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LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1906.

MR. BORDEN AND THE LAND GRAB.

When the facts of the Pope-Fowler-Lefurgey-Bennett land grab were brought to light, Mr. Borden hastened to notify the press and public that he had no interest in the deal. Mr. Borden's prompt and emphatic disclaimer naturally conveyed the impression that he looked on the transaction as one which would compromise his reputation if his name were connected with it. His denial was an implied reflection also, upon his parliamentary colleagues, upon his party associates, but he cannot be so innocent as to suppose that railway magnates are in the habit of scattering tips and snags and favors over a smiling land.

Mr. Borden complained, in this address, that he had been misrepresented in the Liberal press; but there was some ground, before his denial, for believing that he was implicated in the job of his boon companions. They planned it in the summer of 1902 while traveling with Mr. Borden, and Mr. Lefurgey testified upon oath that "Mr. Borden indicated he would be able to come in with them." There was no definite understanding at the time, but it was agreed that the matter would be settled when the party returned to the east. Later, Mr. Fowler wrote Mr. Lefurgey that he had secured a secret tip as to the projected route of the Canadian Northern, saying that the information was "for Bennett, Borden, and yourself." Mr. Lefurgey said he understood that "Borden had come in." Still later, on Oct. 4, Mr. Fowler wrote to Mr. Lefurgey saying that they had got "the best that was going" from the C. P. R., and asking him to "tell Messrs. Borden and Bennett" about it. In November Mr. Pope telegraphed Mr. Borden concerning a trip to the west, in connection with the deal, but it was then that Mr. Borden gave his first intimation that he would not be a member of this syndicate. It is to Mr. Borden's credit that he decided against the proposition, but he toyed with it for some months, and he encouraged rather than rebuked his companions in what he knew was not an upright business for public men. His defense of them must lower him in public esteem.

A MODEL TOWN.

A Canadian visitor who had the privilege, a week or two since, of visiting the model town of Bournville, near Birmingham, remarks upon the cleanliness and healthfulness of the place. Messrs. Cadbury Bros., the chocolate manufacturers, are shrewd advertisers, but they could not have devised a more striking advertisement than is the model town of which they were the founders, and which they control today. It is only eleven years since the place was founded, and today it shelters a population of over 3,000. It covers an area of over 600 acres, and presents a charming appearance, with its neat workmen's houses, and other villas, no two of which are alike, nestled amid gardens and park lands. The average garden space allowed to each house is 600 square yards, and almost every one of the occupants vies with his neighbor in adding to the orderliness and beauty of the surroundings. The houses are set back at least 20 feet from the street, and on each side of the thoroughfare is a row of trees, reminding the Canadian of our own well-kept towns and cities. To insure healthful surroundings, carefully-planned building regulations are maintained, one being that no cottage is allowed to occupy more than one-fourth of the area of the land on which it stands. Twelve hundred of the four thousand employees of the Cadbury Company live in this model town, which has had a record for health such as is possessed by no ordinary English borough. Its death rate, for example, is only 7.5, whereas in the working class localities of Birmingham the rate is three times as high. These healthful conditions extend to the Cadbury works, for we learn that out of the 4,000 workpeople employed by the company, only seven have died in the last four years, a death rate of less than 2 per cent.

This high standard of living has not been attained altogether by the fact that model cottages have been provided for the workers and model fac-

ories in which they may earn their daily bread. The social life of the population is looked well after. Intoxicating liquors are not permitted to be sold within the limits. But recreation grounds are provided for big and little, and every child is within five minutes' walk of a playground. Town swimming baths are open to all, and practically all the men and boys can swim, while in the last few years some 700 girls have learned this art.

The moral of it all for people in older settled communities, whether in Great Britain or on this continent, is that it pays to take good care of the health and sanitary surroundings of the workers. The Messrs. Cadbury claim that though it has cost money to establish this model town for their workpeople and others like-minded, they have been recompensed in having very much better service from healthier and happier employees. They are, in fact, strong advocates of municipal ownership of land, and thorough municipal control over the laying out of streets and lots and building houses, so as to provide that nothing shall be left undone for conserving the public health. It is pointed out that even wide-awake Birmingham has been behind in this regard, as her rulers might have bought for \$2,500,000 land that is now worth \$50,000,000, and that if they had done so the inhabitants might now be living more free.

Here in London, with a municipal acreage for less than 50,000 people, greater in extent than is allotted to many cities quadruple the size in old-world lands, we do not know what it is to be overcrowded, but we could take a leaf out of the model town of Bournville in the matter of preserving breathing places and playgrounds for the young, and also in providing a system for promptly removing all garbage and kitchen waste by municipal co-operation. This can be done for a comparatively small sum annually, while it will add to the health and comfort of every household. Even Ottawa got ahead of us in this, and is not asking the Government to come to her aid. This should be convincing evidence of the benefits to be derived.

THE TORONTO SLANDER MILL.

Another parody of justice in the London-election inquiry at Toronto is the attempt to link it with the West Elgin bye-election of 1899, and the recital of the fairy tale told by John G. Pritchett after that event. A commission of judges was appointed to take evidence at St. Thomas, and witness after witness refuted Pritchett's allegations. The judges pronounced his story incredible, and Pritchett left the country till the storm blew over. Of course he is obliged to tell the story as he told it seven years ago, or be convicted out of his own mouth. It is now served up to the public as if it were a fresh revelation. It serves the purpose of the prosecution by giving the Tory press more mud to fling at the Liberal party and at Liberals who have been proved, to the satisfaction of judges, innocent of the charges brought against them. This rechauffe of stale slanders shows the farcical nature of the proceedings at Toronto. There is no pretense at regular procedure. The prosecution has been allowed by the attorney-general's department to ride roughshod over law and justice, and violate practice and decency.

THE LESSON OF NORTH RENFREW.

It is worthy of note that in the by-election in North Renfrew the majority polled for Mr. White was not due to a larger vote than was given the late member, but to the failure of very many Liberals to go to the polls. They were prompted, apparently, by a desire to rebuke the two Liberals who insisted on splitting the vote of their party. The fact is that if Messrs. Murray and McKay had composed their differences, and conducted the campaign on public grounds, instead of fighting over petty troubles of their own, the result would have been very different. It is no victory to boast of that Mr. White got a large majority under such circumstances. His vote was less by 327 than that polled by his father at the last general election. He was successful because many hundreds of Liberal voters, knowing that in this bye-election their party as a national force was not in danger, failed to go to the polls because they did not approve of the platform methods pursued by the two men who insisted on running. The lesson is plain and ought to be recognized in every constituency. Victory is an impossibility unless there is unity.

THE IRISHMAN AND THE MULE.

General Phil Sheridan was at one time asked what incident in his life caused him the most amusement. "Well," he said, "I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking rather freely. The mule finally got his foot caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, Pat remarked: 'Well, begorra, if you're goin' to get on I'll be gettin' off!'"

COL. CLARK'S BATCH.

[Kincaidine Review.]
No doubt the Cubans would ask for intervention if they knew how to procure it.

Local prohibition tends to lop off licenses. That's why it is called local option.

They tell of a man so bowlegged that he has no fear of being run over by automobiles.

Farmers around here would call Roosevelt blessed if he would change this spell of dry weather.

Hearst is making so good a run for governor of New York that nothing can be seen of him but a yellow streak.

When Roosevelt's fellow-countrymen begin spelling words as they pronounce them, then may we say the good old English word "idea" spelled "idear."

A man who has a telephone and refuses to answer calls justifies his conduct by saying that he put in the telephone for his own use and not for the use of others.

FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

[Toronto Star.]
At the same time Dr. Oronhyatekha will admit that the satisfaction of having a former finance minister of Canada working for him is not unalloyed.

WHERE THE BOUNDARY IS.

[Toronto Star.]
The international waterways commission haven't made up their minds just where the boundary line of Lake Erie is. For their information we may state that it is to be found anywhere from two to twenty miles south of the American fishing fleet.

NEW RAILROADS.

[The World's Work.]
The aggregate railway mileage under contract for construction or in immediate prospect in the United States and Canada is more than 22,000 miles. The aggregate of cash to be used in this construction and in the great projects of the American trunk line railways is more than \$750,000,000. If the entire gold production of the world in the two greatest gold years of history were applied to this construction it would fall far short of meeting it.

In the early part of the year the Railway Age compiled the railway projects at that time under contract or under construction in the United States. This compilation showed an aggregate of more than 13,000 miles, located as follows:

	Miles.
New England States	30
Middle States	398
South Atlantic States	1,462
Gulf and Mississippi Valley States	1,303
Central Northern States	869
Northwestern States	2,321
Southwestern States	3,438
Pacific States	3,137
Total	13,014

In Canada the total mileage projected is the heaviest in the history of that country. Taking the east with the west, four great companies contemplate the construction of more than 9,000 miles of railway.

In addition, there have come to light since this compilation was made American projects that will probably bring the total to well over 25,000 miles of standard gauge railway.

Inevitably, a considerable proportion of this mileage will never be constructed. A great many companies entirely disappear, are bought off, or fall through various causes to complete the tasks they have undertaken. Yet, even with this deduction, it would appear that there are live and legitimate railway projects on the continent today that call for the creation of well over 22,000 miles of track. In the light of this fact, the years 1906 and 1907 are practically certain to go down into history as one of the most striking periods in the railway history of the western world.

LETTING NOTHING ESCAPE.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Ardent Youth-Darling, where is the engagement ring I gave you the last evening I was here?
His Darling-In my safety deposit box, of course, where I keep all my engagement rings.

HALF-BACK.

[Judge.]
Simpkins—When is your son coming home from college?
Tomkins—In about six months, I guess he has been gone six months, and he writes that he is a half-back now.

PORTRAIT OF A LADY, BY GIBSON.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]
"I dined with Charles Dana Gibson at Cines's Restaurant in London, during the season," said a Chicagoan.

"The lofty, spacious dining-room was filled with women in pale gowns, their hair uncovered, and their arms and necks bare, and though these women were fashionable, aristocratic, they were watched with their coffee as they watched the bioscope pictures that went on at one end of the big room, and as they listened to the singing that went on at the other."

"Amid all this feminine smoking we Americans began to discuss and to define the word 'lady.' Was it ladylike to smoke? we asked. Would a lady ever smoke? What was a lady? 'I think Mr. Gibson's definition of a lady was the best that was given.' 'A lady,' he said, ignoring the smoke question altogether, 'is a woman who always remembers others and never forgets herself.'"

PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE

[Sketch.]
The Undertaker (who meets the doctor on the steps of a hotel)—"After you sir!"

PERSISTENTLY PICKING.

[New York Tribune.]
Capt. Spencer tells this story of a convict who was asked how he made his living when he was in prison.
"Well, in spring I does a bit o' pea-picking, and in the summer I does a bit o' fruit-picking, and in the autumn I does a bit o' 'op-picking.'"
"Yes," said the captain, "and what do you do in the winter?"
"Well, mister, I may as well be honest with yer. In the winter I does a bit o' pocket-picking."
Capt. Spencer next asked: "And what happens then?"
The convict replied: "Why, I comes 'ere and does a bit o' oakum-picking."

HALTED BY THE GALE

Navigation on the Upper Lakes Comes To Temporary Standstill.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—Reports from Lakes Erie and Huron are to the effect that the storm of last night, which is still raging in many places, was so severe that it practically put an embargo on navigation after last midnight. But one boat passed up from Lake Erie during the morning, and snow was so thick and the wind so high at Port Huron that no vessels ventured out into Lake Huron between 3 a.m. and 8 a.m. Harbor Beach harbor of refuge, is reported filled with boats today. Heavy snow is reported from Western Michigan, from Marquette in the upper peninsula, and along the Lake Huron shore from Alpena down to Port Huron, where it is five inches deep. Inspector Congor, of the weather bureau, says that the gale will blow itself out today.

PROBING STANDARD OIL

One Company That Does Not Have to Compete With the Octopus.

Findlay, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Evidence was brought out by the testimony in the trial of the Standard Oil Company for conspiracy against trade, showing the ownership of the Manhattan Oil Company, of Ohio, to be in the general Industrial Development Company, Limited, London, Eng.; also that the Manhattan, which buys and ships crude oil, does not compete with the Standard, but does compete with independent companies.

A similar criminal suit to that on trial is pending against the Manhattan and its president testified under the order of the court, which renders him immune from future criminal prosecution. This course was taken at the suggestion of the prosecution upon the appeal of Mr. Cuthbert to the court for protection.

Explaining the nature of business done by the Manhattan, in answer to questions, Mr. Cuthbert said that the Manhattan Company now does exclusively a pipe line business. In doing it it buys oil of the producers, transports it to storage stations and sells it to S. P. Trainer, purchasing agent for the Seep, treasurer of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company.

In what is known as the South Lima field, where the Manhattan and Buckeye lines both buy oil, the price to the producer is five cents less than in the North Lima, where what are regarded as the independent companies make their purchases. Asked to explain why this was, Mr. Cuthbert said: "To protect our pipe lines from the encroachment of competitors."

"Who are your competitors?" asked State Attorney H. Phelps.

"The National Refining Company, of Toledo,"

"Do you pay 5 cents a barrel more for oil in the North Lima field than you receive for it from the Trainer purchasing agency?"

Mr. Cuthbert then admitted that the profits of his company in the North Lima field were very small if any.

BROUWER MURDER CASE

More Damaging Evidence Against Man Accused of Killing His Wife.

Tom's River, N. J., Oct. 11.—That there had been quarrels between Dr. Frank Brouwer and his wife, and that Dr. Brouwer had said that he intended to sue for divorce, was the testimony given today by Miss Elizabeth Hyer, sister of the woman for whose alleged murder the doctor is on trial.

Miss Hyer said that her brother-in-law had told her that incompatibility of temper made it impossible for him and his wife to live happily together, and that he purposed to seek a divorce. According to Miss Hyer, it was said by the doctor more than four years ago. Surrogate Groen testified that the defendant filed an affidavit before him in which it was stated that Mrs. Brouwer's estate was valued at \$6,000, and that Dr. Brouwer and his two children were the beneficiaries.

The placing of the surrogate on the stand was regarded as an attempt on the part of the prosecution to establish a motive for the alleged crime.

Dr. Washington, of Newark, was asked to give his opinion as to the cause of Mrs. Brouwer's death, basing the opinion on the testimony thus far adduced at the trial, but the defense objected to the question, and the court sustained the objection.

WILHELM AND BISMARCK

Berlin, Oct. 11.—Emperor William has written the story of his separation from Prince Bismarck which he dictated to his adjutant in the days following the old chancellor's retirement. This fact was mentioned today incidentally, by the semi-official North German Gazette, which was authorized to deny a statement made by the Hamburg Nachrichten that the Emperor once while driving with Bismarck asked him to leave the carriage at the culmination of a controversy over Russian affairs.

Excursion To New York City By Erie Railroad, Oct. 18.

The next low rate excursion from Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, to New York, via Erie Railroad, will take place on Oct. 18. Tickets will be good going on all regular trains on above date, leaving Niagara Falls, Ont., at 7 a.m., Suspension Bridge 7:05 a.m., and 6:30 p.m. and 6:35 p.m., leaving Buffalo at 8:15 a.m. and 8:15 p.m., tickets good for return passage on any regular train on or before Oct. 27, at \$9 for round trip from Niagara Falls, Ont., and \$9 from Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls or Buffalo.

A panorama of beautiful scenery all along the line of "The Picturesque Trunk Line of America" in the golden October days. The finest equipped trains, solid vestibule, with cafe car service a la carte, parlor and sleeping cars. Application to be made to H. T. Jager, general passenger agent department, 209 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. Further information may also be had on application to Mr. M. MacGregor, general Canadian agent, 310 Board of Trade, Toronto.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.**Very Special Saturday Values in Women's Winter Coats**

To excel in value-giving in the handsome practical coats at low prices formed a very important part of our plans for this season. Our purchase included many different styles now being offered at unequaled low prices—values which no woman, having in mind any price for a winter coat, can really afford to overlook.

Thoroughly Good Winter Coats, 42 inches long, made of fancy tweed mixtures, velvet and cloth collars, full sleeves, and turn-back cuffs. Special values . . . \$8 50

42, 46 and 48 Inch Coats, with full loose back, double breasted and fly fronts, trimmed with straps and buttons. Black broadcloth, coverta and fancy tweeds. A wide variety of styles to choose from. Special value . . . \$12 50

48-Inch Tourist Coats, made of newest tweeds, coverta and black broadcloth; handsome, strapped and finished, turn-back cuffs. A wide variety of styles to choose from. Special value . . . \$12 50

Big Waist Sale

Cashmeres, Lusters, Voiles, Flannels Worth \$1.50 to \$2.00 at 98c

A timely purchase of Ladies' Cloth Waists, made of seasonable materials, including cashmere, luster, voile and flannel, in cream, white, black, cardinal, green and fancy stripes, neatly trimmed, most up-to-date shirtwaist styles; splendid for everyday wear. Worth regular \$1.50 to \$2.00, on sale now, choice . . . 98c

Men's Underwear Specials

You'll quickly respond to this item of Men's Winter Underwear—value can't be beat.

Penman's Wool Fleece Under-shirts and Drawers, well made, high grade garments, silk and saten finished, pearl buttons, genuine 75c garment; on sale here at . . . 50c

Men's All-Wool Plain Knit Undershirts and Drawers, soft, unshrinkable, clean wool, in extra well made—garments that can't be equalled at 65c anyway, perhaps more; on sale here at . . . 50c

Warm Hose

Fleece-lined Hose is a great favorite with our customers; heavy black cotton, fleece-lined, seamless feet. Very special, per pair . . . 20c

Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, 2x1 rib, double knees and heels, all sizes; an extra value, per pair . . . 25c

Linoleum Special

A limited quantity of 2-yard wide Scotch Cork Linoleum, dark and light colorings, best 45c quality, selling specially at, per square yard . . . 35c
Best quality Oil Cloth Squares, brass binding given with these tomorrow, at \$1 and . . . \$1 50

Ladies' Black Frieze Coats

Three-Quarter Black Frieze Winter Coats, full back, double breasted, full sleeves, well finished. An extra value at . . . \$5 00

Men's Socks

120 pairs Men's Wool Socks, natural color; these will disappear quickly at, per pair, 15c, or 4 pairs for . . . 50c

First Remnant Sale

of the season. Over 200 ends accumulated from fall cutting of new goods, lengths from 1 1/2 to 6 yards, including the latest weaves in fall and winter dressgoods on table for today and tomorrow. Good bargains.

Union Carpet

385 yards extra heavy Union Carpet, full yard wide, reversible, in dark green, fawn, brown and red grounds; excellent for bedroom use. Our regular 45c and 50c grades; on sale tomorrow . . . 37 1/2c
Samples of Men's and Ladies' Gloves (wool and cashmere) on sale tomorrow.

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

CORSET PARLORS

Our ORDERED CORSETS are giving the satisfaction we anticipated.

A great many customers have their corsets fitted and wear them a way—they are comfortable and easy from the start. We guarantee to fit and please you. Remember, we are specialists. Your measure taken by our expert corsetiere and corsets made by experienced operators, out of the best materials.

418 RICHMOND STREET



"I tell you, Sir, I know 'Bu-Ju' will cure you."

"I have seen hundreds of cases treated by 'Bu-Ju' and CURED—after all other treatment had been a complete failure.

I know of acute attacks of Bright's Disease, successfully overcome by 'Bu-Ju'—and the diseased kidneys completely cured.

I am acquainted with men, who were all crippled up with Rheumatism and suffered agony with the pain. To-day, they are well and happy—thanks to 'Bu-Ju.'

I know of women—whose kidneys were weakened by childbirth—who regained their former robust health with no other medicine than 'Bu-Ju.'

I know that 'Bu-Ju' will do you good—will make you feel better—and will cure you of Kidney and Bladder Trouble—and Rheumatism.

If your hands and feet are swollen—if there is a constant desire to urinate—if there is pain in the back and through the hips—if the bowels are constipated—stomach upset—I tell you right now to take 'Bu-Ju.'

They are guaranteed to cure you. If they don't, you can get your money back."

THE CLAFLIN CHEMICAL CO., Limited. - WINDSOR, Ont.

To Professor Charles Frederick Hold- does a higher standard of sport prevail than on the fishing grounds of Southern California.
author, is due the credit for the organization of the famous Tuna Club of Santa Catalina, whose influence has been such that nowhere in the world

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