officials.

A change has been made in the highway sections to provide that the freehold of every highway shall be vested in the municipality or municipalities which have jurisdiction over it. Every municipality shall have jurisdiction over the highways in it unless that jurisdiction has been conferred upon another council.

Power is given to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to approve of forms of bylaws, notices and other proceedings, and every form so approved shall not be open to objection on the ground that it does not conform with the provisions of the act. This removes the danger of technical objections interfering with municipal management.

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## LIBERAL LEADER SPEAKS ON EMPIRE

Mr. Rowell Traces Development of the Imperial Conference.

### CENTRAL UNIFYING BODY

All Sections of the Empire To Be Drawn Together Through Co-operation.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—Before the Empire Club yesterday Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., M. P. P., gave a lucid address on the Imperial Conference. He traced the history of the movement from the first Colonial Conference in 1887 until the formation of the first Imperial Conference in 1911, and suggested the line of development that the imperial idea would probably take in the future.

In opening, Mr. Rowell pointed out that the question of imperial organization was one that was occupying a larger place in the public mind today than it ever perhaps did. There were four constitutions or forms which the Imperial Conference might take.

First, the older idea was that the self-governing Dominions, in time to be represented in the Imperial House of Commons and in the House of Lords, and that the present Imperial Parliament, with this representation, would constitute the real legislative body for the whole Empire in dealing with matters of imperial concern. This idea was presented by Mr. Chamberlain to the Colonial Conference of 1902, although he stated he preferred the creation of a real council of the Empire, to which all questions of colonial interest might be referred. These ideas, which might be described as the centralizing of authority in London, were both abandoned in favor of some more modern conception. The conference was unanimously against Mr. Chamberlain's first proposal, and since that day it has not been proposed by any responsible statesman of Great Britain or any of the self-governing Dominions.

### Imperial Defence.

The second form was that of the new Imperial Parliament of defence, which was presented by Sir Joseph Ward at the Imperial Conference of 1904. That was mainly a parliament which would deal solely with imperial concerns of defence and foreign policies. It would contain representatives of the mother country and of the self-governing Dominions, and would be the legislative body of the whole empire for the purposes for which it was constituted, and should have power to impose taxation. The proposal was practically unanimously rejected by the Imperial conference of 1911, some opposing it on the ground that it was premature, others that the proposal was one which was not in the best interests of the empire.

The third idea was that the present Imperial conference constituted the nucleus of an organization which might prove in time the real Imperial organization for dealing with matters of imperial concern.

The Imperial conference itself was a development from the colonial conference, and the progress so far made in practical methods of co-operation was one of the best evidences of the possibilities which lay in this conference, and just as the British cabinet system was evolved on the British system of government to meet the needs of government in Great Britain, so this conference might gradually evolve into the real organ of government for the whole empire.

### Central Body.

The fourth form of organization is that the committee on imperial defence should be the central and unifying body for the forces of the empire, upon which the mother country and all the self-governing Dominions should be represented, and that this should gradually work out to be the organ of government for the empire.

One having been rejected years ago, the other having been rejected last year, the latter two are most likely to prove the real basis of Imperial organization in the further development of the scheme.

Contrasting the conference and the defence committee, Mr. Rowell pointed out that on the former Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions would each have one vote, while on the latter the mother country would, of course, have the preponderance of representation. The Imperial conference is organized to deal with subjects of common interest; the imperial defence committee is limited to matters of defence and foreign policy.

The result of this active co-operation in the past has been to draw the empire more closely together. "As we have worked together," said Mr. Rowell, "truly loyal and imperial sentiment has been increasingly developed, has been developed, not only in Canada, but in all parts of the empire."

### AYERS-GRIEVE.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, Nov. 1. Rev. Alfred Bright officiated yesterday at the marriage last evening, the contracting parties being James A. Grieve and Miss Coral Ayers, both of London. The couple were unattended.

### THE WRETCHEDNESS OF CONSTIPATION

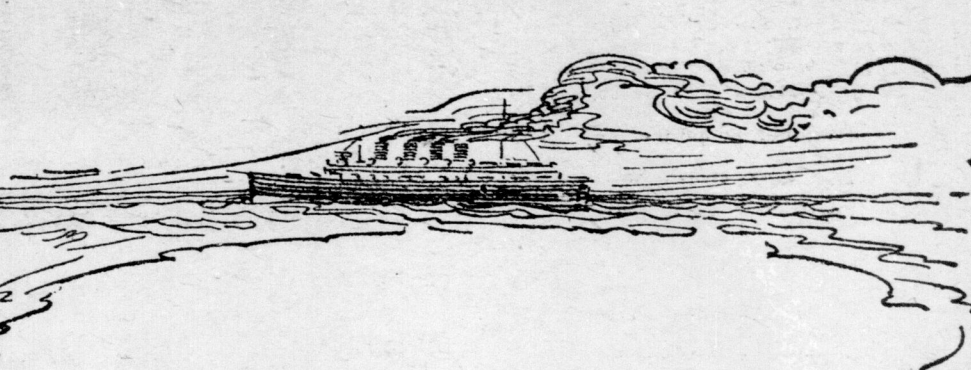
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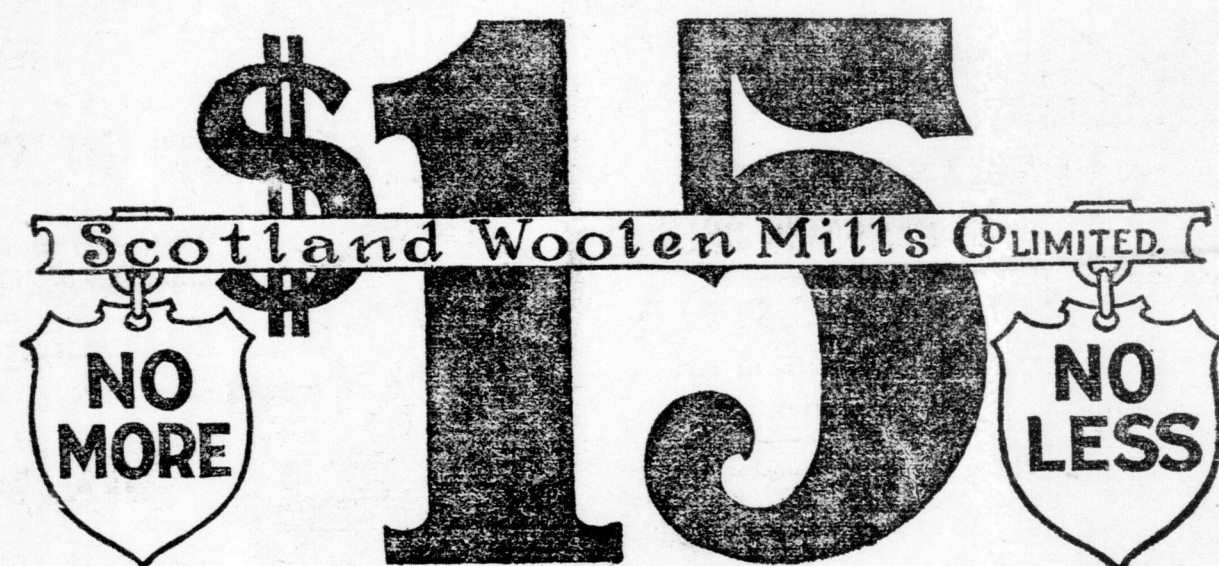
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## FLOWERS DECORATE C. P. R. STATIONS

Regular Distribution of Seeds and Bulbs to Station Agents in Canada.

Twenty-three years ago the stations along the Canadian Pacific Railway from one end of the system to the other, commencing at St. John and traversing its length to Vancouver were in a semi-state of wilderness, and this continued until the inauguration of the Floral Department, which has its headquarters in Montreal, and every year since that time the station agents along the line have taken more and more interest in the decoration of their stations until they have attracted considerable attention from outside sources. Every year the Floral Department devotes much time to the sending out of numerous packages of seeds, perennials, shrubs, plants and bulbs, according to the season of the year. Thousands of packages are distributed all over the system, and the plots of land adjoining the stations not in use are cultivated and the seeds planted, well watered, and in due course the station instead of presenting a dismal appearance, forms one of the joys to the weary traveller as he alights from the train and his eyes rest on the delightful bit of garden scenery. The gardens along the C. P. R. have become famous, and in some places vacant plots have been transformed into miniature parks. The station agent is encouraged in this direction as much as possible, the company taking as much pride in the cultivation as the station agent himself, and prizes are offered for the best garden along the system. But the cultivation of flowers does by no means end here, the

delightful, sweet-smelling beauties of nature are even to be found among the grimy roundhouses and many other places, where one would never dream of finding them, so thoroughly is the work of distribution carried out, that every one is encouraged to cultivate a taste for nature's beauties. The Saskatoon Sun of recent date contains the following: Among the prettiest lawns in the city are those on the east and west side of the C. P. R. station. Much credit is due to the company, who provide such a pretty sight for travellers on their line, and to the gardener who keeps the two little parks in such perfect trim. The grass is as fresh as if it were just making its first appearance in the spring, and the flowers have not yet begun to lament the coming of winter. On the east side of the station the lawn is bordered by a row of trees, also a row of trees along the south side, while in the corner between these two is a small grove of trees edged with flowers. Then there are two circular flower beds, flanked with crescent-shaped plots in which sweet alyssum and lobelias are used for bordering with red and pink geraniums in the centre. On the other side of the station the lawn is bordered by a row of trees, then a row of shrubs, and inside of that a row of flowers. Sweet alyssum, nasturtiums and phlox are the most prominent flowers in this border. One large circular bed in the centre, and two long, narrow beds have a good showing of gladioli, corn flowers and phlox. And all this sum-

mer sweetness and loveliness will be remembered at Saskatoon by the passing tourist, who may not have stopped to explore the city's charms, but yet

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